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WASHINGTON.

THE LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

SENATOR THURMAN'S EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS THE INFLATIONISTS—MR. HILL'S EFFORTS NOT SATISFACTORY TO SOME OF HIS PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The appearance of Senator Thurman in the Democratic caucus, joining in an attempt to suppress the public quarrels of his party over the inflation question, recalls his speeches last Summer in Ohio. His principal point of attack on the Resumption act was that it had its origin in a party caucus. That such an important measure should proceed from a caucus made him virtuously indignant. He would describe over and over again the scene in the Senate when the bill was discussed, with the Democrats giving the bill grave deliberation, as became the Senate, and the Republicans all remaining silent because the bill had been agreed to by them in a caucus. The terrible Republican caucus was the burden of his campaign speech. And now it comes to pass that the Democrats of the House are trying to suppress the inflationists in a caucus, and Mr. Thurman is laboring to assist in passing a bill in caucus in precisely the manner which he denounced so vehemently last Summer. It is also worth while to note that the leading proposition of compromise is that one which THE TIMES announced a long time ago as having the approval of the conference of leading Democrats at Fernando Wood's house, which conference has since been known as the tea and terrapin party.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire have been at some pains to make known in the proper places that the speech of Ben Hill on the Amnesty bill was injuring their prospects in that State. On account of the complaint an ex-Confederate General was sent on a private tour of inspection through the State to report how much harm the speech had done, and how much money, and in what places, would be required to compensate politically for the damage. He visited the Democratic head-quarters at Concord, and the two leading candidates for United States Senator—Bingham, at Littleton, and Sinclair, at Bethlehem. He then made a tour down through the State to Claremont, and through the eastern part of the State. It is understood that he encouraged the frightened Bourbons, and assured them that some wealthy men outside the State would contribute money enough to repair the hurt which he admitted to have been caused by the debate on the amnesty question.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION—THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads were in session nearly the entire day on the Texas, Pacific (Col. Scott's) Railroad bill. They reached no conclusion, and adjourned until Wednesday. The report of the subcommittee, signed by Representatives Lamar, of Mississippi; Atkins, of Tennessee, and O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, favoring the bill, was read. Representative Luttrell, of California, presented a dissenting opinion, advocating the construction of the road by any company which would build it without subsidy, and was in favor of reserving the right of Congress to prevent discrimination by combination and to regulate fares and freight charges. Mr. Garfield, the other member of the subcommittee, also dissented from the report, opposing all subsidies on financial grounds. All the members of the committee were present excepting Messrs. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, and Walker, of Virginia. The prospect is that the vote on the bill in full committee will be close, irrespective of the propositions for branch lines.

Many of the House committees were in active operation to-day. That on the District of Columbia opened on the investigation into the abuses of the District Government, and although only one witness was examined, it was discovered that a doubtful claim which this person had against the former District Government for some $800, and which he had sold to an operator for $1,000 in bonds, with a notification of its dubious character, had by some manipulation grown into a claim for over eight thousand dollars, which was allowed and paid. The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice also broke ground in the way of an investigation into judicial overcharges in the Western District of Texas, which revealed the practice of Marshals and other officials out there charging mileage and per diem fees of supposed deputies and guards in cases of merely nominal arrests—that is, when the arrest was not actual but only imaginary.

The Committee on the Freedmen's Bank had before it the Secretary of the famous Seneca Sandstone Company, who described the means by which the Freedmen's Bank, for a debt of some sixty-three thousand dollars, (now amounting, with interest, to about ninety thousand dollars,) was induced to take as collateral security second mortgage bonds of the company for $95,000, which are of no market value whatever. He also produced the stock-book of the Seneca Sandstone Company which showed that on one and the same day, certificates of stock (for 200 shares each) were issued to U. S. Grant, Gen. Dent, Surgeon General Barnes, William H. Seward, E. B. Washburne, Caleb Cushing, and B. B. French. The witness did not know anything as to the payment for this stock, he only knew that the certificates had all been delivered to William S. Huntington, then Cashier of the First National Bank. In addition to these committees the Committee on Indian Affairs was also engaged in taking testimony of witnesses, and most of the other important committees of the House were in session, discussing measures pending before them.

TEXAS FRONTIER TROUBLES.

AN INTELLIGENT ACCOUNT OF THE CATTLE RAIDS BY A MILITARY COMMANDER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. Ord, commander of the Military Department of Texas, was examined to-day as a witness before the Select Committee of the House on the Texas frontier troubles, and gave to the committee a very full and intelligent account of the cattle raids to which the rancheros on the American side of the Rio Grande for 500 miles along the river, and for 150 miles back from it, are subjected, as well as of the remedy which he would recommend for them. According to the General's statement, the country which is the scene of these border forays is separated from the river by a very extensive belt of undergrowth forest, or chapparral, which forms a screen and shelter for the cattle thieves who live by plunder, and which renders it next to impossible for military patrols or military posts to interfere with them. There are two classes of Mexicans living on the Texas side; the one consisting of intelligent, honest rancheros, who are as much opposed to these raids as the American portion of the population is, and the other consisting of worthless fellows, many of them outlaws or deserters from the Mexican Army, who work occasionally on the ranches, and who act as spies and informers for their cousins, or compadres, on the other side, when they cross the river on their cattle stealing expeditions. It is the intelligence which they receive from these fellows which enables them to avoid the routes by which they might be intercepted on their return with their booty. On their own side of the river these bands, which sometimes number from 100 to 150 men, are in league with the local authorities, their recognized chief being Cortina, so that all facilities are given to them for disposing of their plunder, and such a thing as restoration of the stolen cattle is never thought of. The National Government of Mexico is not to be blamed, in Gen. Ord's opinion, for this state of things; first, because the system of the Government is to let each State take care of its own affairs; and second, because the Mexican soldiers have a strong tendency, whenever they get near enough to the border, to desert their colors and cross into Texas. The Mexican Government is therefore powerless in the matter, and the State Government of Tamaulipas seems to regard these frontier outrages as part of the established order of things essential for the good of the community. The only remedy, therefore, for the evil is—and it is one which the General is urging on the War Department—to increase the cavalry force on the Rio Grande and give him authority, when his troops come on the trail of one of these thieving bands, to let the pursuit be continued to the Mexican side of the river, and let the troops deal out summary punishment on the robbers. He thinks that whatever opposition the local authorities might make to such a practical course, the General Government of Mexico would not make any. He says that now, in one of the more northern States, Chihuahua, himself and the Mexican Commandant have a mutual arrangement by which Indian expeditions are followed on either side of the river, and that on some occasions the American and Mexican troops have co-operated in their movements against the Indians, rations being supplied by his orders to the Mexicans. He is confident that the only feasible mode of putting down these troubles on the frontier is by following up the robbers in the way he recommends.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT—REPORTED INDIAN FIGHT—TREASURY DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The United States steamer Despatch, under command of Commodore Frederick Rodgers, has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard. She has lately been stationed at Baltimore for the enlistment of boys for the Navy. It is thought she will be sent to New-York in the Spring, to be sold at auction.

The Treasury Department is informed that is the practice in some instances of United States general Appraisers, when acting in conjunction with a merchant Appraiser in case of an appeal from the action of the local Appraiser, to allow appellants to be heard in argument by attorney, and to permit them to produce witnesses, and to cross-examine persons called on behalf of the Government to give testimony as to the character and value of merchandise, and that, in fact, the proceedings have gradually assumed the character of a judicial inquiry, upon which judgment is rendered in accordance with the preponderance of testimony of either side, instead of being conducted as an investigation by experts to ascertain whether the local Appraiser has reported the true and proper market value of the merchandise in question.

In regard thereto, the Secretary writes, that while the regulations require the Appraisers on appeal to pursue their inquiry into the question of the actual character and dutiable value of the goods under re-examination, in such manner as they deem most conducive to a just and equitable determination of such question, it is expected that they will arrive at that determination from their own knowledge and judgment as experts, in substantially the same manner as in the case of original appraisements.

The Treasury now holds $360,050,152 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,621,500 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $342,684,501, of which amount $2,000,230 are gold notes.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $406,897 25; for the month to date, $3,768,897 87; for the fiscal year to date, $70,780,947 58. From Customs to-day, $607,309 12; for the month to date, $5,506,870 87; for the year to date, $92,360,713 79.

The semi-annual examination of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be commenced by the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday. As a consequence, all work in the bureau will be suspended during the examination, which may take about a week. To-day about 450 employes of the office were furloughed during the examination.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Fleming County National Bank, of Flemingsburg, Ky., with a capital of $50,000, to commence business.

During the month of January the demand for postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes, reached the unprecedented amount of $5,500,000 worth. The department has sold 80,000,000 of postal cards since the 30th of June, 1875, whereas, the sales during the entire fiscal year which ended on that date, were only 161,000,000. These figures are considered indicative of a rapid revival of business prosperity throughout the country.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—It is reported that the differences that existed between the Central Vermont and the Rutland Railroad have been settled at a conference of the officials of the two roads in this city, and that the terms will be submitted to the meetings of the stockholders of the two corporations at Brattleboro on the 25th of this month. Under this arrangement the Rutland, the Central Vermont, and the Vermont and Canada Roads will be run as one line. The monthly payments of rent to the Rutland Company will be resumed, and the earnings of the three roads being pooled, its share will be about thirty-six per cent. of the whole. The Rutland Company will also receive pay for back rent, the sum to be paid being understood to be $250,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—A meeting of the parties favoring the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad between Boston, Lawrence and Haverhill, was held here to-day, and a Board of Directors for the new company chosen. A proposition was submitted to build the road for $610,000. Work on the road will be begun at once.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 12.—James A. Jones, the present Superintendent, has been appointed Receiver of the Wallkill Valley Railway from Montgomery, Orange County, to Kingston, Ulster County, on the petition of the Trustees of the first mortgage bondholders. Recently the second mortgage bondholders foreclosed, bought, and have been running the road.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—The Convention of Railroad Ticket Agents adjourned to-day, to meet one year hence at the call of the President. The only important business transacted to-day was the adoption of a schedule of regular rates, which are about the same as last year.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 12.—The hearing in the habeas corpus cases of the men recently arrested for the murder of Policeman Yost was commenced this morning. The court directed that the evidence in the case should not be made public. The court-room was thereupon cleared of all persons except the counsel and witnesses in the case. Kerrigan, the accused murderer of J. P. Jones, whose confession implicated the men now in prison here, was brought hence from the Mauch Chunk Jail this morning. He was the first witness examined. It is understood that his testimony exposes secrets of the Order of Molly Maguires. Nothing definite, however, can be learned to-night. Throngs of people surrounded the court-house and considerable excitement prevailed all day. One person was arrested charged with inciting to riot. It has been considered necessary to place additional watchmen about the prison to-night.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A TRAIN.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The *Commercial's* Urbana (Ohio) special says: While a Pan Handle train was taking water a few mile west of that place last night, the conductors attention was attracted by some one attempting to uncouple the engine and two forward cars from the balance of the train. The conductor on going out upon the platform was confronted by a masked man, who attempted to stab him with a butcher-knife. The conductor pulled the bell-cord, drew a revolver and fired at the robber, who made his escape. Two other men were seen, and, it is supposed, they contemplated robbing the express car.

THE MISSISSIPPI OUTRAGES.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special says: "The investigating committee on the alleged outrages in Pike and Amite Counties report that after diligent inquiry they find no obstruction to the performance of Collector's duties; that no resistance was offered to the authority of Federal officials; that United States Collector Redmond was advised on the eve of election to leave the county, but the hostility to him was personal, and not by reason of his office, and there was no pursuit; that the Mayor of Summit was drunk when he signed the dispatch for troops, and that the charge was false and there was no occasion for troops.

WINSLOW IN LONDON.

THE BOSTON FORGER'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND—A DISPATCH FROM THE CHIEF OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—It has been definitely ascertained that Ezra D. Winslow is to-day in London, and it is probable that he will be arrested before nightfall. Upon the discovery of his forgeries, a committee of the Boston banks telegraphed to Mr. Spaulding, a banker in Paris, to proceed to Rotterdam and use all possible efforts to secure the arrest of the fugitive. Mr. Spaulding telegraphed to A. S. Benyon this morning that Winslow was in London, and this fact being communicated to the Police and then to Mayor Cobb, the latter telegraphed to Hon. Robert Schenck to cause Winslow's arrest.

This afternoon Mayor Cobb received a dispatch from the Chief of Police of London asking for a specific charge against Winslow. In response, the nature of the indictment recently found against Winslow was communicated to the authorities of London, and in case of his arrest there Winslow can then be complained of as a fugitive from justice, and held till the arrival of officers from Boston. The dispatch says that Winslow is in London.

LOSS OF A COASTWISE STEAMER.

THE CITY OF GALVESTON GOES ASHORE IN THE WEST INDIES—SHE IS BELIEVED TO BE A TOTAL LOSS—PROBABLE SAFETY OF HER PASSENGERS.

A dispatch was received by the Associated Press yesterday from Hayti, stating that the steamship City of Galveston, commanded by Capt. Evans, had gone ashore on Mariguana Island, in the West Indies, on the night of Saturday, Feb. 5. A heavy sea was running at the time of the disaster, rendering it probable that the vessel sustained such severe damage as to make her a total wreck. She was laden with coffee and carried thirty passengers at the time of the disaster. It is not yet known whether any of the passengers were lost, but it is probable that they were landed safely. The City of Galveston left Cape Haytian on Jan. 23, stopping at Gonaives on the 26th, at St. Marks on the 28th, and Port-au-Prince on the 31st. She was due in this City on Wednesday last, but her delay is now accounted for by the report of the disaster. Upon being questioned last evening in relation to the reported loss, Mr. C. H. Mallory, her owner, stated that though he had received no private dispatches informing him of the disaster, he had no doubt whatever that the report was true.

The City of Galveston was a propeller, of 1,253 tons, constructed of oak and cedar, and was built in 1870 at Mystic, Conn., by C. H. Mallory & Co. She was medium sharp build, being 218 feet 6 inches long, with 32 feet 6 inches beam, and 16 feet 3 inches depth of hold. She was schooner-rigged, and had two engines, with a cylinder condenser of sixteen inches stroke and piston of thirty-six inches. She was originally built for the trade between New-York and Texas, but as the dullness of the business last year threw many of the company's vessels out of trade, the City of Galveston among them, the firm endeavored to build up a West India trade for them, by employing them in the transportation of coffees, spices, &c., from the various islands of the West Indies.

THE NEW-LONDON BANK ROBBERY.

PACKER, THE BANK TELLER, PLEADS NOT GUILTY, AND IS HELD IN BAIL TO ANSWER IN MARCH NEXT.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Feb. 12.—There are no additional developments of importance in the case of the National Bank of Commerce robbery. The amount recovered was short $1,510 of the amount stolen, but the bank has been fully indemnified for its loss by a mortgage security on Packer's house. The robbery was not committed Tuesday night, as first supposed, but Wednesday forenoon. The vault has three doors, and no one of the bank officers can unlock them all. Packer's door was the outside one. Packer, when he left the bank Tuesday afternoon, locked his door only, it is supposed. He was the first one at the bank Wednesday morning. He persistently asserts that he had no preconceived purpose of taking the money, and that his crime was the result of a sudden and irresistible impulse. A bond for $1,500, which had been deposited in the bank, was missed a month ago, and Packer is supposed to have appropriated it. He, however, stoutly denies it. The sympathy for Packer is very strong here on account of his previous excellent character and standing, and in view of the fact that he has a young wife and two children. His age is not over twenty-five. At a late hour yesterday he was arraigned before Judge Hewett, at the Police Court, on the charge of stealing $20,000 from the bank. An immense crowd was present, and great excitement prevailed. He pleaded not guilty, and the hearing was adjourned to this morning. His bail-bond was fixed at $10,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. The court resumed the hearing this morning, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered on the first complaint, and a new complaint instituted, containing a description of the stolen bills. The accused will be tried at the March term of the Superior Court. His bail has been finally fixed at $5,000, which he will probably be able to furnish.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night north of Maine has disappeared to the eastward; a low barometer has advanced to Iowa, in the rear of which brisk and high northerly winds are prevailing, with colder, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snow; falling barometer, southerly winds, rising temperature and generally clear weather from the Gulf to the southern portion of the upper lake region. The Ohio River has continued rising. The Mississippi River has continued stationary at New-Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis, falling at Cairo, and rising at St. Louis, Keokuk and Davenport.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Southern States and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, followed from the last district to the West Gulf by rising barometer, cold northerly winds, and possibly occasional rain.

In the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, low followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to cold north-westerly, cloudy or partly cloudly weather, and occasional rain or snow.

In the lower lake region, Middle States, and New-England, rising followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to north-east and south-east, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and, in the first-named district, rain or snow, where the winds will shift to cold north-westerly during Sunday night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the wood department of the Ithaca Calendar Clock Manufactory in Ithaca, and the entire establishment was destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it gained such headway before it was discovered that all efforts to save the building were unavailing. A large number of clocks ready for shipment and considerable material were saved. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

The dry-goods store of Mrs. A. Woods, in Wiscasset, Me., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss is estimated at $5,500; partially insured.

On Thursday night last H. E. Green's knitting-mill, at Amsterdam, N. Y., was damaged by fire to the extent of about four thousand dollars.

A fire at Sharon, Mass, destroyed the double house owned by Messrs. Dunakin & Harwood. The loss is about four thousand dollars.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

TOPEKA, Feb. 12.—The House concurrent resolution requesting Congress to repeal the Specie Resumption act was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 42 to 40.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPOSITION.

AN AFFIDAVIT STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF GEN. BABCOCK—THE PRESIDENT ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHANGES MADE—AN EXCELLENT CHARACTER GIVEN THE ACCUSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President's deposition, to be used in the Babcock trial, was taken to-day and forwarded to St. Louis. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General were the only persons present when the interrogations were answered, excepting of course, the Chief Justice, the counsel, and the stenographers. The deposition will not be used in court till the defense is begun, which, according to present appearances, may not be till near the end of next week. The examination of the President extended from 11 till 2 o'clock, and was strongly in favor of Gen. Babcock. The President declared that that officer had not interfered in the appointment of any official involved in the whisky frauds; that even in the case of the revocation of the order directing the transfer of the Supervisors, he [the President] was alone responsible. He explained that he had suspended that order believing that the Government would be better able, by throwing off their guard those engaged in the frauds, to develop their rascality. He stated that while Babcock had not interfered, he had suggested that the examination should be thorough, and should be made, not by inferior men, but, as was the custom in the Army, by men of tried integrity and established character, so as to give force to their reports. Babcock had suggested that any attempt to suppress or prevent thorough examination was attributable to a system of corruption or of black-mailing; that after Henderson's speech and the intimation that Gen. Babcock was in any way involved, that officer was exceedingly anxious for an immediate and prompt investigation, and telegraphed at once to St. Louis to know whether he could appear and be heard without delay. The prosecuting officer having responded that he could not be heard at that time, but there must be delay, Babcock thereupon sought and obtained a court of inquiry as the only immediate means of developing the facts. The President had known Gen. Babcock intimately since the Vicksburg campaign in 1863. He considered him a most efficient and reliable officer, and he believed his reputation to be excellent in the Army, and wherever he was known. He had not seen or learned anything in any way connecting Gen. Babcock with the whisky rings, or tending to impair his confidence in that officer's integrity. Babcock's explanation of the telegrams signed Sylph, &c., which have excited so much attention, had been explained to his entire satisfaction, and relieved Gen. Babcock of any imputation of complicity in the whisky frauds. Babcock now had his full confidence. The cross-examination emphasized the fact that if Gen. Babcock had been engaged in any wrong transactions the President had no knowledge of it, and he did not believe it. Many of the questions asked were regarded as wholly irrelevant. William A. Cooke was engaged some time ago, and not recently, as has been stated in Gen. Babcock's defense, and has assisted in the preparation of the case from the beginning.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S WORK.

FURTHER TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT—THE "SYLPH" DISPATCH IDENTIFIED—THE RELEVANCY OF THE TELEGRAMS—THE ARGUMENT NOT YET CONCLUDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the Babcock trial was resumed, a great crowd being in attendance. Public interest was unprecedented, as it was supposed the climax of the case would be reached to-day. The proceedings were begun by Mr. Storrs recalling Commissioner Douglass to the stand. The witness was also re-examined by counsel for the Government. His testimony had no general interest except wherein he related conversations had with Gen. Babcock, concerning the St. Louis Whisky Ring. On one occasion he told Babcock no revenue agents would be sent to St. Louis. Henry C. Rogers was recalled and said; I had a conversation with Gen. Babcock, in his office, in regard to the transfer of revenue agents; Gen. Babcock said he had heard that Mr. Douglass was about to have an order issued directing a transfer of agents; I told him the order had that morning been issued; he expressed his regret, as it would bring a political pressure on Mr. Douglass, and he would be forced to revoke the order, and that would work disastrously to him; Mr. Douglass was at that time spoken of as a candidate for the Court of Claims; there would be more or less odium on him, Gen. Babcock said, on account of the failure of the enterprise when the order was revoked; that interview came about by a messenger bringing me either a note or verbal communication from Gen. Babcock; I had no previous conversation with him on this matter; there was not a word said in the conversation with Gen. Babcock at his house in regard to breaking up the frauds here; I met Gen. Babcock after I was on the witness-stand here last Winter, but only in relation to the conversation I testified to; in the conversation with Gen. Babcock I told him I should report the interview to Mr. Douglass; Gen. Babcock expressed great friendship for Mr. Douglass; I do not know of any influence brought to bear except from rumor, to have the order transferring the Supervisors revoked; I think I made application by letter to Gen. McDonald to secure his assistance, about the time I saw Gen. Babcock; I had no suspicions of him at that time; there were rumors of their being something wrong at St. Louis, but they did not fix any suspicion in my mind on any individual; the revoking of the order by the President would create an impression that Mr. Douglass was rebuked; the leading object of Gen. Babcock was Judge Douglass' interest, although he spoke of one more object, viz., saving the President from being annoyed.

The next witness was John F. Donohue, a clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office, who identified a certain night dispatch sent to Babcock and signed "J." The telegram was not read. The District Attorney produced the "Sylph" telegram, and showed it to counsel for the defense. Frank J. Avery was called, and said: I found this dispatch in the files of our office; I brought it here on a subpœna; these figures are in my handwriting; I received it at the Washington office at 9:15 P. M., Dec. 13, 1874; I don't remember that it was Gen. Babcock who presented it.

Mr. Dyer—That dispatch is admitted to be in Gen. Babcock's handwriting. Now I propose to read it. Mr. Storrs objected, but after a short pause said: "If the Court please, after a consultation, we have decided to waive all objections to that dispatch, and take our chances to make the argument on some other that may be presented after a while, then we will argue the matter in full." Col. Dyer then read the following telegram to the jury:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

To Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis, Mo.:

I succeeded; they will not go. I will write you.

(Signed.) SYLPH.

The District Attorney offered to read another dispatch in evidence. The defense objected, upon the grounds that it did not appear yet that the party to whom it was addressed knew who wrote it, nor that the party to whom it was addressed received it, and that it was irrelevant, because it did not relate to the subject matter contained in the indictment, and there is no answer on the part of the defendant. Mr. Storrs suggested, as the point would involve a protracted discussion, that the witness be discharged until Monday morning, and the jury be permitted to retire from the court-room. The District Attorney stated that he had a few witnesses whom he wished to call, in order to prove the receipt of other dispatches to be hereafter offered in evidence. These witnesses were James Gilfillan, Cashier at the Treasury Department; Mr. Marsh, stenographer to Avery; J. R. Scott, Gen. Babcock's steward, and Charles W. Proctor, doorkeeper at the President's house. Each identified their respective signatures to the receipt of the various dispatches. At the suggestion of Judge Dillon, counsel on both sides agreed to group the dispatches together, and make one argument. On the reassembling of court, the argument in support of the objections to the telegrams was opened by Mr. Storrs on behalf of the defense. He spoke for an hour and a half. District Attorney Dyer and Mr. Broadhead replied for the Government in elaborate arguments. At 5:30 P. M. Judge Porter began the closing speech on the objections for the defense. He had not proceeded far when the court, suggesting the lateness of the hour, adjourned till morning. Mr. Porter will then resume his argument. The result of this discussion is looked upon as the turning point in the case. The important telegrams which the prosecution desires to get before the jury are four in number. The first is the "Sylph" dispatch; the second is a dispatch from Joyce to Babcock in relation to Detective Hoag, who was in St. Louis. It reads: "I have seen the gentleman. He appears very friendly; is here looking after the improvement of the river." The third is from Babcock to Joyce, and reads: "See that Ford's bondsmen recommend you." The exact nature of the fourth dispatch is not known. It is from Babcock to Joyce. Judge Dillon has rescinded the order permitting jurors to read the daily papers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Upon the opening of the Babcock trial this morning, the cross-examination of J. W. Douglass, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was completed in a few unimportant questions. On the redirect, the District Attorney presented an affidavit purporting to be charges preferred in 1873 by Lindsay Murdock, a Collector of Internal Revenue in South-east Missouri. The charges were against John A. Joyce and John McDonald, respectively Revenue Agent and Supervisor. The envelope was indorsed by C. C. Sniffen, the President's Private Secretary, showing that it had been received at the Executive Mansion and referred to the Treasury Department. Another indorsement showed the reference to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Douglass could not testify that he had seen the affidavit in his office. The District Attorney said he proposed to read the affidavit showing that in 1873 charges against Joyce and McDonald had been sent to the Executive Mansion, and had gone through the Departments. The court only allowed the witness to testify that the indorsements showed that such charges had been received and filed. They were not read. Nearly the entire morning session was taken up in trying to trace, through telegraph clerks of this city and Washington, and also by the door-keepers and messengers of the Executive Mansion, certain telegrams not yet admitted, to prove that they were received and sent back and forth between Joyce and McDonald here and Gen. Babcock in Washington. Finally the defense waived this proof as to one dispatch, and allowed the following, admitted to be in Gen. Babcock's handwriting, to be read:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis, Mo.:

I succeeded. They will not go. I will write you.

(Signed,) SYLPH.

Before this was read Judge Porter announced that they proposed to make a long argument against the admission of the other telegrams, and perhaps they might want to include this "Sylph" dispatch in those objected to. The defense wished to reserve that point.

Deputy Commissioner Rogers was recalled and testified: I had a conversation with Gen. Babcock in regard to the transfer of revenue agents; Gen. Babcock said he had heard that Mr. Douglass was about to issue an order directing a transfer of agents; I told him the order had that morning been issued; he expressed his regret, as it would bring a political pressure on Mr. Douglass and he would be forced to revoke the order, and that would work disastrously to him; Mr. Douglass was at that time spoken of as a candidate for the Court of Claims; there would be more or less odium on him, Gen. Babcock said, on account of the failure of the enterprise when the order was revoked; that interview came about by a messenger bringing me either a note or a verbal communication from Gen. Babcock; I had no previous conversation with him on this matter; I did speak to him before about the Judgeship of the Court of Claims; there was not a word said in the conversation with Gen. Babcock at his house in regard to breaking up the frauds here; Mr. Douglass was not appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, as there was no vacancy; I do not know that the revoking of the order changing Supervisors had cast such odium on Mr. Douglass that he was not appointed; in the conversation with Gen. Babcock, I told him I should report the interview to Mr. Douglass. On cross-examination witness said: I had two interviews with Gen. Babcock, the first of which I sought myself; my ulterior object was to promote the interest of Mr. Douglass in connection with the Judgeship of the Court of Claims, thinking, no doubt, I might get the position held by him as Commissioner; Gen. Babcock expressed great friendship for Mr. Douglass; I do not know of any influence brought to bear, except from rumor, to have the order transferring the Supervisors revoked; I think I made application by letter to Gen. McDonald to secure his assistance; I had no suspicions of him at that time; the revoking of the order by the President would create an impression that Mr. Douglass was rebuked; the leading object of Gen. Babcock was, I judge, Douglass' interest, although he spoke of one more object, viz., saving the President from being annoyed.

The opposition of the defense to the admission of dispatches alleged to have passed between Joyce, McDonald, and Babcock was carried to the utmost extremity. They would admit nothing, the clear proof of which could not be produced. They required not only proof of authorship and transmission by telegraph, but that the dispatches were actually placed into the hands of the persons to whom they were addressed. So far the prosecution have satisfied the defense only in one instance, that of the "Sylph" telegram, above. The defense also objected to the relevancy of these dispatches, and stated that they would argue their objections at considerable length, and with this view they requested the prosecution to group all their dispatches together that argument might be made at one time rather than on each dispatch when offered. The dispatch which met the most determined and persistent opposition is one sent from St. Louis on Dec. 3, 1874, to Gen. Babcock at Washington, signed "J." and admitted to be in Joyce's handwriting, but it was not read, and therefore its contents are not known outside of the counsel. The dispatch was traced into the hands of George S. Joyce, doorkeeper at the Secretary's office, Executive Mansion, Washington, who receipted for it; but as Joyce died some months ago there is no positive proof that Gen. Babcock ever received it. Other dispatches were traced in like manner to door keepers and others, who receipted for them, but these persons, who were placed on the stand and testified to receiving and receipting for them, as shown by the receipt-books of the telegraph company, could not identify or swear to the actual delivery of any particular dispatch to the person to whom it was addressed.

Judge Dillon made a partial ruling on this question, taking the same ground he did the other day, when deciding about the admission of the testimony of Mr. Everest, regarding the mailing of letters to Messrs. Babcock and Avery with money inclosures. He said: "It is true there is no positive proof that this dispatch was delivered. It is traced into the hands of the door-keeper at the Presidential Mansion. He has no independent recollection of this particular dispatch. He states that his custom was to receive them and deliver them himself or send them by others. Now, we won't say that this does not raise a legal presumption that this was received; but we are inclined to think, as we said the other day, that this is evidence tending to show that, and proper to be laid before the jury for their consideration." It was then agreed that the dispatches should be grouped together, and that the question of their delivery, &c., and their relevancy, should be argued at the same time.

At the opening of the afternoon session the counsel on both sides appeared with numerous law books, and evidently prepared to make their arguments as strong as possible. Several witnesses from Washington, including Messrs. Douglass and Rogers, were excused from further service, and will leave for home to-night. Mr. Storrs opened the argument for the defense. He said: "This seems to be a good opportunity to take the bearings in this case; to see whither we are drifting, and, if possible, to get out of this fog, this smoke, this general conspiracy in which we have been lost these five days. To do this, it is necessary to consider the indictment. Nearly five days have been spent in trying to ascertain whether any conspiracy ever existed. A very small part of that time has been devoted to the defendant, and up to this time nothing has been produced against him. This conspiracy must first be shown to have existed. It is not every declaration which is admissible. The admission, in whatever shape, or the declaration, in whatever form, not material, is not admissible. The paper presented has not been shown, as it must be, to be material. If there is any occult meaning that must be shown before the paper can be accepted. The bench cannot present a paper out of which innocence may appear or guilt be guessed at until it shall be shown which is the meaning. Here are put in telegrams, the most susceptible of all documentary evidence to distortion. The ones produced cannot be received as evidence because they show an intimacy between Joyce and McDonald and the defendant. Because men have been intimate in years past, and the guilt of one has suddenly been discovered, the guilt of the other cannot be proved by any documents like abbreviated telegrams and the kind of evidence sought to be introduced. A man cannot be held responsible for the present condition of a man with whom, eight or ten years ago, he may have been intimate. The trouble is that the court and the jury will fail to put themselves in the defendant's position. It is not enough that it must be shown that these dispatches were sent by this defendant to this corrupt combination. It must be shown that this defendant knew of this corruption before this telegram becomes admissible. Gen. Babcock is not indicted for giving information to Messrs. Joyce and McDonald, and it is not unlawful for them to ask, or for him to communicate, such information. To make such inquiries illegal, the prosecution must first prove that Messrs. Joyce and McDonald asked this of Gen. Babcock from corrupt motives and purposes; that they were corrupt men; that the defendant is or was a corrupt man, and knew the corrupt purposes sought by Messrs. Joyce and McDonald. After a search of many telegraph offices, and efforts made to procure the defendant's private correspondence, four purposeless, so far as this case is concerned, telegrams have been found. Mr. Storrs cited the "Sylph" dispatch and one other, and said all combined were no evidence to show that the defendant had any knowledge of the frauds at St. Louis. Referring to Joyce's dispatches he said: "They are no more declarations, because they are written, and no more admissible. Written declarations are no more than unsupported declarations made, respecting one who is absent, to a third party, and that is not admissible." Mr. Storrs cited a number of authorities without reading them, and, in conclusion, said: "We think, without reference to the telegrams addressed to Gen. Babcock by Mr. Joyce, it will be found that they had no relation to the subject involved in this trial; and, second, that they were unanswered, and it is not shown that they were received by Gen. Babcock."

Col. Dyer followed Mr. Storrs, contending there is evidence to prove an important fact, which is that information was received from Washington by the Ring here giving notice of contemplated visits of Revenue agents. These dispatches of Gen. Babcock, taken in their proper connection, tend to show this, and that he furnished this information, or some of it. This evidence should go to the jury and its weight be decided by them.

Col. Broadhead then spoke for the prosecution, and gave numerous authorities to show that these dispatches were not only relevant but competent. They were evidently connected with the conspiracy, and taken in connection with circumstances and events shown in evidence they were a part of that conspiracy. He contended they were entirely competent and should be admitted, and the jury should be allowed, under proper rulings and instructions of the court, to give them such consideration as they thought they were worthy of.

Judge Porter then began an argument, taking pretty much the same grounds as Mr. Storrs, claiming that in regard to some of the dispatches produced there was no proof that they were ever received by Gen. Babcock, and respecting others purporting to have been written by him, there is no evidence that he ever saw or knew anything about them. Before Judge Porter got fairly into his speech the court adjourned, and the argument will be continued on Monday.

THE CHICAGO CASES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—United States District Attorney Bangs this morning denies that Charles H. Reed, Prosecuting Attorney of this county, has been indicted, or that any indictment has been found against him by the Grand Jury. The statement that he had been indicted has therefore no foundation in fact.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE BROKEN UP.

"MIKE MURRAY'S" GAME AGAIN STOPPED BY THE POLICE.

At a late hour last night Capt. Van Dusen and Sergt. Allen, with a section of Police, made a raid on the gambling-saloon known as "Mike Murray's," on the second floor of No. 135 Eighth street, and arrested twenty-three men who were found engaged in a game of "faro," and seized all the gambling implements. Capt. Van Dusen received information that a game was going on in the place indicated, and sent Sergt. Allen to reconnoitre. The Sergeant, being in citizen's dress, was admitted and remained in the place for an hour watching the progress of the game. He then went out, and summoned Capt. Van Dusen and the Police, who were in waiting at the station. The Police found no difficulty in entering the place, and no resistance was offered. The prisoners were taken to the Mercer Street Police Station, where they were locked up. They will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court this morning. The gaming implements seized by the Police comprise "faro" tables, lay-out cue-boards and a large number of ivory checks. The prisoners gave their names as follows: John Johnson, George Clark, Henry Williams, Anthony Sanchez, William Andrews, Henry Morgan, Solomon Somerville, Puri Esta, Andrew May, John Phillips, William Tuthill, John Butler, E. E. Morgan, Frederick Wilson, Frank Hunter, Peter Finnell, Charles Coe, Robert Hall, William Matthews, John Martin, William J. Stephens, and George Williams.

TEMPERANCE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Congressional Temperance Society met for business to-day at 12 o'clock, in the Vice President's room at the Capitol. Hon. T. W. Ferry was chosen President, Hon. W. L. Ballou Vice President, and Rev. J. W. Chickering Secretary. It was resolved to hold a public meeting on Sunday evening, Feb. 20, at the Congregational Church. Hon. Julius H. Seelye was requested to deliver the address.

MAIL POUCH FOUND.

MOBILE, Feb. 12.—The mail pouch from New-Orleans to New-York of the 7th inst. was found this evening in Choctaw Swamp, and about fifteen hundred letters containing drafts and foreign exchange bills to a large amount recovered all in a damaged condition. The letters and drafts will be returned by to-morrow morning's mail to New-Orleans for identification.

BURNED TO DEATH.

GLOVERSVILLE, Feb. 12.—Matthew McQuade, a glove manufacturer, aged forty years, residing about a mile and a half from here, discovered that his house was on fire, when he rushed into the kitchen, fell through the burning floor, and was burned to a crisp. His wife was badly burned. He leaves children.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

DROPPED STITCHES OF TRAVEL—MONT BLANC DURING A STORM—THE JOURNEY TO MER DE GLACE AND WHAT WAS SUGGESTED BY IT.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 17, 1876.

At the poor little hamlet of Tour we were met by an enterprising individual in the livery line, who advised us in a friendly manner to take a carriage to Chamounix, as, in his opinion, a thunder storm was coming on. But that which made him solicitous made us bold—the cool, humid air, the rising wind, refreshed and invigorated us. We turned a deaf ear to his not extortionate offer of a luxurious one-horse vehicle which should take us seven miles for five francs, but remounted our mules, resolved to "fight the battle out on that line," &c. But the mules began to recognize their sublime whereabouts; their dull eyes brightened at sight of Mont Blanc, which was for them only a stupendous sign of entertainment for man and beast, and began to stretch out and away for rest and fodder. If their slow march had been dolorous for us, their quick step was intolerable, and with singular unanimity we all expressed a sudden desire to dismount again. We could better view the sublimities on foot, and there were flowers by the wayside for our herbariums. So we came to Argentière, where we were brought to a halt by unmistakable intimations of an Alpine storm, and where we had a generous Christian satisfaction in seeing the travelers by the Tête Noire, which route here reunites with that of the Col de Balme, dash by us under a heavy press of umbrella, confidently counting on getting into port before the bursting of the blackest rain-clouds. I sincerely hope they did, for they were doubtless worthy, though humdrum, people. As for us—I may as well make a clean breast of it—"circumstances over which," &c., compelled us to take a carriage and follow after them—a carriage for which we were charged, not five, but eight francs. Fortune is always playing off on me that shabby old trick of the Cumæan sibyl. But the carriage was, after all, a comfortable come-down, and I am convinced that if we had carried out our original heroic intention to the bitter end the long mule-ride of the succeeding day would have been morally and physically impossible. We stopped at the Hotel des Alpes, an exceedingly nice hostelry, with a very kindly, obliging host. The storm continued all night, veiling from us not only the cold, dead gleam of snows and glaciers, but the living light of moon and stars—all relief from that double night of a deep, narrow valley, that "blanket of the dark," which I remember to have been oppressed by in the Yosemite. The black sky stoops and enters in and seems to take everlasting possession of such places. But the morning was radiant, reminding one irresistibly of Coleridge's noble hymn "Sunrise, in the Vale of Chamounix"—grand as a psalm of David, breathing the prayer, the praise, the awe of such divine beauty and brightness, of such sublime heights and solemn depths. Nothing I had ever read or heard of Chamounix had prepared me for what I was to feel and see except this hymn, and something as unlike it as possible, Albert Smith's jolly entertainment, "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," illustrated by wonderful dioramic views, which I saw in London many years ago. I found that I could trace out on the immutable old mountain the course of that ascent as on a map. There was the Chalet de la Pierre Pointue, where the party took leave of comfort, womankind, and their pack animals—mule and *mulier;* the Glacier des Bossons, where they crossed fearful crevasses on ladders; the Grands Mulets, where they camped the first night; the Grand Plateau, which we saw them toil across, roped together, looking like a file of black ants, and the very point on the summit where they opened the bottle of champagne which they had brought with reverent care to drink the Queen's health in, and when with a sound that was like a whole volley of musketry, and a spurt that was like a rocket, the entire contents of the bottle followed the cork into space—"made themselves air" of the most rarified sort.

INCIDENTS OF A MOUNTAIN CLIMB.

We started betimes for the Mer de Glace on fresh mules, and with a new guide, Simon Médiric, at your service, a pleasant, intelligent fellow, careful and courteous, and a hero in his way. During the morning this man told us very quietly that he had scaled the dread summit of Mount Blanc nineteen times. Taken at just the right season, he does not regard it as dangerous or an exceedingly toilsome expedition, even for ladies, if they be at all inured to cold and climbing. He thought English women the best mountaineers, though last year he made the ascent with a fair American, who was not surpassed in pluck and endurance by any man of the party. The ascent to Montanvert, from which point one descends to the Mer de Glace, was a pleasant ride first along the banks of the Arve, past chalets and meadows, and then up through pine forests, crossing here and there the desolate track of an avalanche, getting from many a turn charming views up and down the wonderful valley. Here we saw for the first time an odd sight, which, however, is not unusual in Switzerland—stout ladies and infirm ladies mountaineering in chairs, being carried up by relays of bearers. I should not enjoy at such a price a heavenly prospect from Mount Zion. Among the pedestrians were several young English and American tourists, and we were amused by remarking the difference between them. A young Englishman shows to peculiar advantage in the Alps. He is the prince of pedestrians. In the first place, he is suitably dressed and equipped—usually in an easy-fitting corduroy suit, with leggings, a light knapsack, a good stick, and a soft hat. Light of step, though not of foot, and shod with hob-nailed shoes, he stretches away over mountain and moraine, down gorge and up glacier like a man who feels his life in every limb and has full possession of his legs. The young American works at mountaineering in a fine black suit and thin boots, and you know him by his alpenstock, scored with his Alpine victories, and by his foolish pennant of a white scarf on a black stove-pipe hat. He runs fearful risks and gets uselessly used up. Besides Simon, we had his brother-in-law attached to our little party by command of that Chamounix autocrat, the *guide chef,* and besides this supernumerary gentleman, we had a lank peasant boy with projecting, sun-burned teeth, whose duty it was to take our mules back and around to the Times, a point on the opposite side of the Mer de Glace, where they were to meet us. A most disagreeable, dusty, crumbly, plunging walk is that from Montanvert to the Mer de Glace. About half way down I met a friend toiling up—a dear old friend from America. I met him with effusion—with glad, up-springing memories of "the days that are no more."

would have thought of our ever meeting here?" I exclaimed; "but I would have known you anywhere, old fellow!" He answered me with a strange look and in a strange tongue, and I saw it wasn't he. I begged pardon and hurried on. My young companions laughed, which was hardly kind, as I was naturally grieved at the sudden loss of my friend. Strangely enough, just round the corner of a rock, I came upon another familiar American face, or another dear old friend and good fellow, who extended his hand in cordial greeting. But I was not to be taken in again. I disowned and denied him till such time as he was able to prove his identity, which he did by his beautiful wife.

The Mer de Glace is a triune glacier, made up of the Giant, the Lechaud, and the Talèfre, but its name is a delusion and a snare. One naturally expects to see a vast shining expanse, like the "sea of glass," spoken of in the Apocalypse, while it does not look like a sea at all, but like a broad, turbid river. Then again, that which at a distance looked like a foaming, silvery torrent, sweeping down the mountain side, on a near view has a grimy and ashen aspect. You can scarcely believe it ice till you are actually upon it, walking over the huge stationary billows, which have yet an appearance of turmoil, by steps cut up and down its sharp ridges, and along paths carefully traced between yawning crevasses. When you are right upon one of those mysterious abysses, that blue profound, so appalling, yet so inviting, you realize that you are indeed looking into the vast, overflowing store-house of the Mont Blanc chaine—the packed-down snows of centuries. A glacier is not a pleasant object to contemplate. It is a frightful picture of arrested force and devastation. Its very tranquillity seems full of secret revolt—there is something terrible in the idea of its stealthy, imperceptible movement. The day was hot, and now and then we paused to scoop up a little water from small hollows in the blue ice. Ah, how savagely, bitingly cold it was! scarcely water, but liquid, limpid frost. The only peril of this passage is in crossing the treacherous moraine, beyond the Mer de Glace. Here we needed both guides and our alpenstocks. Beyond the Mer is the famous Mauvais Pas, a narrow, and in some places very steep path, hewn in the rock, around sharp points and above sheer precipices, but, by stout iron rods affixed to the granite, robbed of its old *mauvais* character. Yet there are points at which, should a misstep or a sudden dizziness cause you to let go of the rod, you would almost inevitably plunge on horrible death. On the whole it was a memorable walk. On the one side, that strange sea, with its still trouble and turmoil, like an ocean-storm enchanted, or with its yawning fissures, its dust and ashes, like a cold earthquake, or a lava-flood of frost; on the other side, beetling crags and steep declivities, the cradles of avalanches, and here and there wild, leaping, shouting cascades, half sun, half snow, out on a brief Summer holiday; below, the lovely valley, green and leafy, with a little touch of Autumn glory; above, stern granite shapes, dark peaks and pinnacles, and dazzling domes—the blackness and the whiteness of majestic desolation—Winter enthroned, defying the sun at noonday.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.

At the auberge on the Chapeau we halted for rest and a little refreshment, which latter we took in a glass of brandy and water—the best thing, I am convinced, which one can take after an exhausting mountain expedition of this sort, Dr. Dio Lewis to the contrary, notwithstanding. Soon after regaining our mules at the Tines, our guide pointed out to us the source of the Arverion, which emerges from the Glacier des Bois, under a lofty arch of ice. This is a grand, but dreadful, place, as the scene of the death, a few years since, of a rash young English girl, who, venturing under the arch, was crushed by a falling block of ice. Just as I was sadly musing on her tragic fate, my steady-going mule, in making a turn in the narrow path above the gorge, lost his footing by the earth giving way behind him. For a moment we thought our mountaineering was about over—my mule and I. But we made a desperate struggle to keep ourselves from the abyss—he with all the strength of his fore legs, I with all my might and his mane. If there be any living creature that might be expected to be meekly resigned to go, or let go, it is an Alpine mule. Not in vain has nature set a cross on the back and shoulders of the patient, plodding beast. Daily marked with new injuries, new bruises—never without an old-established "raw"—daily toiling up and down the same weary steeps, bearing stout dames who *will* crouch to one side or the other and set all awry that instrument of torture, the side-saddle; overgrown schoolboys hurrying and harassing him with whoops and hob-nails; geologists and botanists forever dismounting to load him up with stones and aggravating green things; fat clergymen who do not hold that a merciful man is bound to be merciful to another man's beast. "Who would such fardels bear, when he could his quietus make" by a mere letting go of earth on a narrow mountain path—by gently collapsing over a precipice? It is passing strange this love of life after it has ceased to be lovely—how we all, mules and men, which includes women, shrink from the unknown ease and keep fast hold on the familiar pain. I must not forget to state that my mule struggled and scrambled till he saved us both. But long hours after I was haunted by that momentary peril.

"In the first sweet sleep of night" I was visited and borne away by a frightful *cauchemar* in the form of a mule, which stumbled and slipped and could not recover himself, but rolled with me down through bristling pines and jagged rocks, and blocks of ice, to fall on the soft snows of a delicious bed. Then I woke to find our room filled with radiance, and I had only to draw aside the muslin curtain from a window by my bed to behold a transcendent vision—Mont Blanc under the light of the full moon and sparkling to the stars. Never had it shown to me so supremely grand and beautiful. It seemed of itself radiant and luminous; seemed to light and fill the night. All was strangely still in the town, but a few hours before so busy and noisy. I threw open the window to listen, and could hear no faintest sound, except the murmur of the Arve; no wind was abroad, not a cloud floated in the deep sky, not a shadow trembled on the earth. Nature herself seemed holding her breath in awe before that vast white splendor, as it had been the temple of the Infinite.

I pitied those who slept through all that solemn, silent time, while the reverent night and the vestal stars, and that high priest of mountains were celebrating their august mysteries. For hours the double refulgence flooded the valley and flowed into our room a soft, shimmering tide of light, on which, between sleeping and waking, I seemed to be floating in a strange conscious dream; then the the radiance ebbed slowly away, and I rose and roused my companions to behold from our windows another glorious sight—sunrise reflected on Mont Blanc. First came a streak of dusky purple, which was not night and hesitated to be day; then a pale red gleam on the very centre of the summit, which brightened and deepened into a flame that mounted and blazed till it seemed a signal-fire to rouse the world. Slowly this died down into or diffused itself in a lovely rosy glow, and that again changed into a rich golden light, which crept over those mighty snow-fields, leaped the dread crevasses, touched with soft glory the rude peaks of the Aiguilles and the Grands Mulets, flowed down over those frozen rapids, the glaciers, and so came to the valley, and it was day in Chamounix.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FREE BATHS.

PLANS DESIGNED TO CARRY OUT MR. JAMES LICK'S VIEWS—A GREAT BOON TO THE CITY.

The San Francisco *Call* has the following account of the plans to take advantage of Mr. James Lick's gift of $150,000, to be used in the construction of free public baths in San Francisco: "The building is to be constructed of iron and glass. It is to consist of a hall 370 feet in length by 80 feet in width, with two aisles 17 feet in width; a center transept 150 long by 70 feet in width, and a transept at each end measuring 110 by 40 feet each. The roof is arched, the elevation of which is 70 feet. In the center of the building is a dome 130 feet high. In the center transept are vestibules at each end, which are to be paved with English encaustic tiles, and entrances in the sides of the north and south end transepts, tiled in the same manner. The ticket office and waiting rooms will be placed in the vestibule. The interior is divided into three compartments distinct from each other. The middle compartment is to be devoted to men only, the bath in it being 160 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth. The south end will contain the bath for boys, the dimensions of which will be 80 by 50 feet. The bath for ladies will be in the compartment at the north end, and will measure 80 by 30 feet. The swimming bath for men will be 12 feet deep in the middle, shoaling at the ends to about 4 feet; the other baths will be from 4 to 5 feet deep. The central tank will also be elevated, the walls surrounding it being strengthened by buttresses. It is designed that the compartments between the buttresses shall be converted into aquaria with thick plate-glass fronts. On the top of the wall of the bath dressing-boxes will be erected for the convenience of bathers, and above that a small gallery for spectators. The bath will be surrounded with walks seventeen feet wide, paved with artificial stone, on the outer side of which tropical plants will flourish, and on the inner side will be the aquaria already mentioned. It is proposed to supply the tanks, or bathing ponds, with salt water from the bay. Pipes will be laid from the building to the middle of the bay for that purpose, and an engine will pump the water into the tanks. The water is not to be heated, if possible, by artificial means, but by the employment of the heat of the sun's rays. To accomplish this end, fine jets will ascend to the roof of the building and fall in almost imperceptible spray into the tank, the sun's rays meantime passing through it and warming it before it reaches the basin. This is the plan adopted at the public baths at Liverpool, England, only the jets do not ascend as high in that establishment as Wright & Sanders intend they shall do in this building. The latter will consequently receive a greater amount of heat, as it will have to pass through a greater area of heat contributing space from the pipe to the tank."

A SOUTHERN RECORD.

The Charleston *News* says: "The first number of the Southern Historical Society papers has been issued. These papers will continue to be published directly by the society at Richmond, it having been decided that this course would best subserve the end in view, the perpetuation of Confederate history. The present number is intended to show the causes which led to the secession of the South and the late war. It, therefore, opens with an able article by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, on the points at issue between Democracy and Federalism from the earliest days of the Republic. In this the right of secession is ably discussed, and the South is vindicated from the charge of rebellion. This is followed by the famous 'Botetourt Resolutions,' offered by Judge Allen just ten days before the secession of South Carolina, and which produced a profound impression at the time. Next come the inaugural of President Davis, and the address of the Confederate Congress emanating from the pen of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, and signed by all the Congressmen. A very encouraging report is given of the prospects of the society. The Legislature of Virginia has voted them apartments in the State Capitol, where all archives are securely stowed away, and the work of collecting material has diligently progressed. They now have in their possession a nearly complete set of reports of the Confederate departments, and a large collection of reports of the State Governments; a full manuscript report of Longstreet's Corps, and a history of the same by Gen. E. P. Alexander; all of Ewell's reports from 1863 to the close of the war; all the papers of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of Gen. S. D. Lee's Corps, and a large number of other important documents, besides reports of Federal authorities."

FROM THE AUCTION BLOCK TO CONGRESS.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, a Democratic paper, gives the following history of Hon. Jere Haralson, who represents the Mobile District in Congress, and who lately voted for universal amnesty: "He was a slave until 1865, when he was emancipated with the rest. He was a slave of Mr. John T. Walker, of Columbus, and on the death of the latter was sold on the block, in this city, to Mr. J. W. Thomson. After his death he was purchased by John Haralson, of Selma, Ala., to whom he belonged at the time of emancipation. He was raised in Muscogee County as a common field hand. He was born here in 1845. Upon inquiry we find a number who knew him when a slave. He deserves credit for the information he has acquired, but he was made what he is, not by any superior motive power above any white man, but the prejudices of ignorant negroes controlled by United States bayonets. He lives in a strong negro district, inhabited by the most unlettered of the class. In 1870 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Alabama, and in 1872 to the State Senate, and in 1875 to Congress from the Mobile District. He is superior to his own race, but inferior far to the white men he defeated, and his seat is now contested. His success is attributable altogether to race prejudice."

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* gives the following account of a peculiar suit brought by a woman against her husband: "Many years ago there lived in one of the northern counties of Iowa a man whom, for the purpose of this story, we will call Smith. Mr. Smith married a young lady, with whom he lived some months, and until she fled from him and took up her residence in Wisconsin with her parents, alleging that she was mistreated by her husband. After exhausting his stock of coaxing words the husband applied for a requisition for her, which he procured, and by force of law and officers the wife was returned to Iowa soil and to Mr. Smith. Then followed a few more months of connubial life, and one morning Mrs. Smith again returned to her parents in Wisconsin. Smith this time appears to have concluded to go it alone, or at least to permit her to do so. But Mrs. Smith don't propose to let the matter drop in quite the present shape. She has procured a requisition for Smith on the charge of kidnapping, which has been placed in the hands of Gov. Kirkwood. He has not yet approved the document, halting between his natural gallantry and the law as the complainant lays it down. The kidnapping consisted in bringing Mrs. S. to Mr. S., on the first requisition."

DEMAND FOR CONFEDERATE STAMPS.

The editor of a Tennessee paper, who was a Confederate Postmaster during the war, has recently had calls for Confederate postage-stamps, and being unable to supply them, makes the following explanation: "A few days before the Federal authorities took possession of Knoxville, we carefully boxed our post office effects, including a large number of these stamps, and sent them to the care of the Postmaster at Dalton, Ga., and that was the last of them. The box contained some fifteen hundred dollars' worth of United States stamps into the bargain. The Confederate stamp we used was a private one, and we used two kinds, a five and a ten cent one, and of two colors, red and blue. We had the die manufactured in Nashville, at a cost of about forty dollars. The reason why we used this private stamp was that the Confederate Post Office Department was so crowded with applicants for stamps that it could not meet the demands, and therefore we got up the stamp in question for the sake of convenience. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of them were sold, not only to the Army in our vicinity, and to our immediate citizens, but to Postmasters from Bristol to Chattanooga. We would be glad to have a fine lot of them on hand now, as we could do what we failed to do during the war—make some money out of the defunct confederacy. They would command a large premium."

EXPLANATION BY GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman has written another letter explaining the one published recently. He states that he did not suppose when he wrote his letter declining positively to be a candidate for the Presidency that it would be published, and so did not even retain a copy of it; hence he was unable to answer a question as to its precise wording in one particular place. He goes on to say: "Wherever I have resided I have endeavored to manifest an interest in the general cause of education, but have experienced that the common schools, instead of trying to teach all children the rudiments, were drifting toward the classics and a university education. Our tax for public schools in Washington was one per cent. on valuation of real estate; here (St. Louis) it is one-half of one per cent. I am further informed that the cost to the school fund of one scholar in the high school equals that for five scholars in the primary. Therefore, in these days of general economy the question of cost may properly be discussed by those who pay the taxes, without any one being construed thereby as hostile or unfriendly to the whole system. Of course I don't want to be drawn into any public discussion on this question, but when a friend asks my opinion I think I have a right to give it in the form of a civil letter."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE REVIVAL EFFORT.

DAY SERVICES IN THE HIPPODROME—MOODY AND SANKEY NOT PRESENT—THE MEETINGS TO-DAY.

There were probably four thousand people in attendance at the noon-day meeting held yesterday at the Hippodrome, all the seats, with the exception of a few on the upper tiers, being occupied. Many of the people were disappointed in not seeing the expected leaders, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who remained away to rest and thus be fresh for the services to-day. This feeling of disappointment was shown by the people, many of them leaving the building when the doors were opened at the half-hour. The services were led by Rev. Dr. Booth, and the singing was conducted by Prof. Thatcher, of Boston. The meeting was opened by the singing of the hymn, "Take the name of Jesus with you." Mr. D. Stuart Dodge then read the requests, of which there were a very large number. Among them was one for the conversion of three sons; another for a husband and son who had refused to attend either a church or a revival meeting; another for an only son; another for two sons, one in college and the other in business, both of whom were being led into vice; another for an only son who for many years had been a wanderer from friends and from God; another from a mother requesting prayers for herself; another for two sons for whom prayer had been long and earnestly offered; another from a wife for a husband who is lost in dissipation and vice; another from a wife for an intemperate husband who had attended the meetings in Philadelphia; another from a husband asking prayers for his young wife, who is in the last stages of consumption, that if it be God's will she may be restored; another from a husband and wife asking prayers for themselves; another from a Sunday-school in a town on the Hudson; another from a "backslider" asking prayers for himself; another from a father who is addicted to strong drink; another for a whole family sunken in sin, but especially for one member, who is on the brink of a drunkard's grave; another for a young man who gave his heart to God eighteen months ago, but in an hour of temptation forgot his Saviour; another for a sister near death and unprepared; another for a family in a foreign land; for an old lady who is very anxious about her soul; for a member of a wicked family; for a young man led away with bad companions; for a preacher who is discouraged because he does not see souls coming to Christ; for a class of boys in a mission school; for two lawyers; for two men who are ashamed to come to the meetings.

After an earnest prayer by Dr. Hamilton in behalf of the requests, and the singing of "One there is above all others," Dr. Booth read several passages from the fourth and fifth chapters of Exodus, following the reading by a few remarks. He said that he wished to direct the attention of the audience to the subject of prayer. Day after day their hearts had been quickened and stirred as they had presented to them the important privilege and power of prayer. I desire to-day, said he, simply to connect with the subject of the days previous that which is suggested by this topic. Prayer is a power which the Christian is privileged to exercise in relation to those who are in danger. It rejoiced our hearts at the young men's meeting last night, and it was an amazement even to ministers of the Gospel that so many rose for prayers. By a greater exercise of this power of prayer we may even more glorify the name of God.

The doors were then opened, and the audience sang "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood." Rev. George H. Hepworth, stepping to the front of the platform, spoke a few words, addressed specially to those who were unconverted. He said that if there was one unconverted person in the room, it was that person's own fault, and not God's. God had done everything for them, and they had done next to nothing for Him. He thought this was an occasion of exceeding great sadness, and on the other hand it was an occasion of exceeding great triumph. The last one out of the fold is the one God wants. The ninety and nine are saved, and God wants the hundredth one. It was an occasion of triumph because God was in the meeting. God loves his people more than any mother loves her children. Christ has sacrificed more for sinners than ever any mother ever sacrificed for her children. Rev. Dr. Marlen offered prayer, and Rev. M. McArthur urged upon the people that "now was the accepted time," and besought them to come to Christ at once. Dr. Ludlow led the audience in a few words of prayer, and the people sang the one hundred and fifteenth hymn, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" Drs. Tyng, Jr., and Adams brought the meeting to a close by short addresses on the subjects touched upon by the other speakers. "My Soul be on Thy Guard" was then sung and the audience dismissed. At the close of the meeting the inquiry-rooms were thrown open, and many remained for the purpose of conversing further with the ministers and laymen present.

To-day at 8 o'clock, and continuing for three-fourths of an hour, Mr. Moody will deliver an address to Christians, admission to which can be obtained only by ticket. There will be a meeting for women in the afternoon, and another in the evening for men.

PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

THREE WITNESSES FAIL TO ATTEND—LIST OF THE CHECKS INDORSED BY HARRIOT & NOYES—REMARKS OF MR. BENNETT ON THE SITUATION.

The taking of evidence in the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King was to have been resumed yesterday before Commissioner Wight, but the witnesses called—William H. Webb, Samuel J. Harriot, and Mr. Avery—failed to appear. Mr. Bennett, on behalf of the company, then put in evidence the following checks, all drawn on the Bank of Commerce, of this City, by the Vice President and Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, to the order of Harriott & Noyes, and indorsed by them:

Feb. 7, 1872..	$300,000	March 15, 1872..	$100,000
Feb. 19, 1872..	100,000	March 16, 1872..	50,000
Feb. 13, 1872..	34,425	March 16, 1872..	200,000
March 17, 1872..	318,000	April 11, 1872..	20,000
March 5, 1872..	16,800	April 16, 1872..	185,600
March 16, 1872..	34,400	April 16, 1872..	320,000
March 9, 1872..	300,000	April 17, 1872..	85,500
March 14, 1872..	100,000		

Mr. Bennett also put in evidence the following checks, which, he said, included some not accounted for on the books of the company:

March 4, 1872..	$84,000 00	April 19, 1872.	$176,800 00
Feb. 23, 1872..	100,000 00	April 16, 1872..	142,560 48
Feb. 4, 1872..	205,401 53	April 16, 1872..	96,000 00
Feb. 5, 1872..	21,000 00	May 15, 1872..	232,200 00
April 17, 1872..	19,000 00	May 15, 1872..	201,412 50
April 19, 1872..	162,887 50	May 21, 1872..	228,735 83

Mr. Bennett said he was somewhat perplexed as to the proper course to pursue in this matter. The extraordinary spectacle had been presented of the Directors and officers of a great company confessing to having entered into an offensive and defensive alliance to defy investigation into their conduct. Men occupying positions of trust in the company's office had been disbursing its funds without rendering any account of them, and the more extraordinary spectacle had been presented of the bankers, who had been carrying on operations with money belonging to the company, declining to reveal anything connected with these operations, on the ground that it would be a betrayal of trust, or of some duty they owed, or fancied they owed, to some one. He should ask for a further adjournment of the case, and in the meantime he would obtain instructions as to whether these persons should be made parties to the suit.

Commissioner Wight then adjourned the case to noon on Monday next.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider the new hack ordinance, which was introduced some time ago, the principal provisions of which have been published. Many owners of coaches and of livery stables were present. The former favor the old fares, while the latter contend that when special orders are given for coaches higher rates should be paid. The committee, after hearing the views of several hack-owners, adjourned.

The Mayor's office was comparatively deserted yesterday, and the absence of politicians from the City Hall made it unusually dull. A few Democratic Aldermen assembled in their committee room and discussed the political situation, but, as hitherto, they failed to shed any light upon it.

Mr. W. L. Ogden has been appointed Clerk to the Water Register.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY.

A large meeting of the residents of the town of Babylon, Long Island, was held in the Town Hall in Babylon Village on Friday night, for the purpose of considering the question of the propriety and desirability of joining with the three eastern towns of Queens County in the movement for the formation of a new county. Speeches in favor of the project were made by Judge Reid, Justice J. B. Cooper, and others. The speakers argued that as the county was at present constituted, jurymen and others were compelled to attend court at Riverhead, necessitating a journey of some forty miles, with probable detention over night, and frequently for several days, at a heavy expense; while, in the proposed new county the county seat would be at Garden City, which was but a short distance, and jurors and witnesses would be enabled to return home nightly. Taxes would also be greatly reduced and many other benefits might be expected. The meeting appeared to be unanimous in favor of the project. Another meeting is to be held at Breslau on Friday evening next.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITIES.

DISCUSSING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BROOKLYN CITY CHARTER.

A number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn assembled in the Directors' room of the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed amendments to the city charter in reference to the government of the Kings County charitable institutions. Among those present were Mayor Schroeder, ex-Alderman Ripley Ropes, Assessor Wilson, Supervisor Strong, Mr. Libby, J. J. Van Nostrand, ex-Police Commissioner Kauffman, Alderman Ray, Rev. Mr. Boss, ex-Judge Lott, Assessor Norton, Supervisor Phelps, A. A. Low, ex-Mayor Lambert, C. H. Peters, School Commissioner Forman, and many others. The Mayor named as Chairman of the meeting Mr. John J. Von Nostrand, who was elected, and Mr. Parr Harlow acted as Secretary. Copies of the bill now before the Legislature abolishing the present Board of Charity Commissioners, and making provision for the appointment of twelve unpaid Governors, were distributed among the audience. The first section having been read, ex-Judge Lott said that sufficient time had not been allowed the people to consider the proposed amendments before being asked to vote upon them. Mr. Boettcher thought that the twelve non-paid Commissioners would soon dwindle down in number and the public interests suffer. Reform was very good, and he was glad that the people were getting their eyes open. The time had passed when a man must be a liquor dealer to be an Alderman. Mr. Eschwege also opposed the bill, and offered to amend by striking out the clause in reference to the appointment of the twelve Commissioners, on the ground that the Legislature could not pass a law to legislate men out of office. The Chairman suggested that the first business in order, in view of the remarks already made, would be to submit to the meeting the question as to whether it was desirable to make any change at all. Supervisor Strong offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the present system of charities and the administration thereof in Kings County, after several years' experience, are a most miserable failure, and have most deservedly received the condemnation of the people, and that a change thereof is imperatively demanded.

The bill was then read through, and, after spending the whole afternoon in an unprofitable discussion, it was finally decided to refer the bill to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the chair, who should take the subject of the proposed amendments into consideration, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Thursday evening next.

THE GREEK TEMPLE.

A LECTURE BY PROF. GOODYEAR AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Prof. William H. Goodyear delivered a lecture last evening at Cooper Institute on "The Greek Temple." He commenced by speaking of the effect which art had evidently exercised on the Greek mind. To the ancient Greek the statue and the temple were a religion. Art then had an influence which it never could have again, but it might be made to exercise a better one. For many years, he said, Europeans had given way to a rage for antiques, and the consequence was that our cities were filled with copies of the ancient temples and statues; but they were bodies without souls, shells without kernels. We had carried away the form or semblance, leaving the spirit behind. A series of stereoscopic views of some of the great temples of antiquity were then exhibited. That Grecian architecture was a modification of the Egyptian and Assyrian, Prof. Goodyear said, was evident, and he adduced many facts in support of this opinion. One of the principal points to be observed in these structures of ancient Greece was, he remarked, that every part had its special use; not a stone was laid without a distinct purpose. In modern imitations all this was reversed. We copied the Greek temples so as to have our copies mathematically correct, but we forgot the main point; we placed columns where there was nothing to support, and we stuck triglyphs and other ornaments just where they were never intended to be, and where they offended the eye instead of pleasing it, as might be seen in the façade of the New-York Post Office. The lecturer then spoke of another characteristic of Greek architecture—its infinite variety. It had been found, he said, by two English architects that none of the lines in the Parthenon and other Greek temples are right lines. None of the columns are at equal distances; none are of the same size; none of the triglyphs stand exactly over the columns, and none of the horizontal lines are exactly horizontal. The aim of the Greek architect was to deceive the eye and to give apparent size and massiveness to his building. Some of the best and closest modern copies of the Greek temples entirely failed in this, looking much smaller than they really are, as the Church of the Madeleine, at Paris. The purpose of the fluting on columns and some of the minor characteristics of ancient architecture were also explained and illustrated, and the fact was referred to that the Corinthian column came originally from Assyria, and was merely adopted, and not invented, by the Greeks.

BASE-BALL.

THE NEW NATIONAL LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL CLUBS—REQUEST OF THE NEW-HAVEN CLUB FOR ADMISSION THEREIN.

The New-Haven Base-ball Club have requested admission to "The National League of Professional Base-ball Clubs of the United States." This association is of recent organization, its formation having been perfected in this City only a short time ago. It embraces in its list of membership only eight of last year's professional clubs, namely, the Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, (Brown Stockings,) Hartford, Mutual, (of New-York City,) Athletic, (of Philadelphia,) Cincinnati, and Louisville (Kentucky) Clubs. The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, disbanded last Fall, the members having become discouraged by their many disastrous defeats. The New-Haven Club feel very much hurt at their exclusion from the new league. They state that there is no other base-ball club in that city; that the company is organized under laws of the State of Connecticut, with a capital stock of $10,000; that they have never been a co-operative club; that there is not one of their players upon whom there is a shadow of suspicion for dishonest playing; that they are in sympathy with the movement for elevating the standard of the game; that although the club made mistakes last season it was their first season in the Professional Association, and that the present club contains only two of the original players of the nine of 1875, and none of their present officers or Directors (with one exception) were interested in its management.

The new National League is to be governed by a Board of five Directors, and they will not allow two professional clubs to exist in the same city. The clubs belonging to the league are also forbidden, by the constitution, to play either championship or exhibition games with any club outside of the association. The President of the new league is Mr. M. G. Bulkeley, of the Hartford Club, and the Secretary is Mr. N. E. Young, of Washington. The Directors are to sit annually as a Board of Appeals, and their decision in all disputed points about matches, rules, &c., is to be final.

The reorganization of the old amateur clubs in this vicinity for the Centennial year still continues. The Gothams held another meeting recently at their head-quarters in America Hall, No. 79 Bank street, and further perfected their arrangements for the coming season. Their grounds will be those used by the Hoboken Club, known as the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, and their opening day will probably be in April. Besides this and the old Knickerbocker Club, of this City, the number of veteran clubs that will reappear in the field during the coming season includes the old Stars and Excelsiors, of Brooklyn, the old amateur Atlantics, of that place, the Eagles, and the Empires.

THE LATE REVERDY JOHNSON.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—A meeting of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City was held to-day, Chief Justice Brown presiding, to take action on the death of Reverdy Johnson. There was a very large attendance of members of the Bar. Eulogies were delivered by Chief Judge Brown, Ex-Gov. Bradford, William P. Preston, J. H. B. Latrobe, John F. Preston, George M. Gill, Thomas Donaldson, Henry Hilgert, and others. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Bar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following order was issued to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1876.

The head of this department, learning with deep regret of the sudden death of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Attorney-General of the United States from March 8, 1849, to July 22, 1850, and out of profound respect for the memory of his great services and eminent abilities, orders that this department be closed and draped in mourning on the day of the funeral. (Signed) EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney General.

The Baltimore *American* says that Mr. Johnson's venerable wife is still living. Their immediate family consisted of five daughters and three sons. One daughter was married to Mr. Charles J. M. Gwinn, the present Attorney General of Maryland; another to Mr. Charles G. Kerr, and another to Mr. Thomas Morris. The two others became Mrs. William Travers, of New-York, and Mrs. Dangerfield, of Alexandria. Mr. Johnson's oldest son is Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Jr., the next Mr. Louis Johnson, late United States Marshal of South Carolina, and the youngest Mr. Edward C. Johnson.

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL.

ARE WE A NATION?

GEN. WASHINGTON'S VIEWS ON THE NATION OR CONFEDERACY QUESTION.

Mr. Hopley, of the Bucyrus *Journal*, seems to be of opinion that George Washington looked upon the United States as a nation, and therefore would not be, if living, a member in good standing of the Democratic Party. And he fortifies himself by quotations from Washington's writings as follows:

In a letter to the Governors of the several States, dated June 8, 1783, he writes:

1. The foundation of our EMPIRE was not laid in the glowing age of ignorance, &c.
2. At this auspicious period the United States came into existence as a *nation*.
3. * * * There is still an option left to the United States whether they will be respectable and prosperous or contemptible and miserable as a *nation*.
4. It is only in our united character as an *Empire* that our independence is acknowledged.
5. Let us then as a nation be just.

The letter closes as follows:

6. * * * The Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy *nation*.

Upon the occasion of resigning his command to Congress, 23d of December, 1783, he said:

7. * * * And pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable *nation*, I resign, &c.

In a letter to James Warren, Oct. 7, 1785, he writes:

8. * * * Sufficient powers to order and direct the affairs of the *nation*.
9. That we have it in our power to be one of the most respectable *nations* upon the earth, &c.

In a letter to Madison, Nov. 30, 1785, he writes:

10. We are either a united people or we are not so. If the former, let us in all matters of general concern act as a *nation*, which has a *national* character to support.
11. I do not conceive we can long exist as a *nation* without, &c.

To Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 17th of June, 1788:

12. * * * To render the *nation* happy at home and respectable abroad.

As President of the United States, Washington declares this country a nation as follows:

April 30, 1789, in the inaugural address:

12. Every step by which they [the people of the United States] advanced to the character of an independent *nation*, seems to have been, &c.

Oct. 25, 1791, in his Message to both houses, he says:

14. * * * And you will have observed, with no less interest, new and decisive proofs of the increasing reputation and credit of the *nation*.

In his proclamation for a National Thanksgiving, the following significant words occur:

15. * * * That we may all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country, *previous to their becoming a nation*.

In his farewell address he says:

16. They [combinations to control the acts of constituted authorities] serve to put the will of a party in the place of the delegated will of the *nation*.
17. It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great *nation*, to give mankind the example, &c.

COLLUSION IN DIVORCE.

Judge Reilly, of the Wayne Circuit Court, sitting at Detroit, Mich., expressed excellent opinions very bluntly in a divorce case brought before him for decision. Among other things he said: 'Instead of making an earnest effort to harmonize their difficulties and live together as husband and wife should, if not for their own sake for the sake of their seven children they are responsible for, they seek non-professional and bad advisers, who at once commence negotiations, which, if carried out, separate this husband and wife forever, break up their family, and cast a blight over the future existence of their children. It was so apparent to me that these parties were guilty of collusion that on the hearing of this motion I directed the entry of an order rescinding the former order made for the payment of alimony, and there is no doubt in my mind I would be justified in dismissing the case at the present stage on the grounds which I have indicated, but I have decided to give the matter the most careful consideration, and I will postpone further action until the case comes up for final disposition. I deem this to be a fitting opportunity to state emphatically that while courts may be powerless to stem the tide of petitioners in quest of decrees of divorce, yet this court can and will insist that the performance of every precautionary requirement of the law shall be rigidly and strictly complied with, and that parties seeking relief shall come into court with clean hands and without the slightest taint of fraud or collusion on their garments."

GREENBACKS IN CONNECTICUT.

The call for a greenback convention in New-Haven, Conn., is unsigned, but purports to be "per order committee." It is addressed to "all electors of this State who are opposed to the forced contraction of the currency; who believe that Congress should immediately repeal the law fixing a day for specie resumption; who desire the passage of an act making the greenback a true legal tender, receivable for duties on imports and customs, and fundable into low interest bearing bonds at the option of the holder, thus increasing the value of the greenback and bringing about an honest, practical redemption; who believe in fact that the financial legislation of the Congress of the United States should be in the interest of the whole people and not of the favored few." The call also says: "This convention will take such steps as it may deem necessary to force both of the political organizations of this State to recognize the voice of the people in the coming campaign. It will also consider the advisibility of providing a means for the voters to exercise their right of franchise without being forced to stultify themselves in indorsing principles at variance with their convictions of right and appeals of self-interest."

AGED ONE HUNDRED AND SIX.

The Syracuse *Journal* has discovered another centenarian in Onondaga County, and speaks of her as follows: "In the town of Elbridge, about one mile west of Memphis, there lives Mary Young, who was born in May, 1770, and consequently is now in her one hundred and seventh year. Early in the present century she removed from Amsterdam to the town of Marcellus, locating near what is now the village of Mottville. In 1816 she removed to the neighborhood in which she now lives, with her son, T. C. Young. She has a distinct recollection of the first celebration of the Fourth of July, and with her mother participated in it. Her father's name was Saxbury; he was killed by the Tories after the war. We have some linen thread spun three years ago by this old lady, on a wheel handed down by the Munroe family, and which is supposed to be nearly or quite two hundred years old. Mrs. Young enjoys comfortable health for one of her great age, and hopes to live and participate in the Centennial celebration."

THE TRADE DOLLAR AT A DISCOUNT.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Jan. 31 says: "The demand for the trade dollar in China is no longer equal to the supply of the Mints here and at Carson, and the result is an over-abundance of that coin in circulation. This coin is now being subjected to a heavy discount, from four to five per cent. being named as the rate. And this discount is carried on in almost every branch of business. Even conductors on the street cars now refuse to take them for their face, and subject them to a discount of ten per cent. Other silver coins circulate in small quantities for their face value. There is no reason why any such distinction should exist. The trade dollar is as much of a legal tender for sums not exceeding $5 as any other silver coin."

BIG CLAIM FOR LOST MANUSCRIPT.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Gazette* contains this statement: "Some time before reaching here, the Jewish Rabbi, Dr. Brown, sent his valise on to the proprietors of the St. Clair House, with instructions, so he says, that it should not be delivered to any one but himself, and that not until his arrival here. Through some mistake and the false representations of a traveling Bible agent, the valise was given to him, and he has now skipped the country. Dr. Brown has instituted suit to recover $15,000 damages in the United States District Court, claiming that the valise contained a large number of lectures, the result of long years of patient labor. The doctor has so lost his eyesight as to render work of this kind very difficult to him."

MORE POTATOES FOR MONTREAL POOR.

The Montreal *Witness* of Monday says: "This forenoon forty sleigh loads of potatoes were brought in from St. Martin by the generous farmers of that locality. The procession was headed by Rev. Curés Dubé and Vinet of that parish. The potatoes, 660 bushels in quantity and of good quality, were deposited in the Drill Shed, Aldermen Loranger and Chapleau being present. At 2 o'clock the farmers had a lunch at the Lion Hotel, to which several Aldermen and representatives of the press were invited."

SALE OF THE HIGH ROCK SPRING.

The *Saratogian* says that the High Rock Spring premises were sold by auction, in Saratoga, on Tuesday. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was fair. The premises were knocked off to John Foley, who acted as agent for other parties. The price named was $10,000, twenty per cent. down, the rest in ten days. The sale includes the entire High Rock property, real estate and personal, belonging thereto.

PANTHERS KILLED IN MARYLAND.

The Baltimore *American* says: "That Mr. John Wilt, brought to Oakland, Md., a few days ago the skin of a large panther, which was killed by Luther Knotts and brothers, near the head of the North Branch. The animal measured 9 feet 9 inches long. Another large panther was killed in the same locality by George W. Wilson, Esq. The skins are on exhibition at Oakland."

A NEW CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal on Jan. 20: "Mgr. Nardi devotes two columns in the Roman *Voce Della Verità* to a highly-laudatory sketch of Lord Ripon. He speaks of his rare talents, profound sagacity as Under Secretary for War, which led the way to higher positions, and of his appointment as Alabama Commissioner—a matter requiring wise, firm, and prudent men—in which his sagacity and ability earned him the admiration of the two Governments and the gratitude of his country, all England applauding his elevation to the Marquisite. Noticing Lord Ripon's connection with Freemasonry, Mgr. Nardi, though detesting all secret societies, and the Masons above all, acknowledges that English Masons are quite different from Italian, German, Swiss, Spanish, and Brazilian. "As there is one species, but many races of men, so it is with the Masons, who, it appears, in England are chiefly given to eating, drinking, and merry-making, although they occasionally do harm and are in general enemies of our church." After describing Lord Ripon's conversion as a terrible blow to the establishment of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, a great stone detaching itself from the old building, and evidently destined to draw many others away with it, Mgr. Nardi says:

'The noble Marquis made no ostentation of his conversion. Rumor says that with signal generosity he immediately reassured his illustrious wife and his son, who did not follow him; but we hope in the Lord they will follow him. The Marchioness' coming to Rome, her going to the Vatican, her respectful and grateful bearing, the words and the blessing of the Holy Father, the prayers and generous beneficence of her husband, will obtain this grace, which will be greeted with immense joy by all our good English brethren. * * * We venture to hope that the example of Ripon, and of others who preceded and will follow him, may hasten the day when England and Rome will turn and embrace as sisters.'

As an unintentional foil to the distinction and talents of actual and expected 'converts,' I notice in the same paper a paragraph showing the pitiful stuff of which 'perverts' are made. It describes a circuit of the Protestant churches in Rome. One contained fifteen persons of the lowest class, and certainly of a non-Roman type; another had forty, some of '*Fisionomia impossibile*.' Others boys, attending to everything but the sermon; a third was rather more numerously attended, but with people of the same figure and type, two or three of them apparently the same as those seen half an hour before in another church. The writer asks whether the Protestants set people to go and put in an appearance at two or three places, and remarks that this would not be a bad idea, as otherwise they run the risk of preaching to empty benches."

THE ESTATE OF PARAN STEVENS.

The Boston *Journal* of Monday says: "During the past week Judge Ames, of the Suffolk County Probate Court, has been busily occupied a greater part of the time in hearing testimony bearing on the objections raised by Mrs. Marietta R. Stevens, widow of Paran Stevens, to the accounts of the Executors, Mr. Charles G. Stevens, of Clinton, Mass., and Mr. John L. Melcher, of New-York. Mr. Stevens left a property valued at about three million dollars, and by his will gave $100,000 to his wife, and also $1,000,000 in trust for her benefit, the Trustees being Mr. Charles G. Stevens, of Clinton, and Mr. George F. Richardson, of Lowell. He bequeathed $40,000 to the school which he founded at Claremont, N. H., gave his wife his establishment at Newport, R. I., and his dwelling-houses in New-York and Newport with their contents. The balance of his property went to Trustees for the benefit of his children, the Trustees being for Mrs. John L. Melcher, who was the oldest child, Messrs. Stevens and Richardson; for Miss Minnie Stevens, Mr. Stevens and John L. Melcher, and for Mr. Harry Stevens, Messrs. Richardson and Melcher. At the time of Mr. Stevens' death the property which he owned in Massachusetts was Nos. 1 and 2 State Street block, No. 2 Tremont place, and the personal property, consisting of a three-eighths interest in the Revere House and Tremont House. This being a partnership with Wetherbee, Chapin & Co., it was never appraised, but the Executors, in compliance with a request contained in the will, have carried on the hotel business, which has proved very lucrative, and have received their proportionate part of the profits. The Executors subsequently purchased of Mr. Stevens' former partners another eighth in the hotel business, making their interest one-half, for which they paid $28,500, or its equivalent in notes which the estate held against Wetherbee & Chapin. On the 28th of April, 1874, the first and only accounts of the Executors were filed in this State, and were signed by all the Executors, Mrs. Stevens included, that lady being a co-executor with the others. The accounts show that the Executors have received $132,040 89, that they have paid out $128,757 17, leaving a balance in their hands of $3,283 72. Mr. Charles G. Stevens has been subjected to a long and exhaustive examination, and has been called upon to explain the various items in the accounts. The objections of Mrs. Stevens to the accounts will probably appear when that lady testifies. The accounts of the Trustees are to be subjected to a like scrutiny."

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE ON TEACHING.

The following letter was addressed many years ago by Mr. Carlyle to a youth engaged in educational work who had requested his counsel:

CHELSEA, February, 1850.

SIR: I can give no advice or precept about the matters you write of except this one remark: The grand secret (worth all the others together, and without which all the others are worth nothing and less,) for inculcating and teaching virtues and graces is that a man honestly, and with more and more of silent sincerity, have them himself, lodged there in the silent deeps of his being; they will not fail to shine through and be not only visible but undeniable in whatever he is led to say or to do, and every hour of the day, he will, consciously and unconsciously, find good means of teaching them. This is the grand indispensable requisite; this present, the rest is very certain to follow; the rest is mere matter of detail, depending on specialty of circumstances, which a man's own common sense, if he is in earnest toward his aim, will better and better instruct him in.

The business, I am sorrowfully aware, is often enough undertaken without this indispensable prerequisite; nay, in general there is a dim notion abroad that a man can teach such things by merely wishing to do it, and without having them himself; but the fatal result inevitably is, he teaches, can teach, nothing but hypocrisy and unblessed apery and mendacity. It is a kind of salvation to his poor pupils if they, in a dim way, see through him and refuse to imbibe the slow poison of such teaching.

I fancy you to be an ingenious young man, aiming manfully to do your best in the vocation which has fallen to you; and I hang up far ahead (I hope) this ugly but true warning upon a certain path which all mortals of us ought to avoid and abhor much more than we do at present.

Wishing you heartily well, I remain (in much haste) yours sincerely, T. CARLYLE.

TAXATION OF CHURCHES.

The Presbytery of Albany on Wednesday unanimously adopted the following memorial, addressed to the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly, and presented by Rev. Dr. Darling, from the committee to whom the matter had been referred:

GENTLEMEN: Having learned that a proposition is pending before you to prepare and report a bill to repeal the act exempting church property from taxation, we, the Pastors and ruling Elders of the Presbytery of Albany, representing about fifty churches, aggregating over seven thousand members, at our annual meeting regularly constituted in the City of Albany, Feb. 8, 1876, would express it as our unanimous opinion that the adoption by your honorable body of any measure looking to the indiscriminate taxation of church property would be a great and unjust hardship imposed upon the Christian people of this State. And while we would leave it to your wisdom to say whether all secular or productive property belonging to churches may or may not properly be required to bear its share of the support of the State, yet we would respectfully but most earnestly protest against the imposition of a tax upon houses occupied by congregations as places of worship, and solemnly dedicated to the service of God.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of Friday says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was 61,464 tons, against 4,717 tons for the same period of last year; increase, 56,737 tons. The quantity for the year so far is 448,905 tons, against 401,210 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 47,705 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 298,557 tons; bituminous, 49,353 tons; total, 347,910 tons, against 138,460 tons anthracite, and 42,128 tons bituminous; total, 180,588 tons, for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 160,097 tons; increase of bituminous, 7,225 tons; total increase, 167,322 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 1,933,365 tons; bituminous, 264,654 tons; total, 2,208,019 tons, against 1,365,795 tons anthracite, and 215,454 tons bituminous; total, 1,581,249 tons, for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 567,570 tons; increase of bituminous, 49,200 tons; total increase, 616,770 tons."

AN ILLINOIS BANKRUPT.

The Chicago *Tribune* instances the case of a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed by a resident of Grundy County, Ill., who reports over $159,000 of liabilities, and whose assets consist of a couple of suits of clothes exempt by law, and says: "Such a case is simply absurd. The idea that any man can conduct a business of such an extent as to accumulate over $150,000 of liabilities and honestly have nothing left but his old clothes, is almost beyond the scope of possibility. It is mere brazen effrontery to voluntarily come into a bankruptcy court with such a statement, ask to be discharged thereon, and permitted to resume business on such a showing, without paying any portion of the indebtedness."

FREDERICK LEMAITRE.

THE STORY OF A MAN OF GENIUS.

THE DEATH OF TALMA'S SUCCESSOR—EARLY TRIUMPHS—SUCCESS AND MISERY—THE RESULTS OF IMPROVIDENCE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is no common actor who is to be buried this afternoon in Paris. Since Talma the French stage has possessed no comedian equal in genius to Frederick Lemaitre, "le grand Frederick," "le maitre à tous," or the "Talma des Boulevards," as he was enthusiastically called by admirers of drama and melodrama. There were, indeed, old playgoers of twenty years ago who, having seen Talma in his prime, thought Frederick Lemaitre superior to him, for Talma roused only the finer and loftier feelings of his audience, whereas Lemaitre could stir their deepest sensibilities. He made two generations of Parisians weep and laugh; and he was so earnest, so full of *furia francese*, or of sacred fire, as the French themselves call it, that there were times when he carried away his hearers into very paroxysms of emotion or frenzy. Victor Hugo aptly described the effect of Lemaitre's playing by saying that it would leave the audience panting. It often happened that after the fall of the curtain the spectators were too much moved to applaud, and it would not be until several minutes afterward that the actor would receive his well-deserved call. Lemaitre was versed not only in the arts, but in the tricks, by which startling dramatic effects can be produced, and if he had a fault it was that he frequently overdid the realism of his impersonations. Thus, for a time he seriously impaired his health by nightly drinking absinthe in order to enact his part as a besotted ragman in the "*Chiffonnier*;" but when remonstrated with he would answer in the words which have since become a catch phrase, "*L'art avant tout*." Another of his artistic foibles was that in plays where he was supposed to use violence—as, for instance, give a blow—he was very prone to make his fellow-player feel the weight of his muscular hand in good earnest; and he was not cured of this propensity until some disagreeable fracas had resulted from it. It is related that on one occasion, having to perform before a crowned head, he made a touching appeal to a "super" to let his ears be boxed in a genuine way. The "super," viewing the proposal in a mercenary spirit, asked for 100 francs, which Lemaitre, always lordly in money matters, instantly gave him; but at the performance the effect of the blow was marred, for the great Frederick dealt a buffet so tremendous that the agonized actor yelped as he pressed his hand to his cheek, "That's too hard, Monsieur Lemaitre; you promised not to hurt me!"

Frederick Lemaitre, the son of an actor and an actress, was born at Havre in 1798, and, after receiving a good education in his native city, entered the Paris Conservatoire and remained two years there. His theatrical beginnings were difficult; for, although Talma patronized him and predicted he would become famous, he could not obtain an engagement at the Odéon, and during several years had to content himself with playing bad parts in fifth-rate suburban theatres. He was more than twenty-eight when the Odéon's manager, moved rather by a letter of recommendation from Mlle. Mars than by belief in the actor's abilities, agreed to give him a hearing in the classical tragic repertory; but Lemaitre would not, or could not, act conformably to the traditions of the house, and his débuts were a failure. In the following year, however, he was engaged for that stronghold of melodrama, the Porte St. Martin, and here, in "Trente Ans; ou, la Vie d'un Joueur," he achieved an immediate and most brilliant success. From this date he became a popular favorite, and his career consisted in peregrinations from one boulevard theatre to another, reaping everywhere fresh laurels. In 1830 he took the leading parts at the Ambigu in the "Comediens" and "Peblo;" in 1831 he reappeared, this time triumphantly, at the Odéon, in the "Maréchal D'Ancre," the "Moine," and some other dramas; and in 1834 he went to make the most famous of all his creations, in "Robert Macaire," of which he was part author. The stupendous success of this work put Frederick Lemaitre *hors ligne* among actors and drew on him the attention of Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas, who wrote parts especially for him in "Lucrèce Borgia" and "Richard d'Arlington." He was as good in one piece as in the other, and this led Dumas, (after Lemaitre's return from a starring tour in England in 1835,) to try him in "Kean" and Victor Hugo to give him the hero's part in the incomparable drama of "Ruy Blas," which, besides making the fortune of the Renaissance Theatre, put the final seal to the actor's reputation. Frederick Lemaitre had hitherto contented himself with being the idol of the boulevards and the provinces, and drawing enormous salaries from the treasuries of managers whom he enriched; but he was now seized with the unwise ambition of shining at the Théâtre Français, for whose boards he was not fitted. He completely failed at the National House, as another great actor, Lafontaine, has since done, because his independent spirit could not bend itself to the traditions of the place. To the purist students of Racine and Corneille he seemed wild, noisy, and vulgar, and, after vainly trying to overcome the "traditions," and implant himself as the initiator of a new school of acting, he was fain to return to the Boulevards, where a new and long series of successes awaited him in "Don César de Bazan," "La Dame de Saint Tropez," "Les Mystères de Paris," "Le Chiffonnier," "Michel Brémond," "Tragaldabas," "Le Roi des Drôles," "Toussaint Louverture," "Le Vieux Caporal," &c.

Frederick Lemaitre's genius reached its zenith toward 1845, but his popularity lasted until 1858, when failing health caused him to retire from the stage. He looked then as old as he did last week, for his energetic, conscientious style of acting, which kept his nerves continually on the strain, had prematurely aged him. He was, moreover, a joyous liver, much addicted to hospitality and midnight carousals in the company of artists and authors. Handsome, tall, and dignified in appearance, singularly polished in manner, of conversation gay and pungent, he had all the qualities of a pleasant companion, not excepting generosity, for money melted in his fingers like snow. Although from 1835 to 1855 he is computed to have earned some £60,000, he retired with barely enough to live on, and it was owing to his embarrassed circumstances that he was induced to reappear for a season at the Palais Royal in 1862, and at the Porte Saint Martin in 1868. It was a great pity that he should have been urged to these after-time débuts, for he appeared but as the wreck of his former self, and the new generation failed to understand how such a faltering comedian could ever have been the "great Frederick" of "Ruy Blas"—the hero of all the dramas of the romantic school—the actor of whom it used to be said that no man ever wore rapier, cloak, and plumed hat more bravely, or more cavalierlike drained a bottle of real wine on the stage. Count Walewski, feeling pity for the worn-out celebrity, caused a pension of 3,000 francs to be awarded him out of the civil list, and on this occasion Frederick Lemaitre wrote the Emperor a letter of thanks, in which gratitude was expressed in terms of somewhat fulsome loyalty. There would be no need to recall this circumstance but for the fact that immediately after the fall of the Empire Frederick Lemaitre accepted engagements to go about to places of entertainment and declaim "La Nuit du Quatre Décembre," an anti-Imperial philippic—from Victor Hugo's "Chatiments"—thereby incurring furious obloquy from the Bonapartists and censure from several of his former admirers, who would have liked to see him act with more consistency. However, for this passing indiscretion Lemaitre paid dearly, for last year, when it was noised about that his creditors were going to sell his furniture, and when some brother actors proposed to organize a grand benefit for him at the Opera, the Bonapartist papers—to which the *Figaro* joined itself—threw so much cold water on the project that it came to nothing. If Frederick Lemaitre contrived to save his belongings and pass his closing days in some comfort, he owed it to the liberality of private friends, among whom was Victor Hugo, of whose works, according to the poet's own admission, he had been the sublimest interpreter.

THE CONTRAST.

Speaking of Jeff. Davis' letter the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The strangest thing about it is, that while he complains in strong terms of what he describes as the 'inexcusable privations and tortures' *he* suffered at Fortress Monroe, he disposes of the unquestionable horrors of Andersonville in these mild words: 'It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided as we would, but it is claimed that we did as well for them as we could.' *He*, at Fortress Monroe, was comfortably housed, fed abundantly and as well as any one within its walls, had at command the best medical attendance, and was, in all respects, made as comfortable, physically speaking, as any man under guard can be—and he had in addition out-door exercise on the ramparts of the fort under the salutary air of the sea-shore. *They* at Andersonville were kept penned up in filth and squalor, starved part of the time, and on short rations all the time, helpless with disease, without adequate medical attendance—in short, kept in such condition that they died like cattle."

THE REPORTED COAL DISCOVERIES.

The Albany *Journal* does not believe the stories that coal has lately been discovered in this State. It says: "Two localities in this State are just now somewhat excited by the alleged discovery of coal there. One is in Franklin County, in a range of mountains east of St. Regis River, and the other is at a point where Oneida, Herkimer, and Otsego Counties come together. The Franklin County discovery is claimed to have been made by a geologist, John G. Owens, who, it is reported, states that the layer is eight feet thick, and has thus far been traced twenty-one miles. The Herkimer County discovery was made recently in a gully in the side of one of the mountain ranges which inclose the Upper Unadilla Valley. Dimensions of the opening and extent of the vein are not yet definitely given. It is claimed, however, that the coal resembles anthracite, but is not so bright and hard as the Wyoming and Lehigh deposits. It is said a company has been formed to work the mine. All this is important if true, but geology opposes both theory and fact respecting the presence of coal in New-York State."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONNETS.

BY EMILY PFEIFFER.

I.

O Nature! thou whom I have thought to love,
 Seeing in thine the reflex of God's face,
 A loathed abstraction would usurp thy place—
While Him they not dethrone, they but disprove.
Weird Nature! can it be that joy is fled,
 And bald unmeaning lurks beneath thy smile?
 That beauty haunts the dust but to beguile,
And that with Order, Love, and Hope are dead?
Pitiless force, all-moving, all unmoved,
 Dread mother of unfather'd worlds, assuage
Thy wrath on us—be this wild life reproved,
 And trampled into nothing in thy rage!
Vain prayer, although the last of human kind—
Force is not wrath—but only deaf and blind.

II.

Dread force, in whom of old we loved to see
 A nursing mother, clothing with her life
 The seeds of Love divine, with what sore strife
We hold or yield our thoughts of Love and thee!
Though art not "calm," but restless as the ocean,
 Filling with aimless toil the endless years—
 Stumbling on thought and throwing off the spheres—
Churning the universe with mindless motion.
Dull fount of joy, unhallow'd source of tears.
 Cold motor of our fervid faith and song,
Dead, but engendering life, love, pangs, and fears,
 Thou crownedst thy wild work with foulest wrong
When first thou lightedst on a seeming goal
And darkly blunder'd on man's suffering soul.

DECAY.

O lustre of decay!
 The day-light glides away
In glow of richer glory than at noon;
 Autumn, that steals the flower,
 Gives the tree golden dower,
And crimsons walls that will be leafless soon.

O dimness of decay!
 The sunset hastes away,
And leaves the world the lone and darkling night;
 And Autumn, when he flies,
 Leaves only howling skies,
And trees that toss their naked boughs in fright.

—*Spectator.* F. W. B.

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

KNOLLSEA—AN ORNAMENTAL VILLA.

Her energies collected and fermented anew by the results of the vigil, Ethelberta left town for Knollsea, where she joined Picotee the same evening. Picotee produced a letter, which had been addressed to her sister at their London residence, but was not received by her there, Mrs. Chickerel having forwarded it to Knollsea the day before Ethelberta arrived in town.

The crinkled writing, in character like the coast-line of Tierra del Fuego, was becoming familiar by this time. While reading the note she informed Picotee, between a quick breath and a rustle of frills, that it was from Lord Montclere, who wrote on the subject of calling to see her, suggesting a day in the following week. "Now Picotee," she continued "we shall have to receive him, and make the most of him, for I have altered my plans since I was last in Knollsea."

"Altered them again? What are you going to be now—not a poor person after all?"

"Indeed not. And so I turn and turn. Can you imagine what Lord Montclere is coming for? But don't say what you think. Before I reply to this letter we must go into new lodgings, to give them as our address. The first thing to-morrow morning we must look for the gayest house we can find, and Captain Flower and this little cabin of his must be things we have never known."

The next day after breakfast they accordingly sallied forth. Knollsea had recently begun to attract notice in the world. It had this year undergone visitations from a score of professional gentlemen and their wives, a minor canon, three marine painters, seven young ladies with books in their hands, and nine-and-thirty babies. Hence a few lodging-houses, of a dash and pretentiousness far beyond the mark of the old cottages which formed the original substance of the village, had been erected to meet the wants of such as these. To a building of this class Ethelberta bent her steps, and the crush of the season having now departed in the persons of three-quarters of the above-named visitors, who went away by a coach, a gig, a van, and a couple of wagonettes one morning, she found no difficulty in arranging for a red and yellow streaked villa, which was so bright and glowing that the sun seemed to be shining upon it even on a cloudy day, and the ruddiest native looked pale when standing by its walls. It was not without regret that she renounced the sailor's pretty cottage for this porticoed and balconied dwelling; but her lines were laid down clearly at last, and thither they removed forthwith. From this bran-new house did Ethelberta pen the letter naming the time at which she would be pleased to see Lord Mountclere.

When the hour drew nigh enormous force of will was required to keep her perturbation down. She had not distinctly told Picotee of the object of the Viscount's visit, but Picotee guessed nearly enough. Ethelberta was upon the whole better pleased that the initiative had again come from him than she would have felt if the first step in the new campaign had been her sending the explanatory letter, as intended and promised. She had thought almost directly after the interview at Rouen that to enlighten him by writing a confession in cold blood, according to her first intention, would be little less akward for her in the method of telling than in the facts to be told.

So the last hair was arranged, and the last fold adjusted, and she sat down to await a new page of her history. Picotee sat with her, under orders to go into the next room when Lord Montclere should call; and Ethelberta determined to waste no time, directly he began to make advances, in clearing up the phenomena of her existence to him: to the end that no fact which, in the event of his taking her to wife, could be used against her as an example of concealment, might remain unrelated. The collapse of his attachment under the test might, however, form the grand climax of such a play as this.

The day was rather cold for the season, and Ethelberta sat by a fire; but the windows were open, and Picotee was amusing herself on the balcony outside. The hour struck: Ethelberta fancied she could hear the wheels of a carriage creeping up the steep ascent which led to the drive before the door.

"Is it he?" she said, quickly.

"No," said Picotee, whose indifference contrasted strangely with the restlessness of her who was usually the coolest. "It is a man shaking down apples in the garden over the wall."

They lingered on till some three or four minutes had gone by. "Surely that's a carriage?" said Ethelberta then.

"I think it is," said Picotee outside, stretching her neck forward as far as she could. "No, it is the men on the beach dragging up their boats; they expect wind to-night."

"How wearisome! Picotee, you may as well come inside; if he means to call he will; but he ought to have been here by this time."

It was only once more, and that some time later, that she again said, "Listen!"

"That's not the noise of a carriage; it is the fizz of a rocket. The coastguardsmen are practicing the life-apparatus to-day to be ready for the Autumn wrecks."

"Ah!" said Ethelberta, her face clearing up. Hers had not been a sweetheart's impatience, but her mood had intensified during these minutes of suspense to a harassing mistrust of her man-compelling power, which was, if that were possible, more gloomy than disappointed love. "I know now where he is. That operation with the cradle apparatus is very interesting, and he is stopping to see it. * * * But I shall not wait indoors much longer, whatever he may be stopping to see. It is very unaccountable and vexing, after moving into this new house, too. We were much more comfortable in the old one. In keeping any previous appointment in which I have been concerned he has been ridiculously early."

"Shall I run round?" said Picotee. "And if he is not watching them we will go out."

"Very well," said her sister.

The time of Picotee's absence seemed an age. Ethelberta heard the roar of another rocket, and still Picotee did not return. "What can the girl be thinking of?" she thought. * * * "What a half-and-half policy mine has been! Thinking of marrying for position, and yet not making it my rigid plan to secure the man the first moment that he made his offer. So I lose the comfort of having a soul above worldliness, and my compensation for not having it likewise!" A minute or two more and in came Picotee.

"What has kept you so long—and how excited you look!" said Ethelberta.

"I thought I would stay a little while, as I had never seen a rocket apparatus," said Picotee, faintly and strangely.

"But is he there?" asked her sister, impatiently.

"Yes—he was. He's gone now!"

"Lord Mountclere?"

"No. There is no old man there at all. Mr. Julian was there."

A little "Ah!" came from Ethelberta, like a note from a storm-bird at night. She turned round and went into the back room. "Is Mr. Julian going to call here?" she inquired, coming forward again.

"No—he's gone by the steamboat. He was only passing through on his way to Sandbourne, where he is gone to settle a small business relating to his father's affairs. He was not in Knollsea ten minutes, owing to something which detained him on the way."

"Did he inquire for me?"

"No. And only think, Ethelberta—such a remarkable thing has happened, though I nearly forgot to tell you. He says that coming along the road he was overtaken by a carriage, and when it had just passed him one of the horses shied, pushed the other down a slope, and overturned the carriage. One wheel came off and trundled to the bottom of the hill by itself. Christopher of course ran up, and helped out of the carriage an old gentleman—now do you know what's likely?"

"It was Lord Mountclere. I am glad that's the cause," said Ethelberta involuntarily.

"I imagined you would suppose it to be Lord Mountclere. But Mr. Julian did not know the gentleman, and said nothing about who he might be."

"Did he describe him?"

"Not much—just a little."

"Well?"

"He said he was a sly old dog, apparently, to hear how he swore in whispers. This affair is what made Mr. Julian so late that he had no time to call here. Lord Mountclere's ankle—if it was Lord Mountclere—was badly sprained. But the servants were not injured, beyond a scratch on the coachman's face. Then they got another carriage and drove at once back again. It must be he, or else why is he not come? It is a pity, too, that Mr. Julian was hindered by this, so that there was no opportunity for him to bide a bit in Knollsea."

Ethelberta was not disposed to believe that Christopher would have called, had time favored him to the utmost. Between himself and her there was that kind of division which is more insurmountable than enmity; for estrangements produced by good judgment will last when those of feeling will break down in smiles. Not the lovers who part in passion, but the lovers who part in friendship are those who most frequently part forever.

"Did you tell Mr. Julian that the injured gentleman was possibly Lord Mountclere, and that he was coming here?" said Ethelberta.

"I made no remark at all—I did not think of him till afterward."

The inquiry was hardly necessary, for Picotee's words would dry away like a brook in the sands when she held conversation with Christopher.

As they had anticipated, the sufferer was no other than their intending visitor. Next morning there was a note explaining the accident, and expressing its writer's suffering from the cruel delay as greater than that from the swollen ankle, which was progressing favorably.

Nothing further was heard of Lord Mountclere for more than a week, when she received another letter, which put an end to her season of relaxation, and once more braced her to the contest. This epistle was very nicely written, and in point of correctness, propriety, and gravity, might have come from the quill of a bishop. Herein the old nobleman gave a further description of the accident, but the main business of the communication was to ask her if, since he was not as yet very active, she would come to Lychworth Court and delight himself and a small group of friends who were visiting there. She pondered over the letter as she walked by the shore that day, and after some hesitation decided to go.

CHAPTER XL.

LYCHWORTH COURT.

It was on a dull, stagnant, noiseless afternoon of Autumn that Ethelberta first crossed the threshold of Lychworth Court. The daylight was so lowered by the impervious roof of cloud overhead that it scarcely reached further into Lord Mountclere's entrance hall than to the splays of the windows, even but an hour or two after midday, and indoors the glitter of the fire reflected itself from the very panes, so inconsiderable were the opposing rays.

Lychworth Court, in its main part, had not been standing more than a hundred years. At that date the weakened portions of the original mediæval structure were pulled down and cleared away, old jambs being carried off for rick-staddles, and the foliated timbers of the hall roof making themselves useful as fancy chairs in the Summer-houses of rising inns. A new block of masonry was built up from the ground of such height and lordliness that the remnant of the old pile left standing became as a mere cupbearer and culinary menial thereto. The rooms in this old fragment, which had in times past been considered sufficiently dignified for dining-hall, withdrawing-room, and so on, were now reckoned barely high enough for sculliercies, servants' hall, and laundries, the whole of which were arranged therein.

The modern portion had been planned with such a total disregard of association that the very rudeness of the contrast gave an interest to the mass which it might have wanted had perfect harmony been attempted between the old nucleus and its adjuncts, a probable result if the enlargement had taken place later on in time. The issue was that the hooded windows, simple string-courses, and random masonry of the Gothic workman stood elbow to elbow with the equal-spaced ashlar, architraves, and fascie of the classic addition, each telling its distinct tale as to stage of thought and domestic habit without any of those artifices of blending or restoration by which the seeker for history in stones will be utterly hoodwinked in time to come.

To the left of the door and vestibule which Ethelberta passed through rose the principal staircase, constructed of a freestone so milk-white and delicately-moulded as to be easily mistaken in the lamp-light for biscuit-ware. Who, unacquainted with the secrets of geometrical construction, could imagine that, hanging so airily there, to all appearance supported on nothing, were twenty or more tons dead weight of stone, that would have made a prison for an elephant if so arranged? The art which produced this illusion was questionable, but its success was undoubted. "How lovely!" said Ethelberta, as she looked at the fairy ascent. "His staircase alone is worth my hand!"

Passing along by the colonnade, which partly fenced the staircase from the visitor, the saloon was reached, an apartment forming a double cube. About the left-hand end of this were grouped the drawing-rooms and library; while on the right was a dining hall, with billiard, smoking, and gun rooms in mysterious remoteness beyond.

Without attempting to trace an analogy between a man and his mansion it may be stated that everything here, though so dignified and magnificent, was not conceived in quite the true and eternal spirit of art. It was a house in which Pugin would have torn his hair. Those massive blocks of red-veined marble lining the hall—emulating in their surface-glitter the Escalier de Marbre at Versailles—were cunning imitations in paint and plaster by workmen brought from afar for the purpose at a prodigious expense by the present Viscount's father, and recently repaired and revarnished. The dark green columns and pilasters corresponding, were brick at the core. Nay, the external walls, apparently of massive and solid freestone, were only veneered with that material, being, like the pillars, of brick within.

To a stone mask worn by a brick face a story naturally appertained—one which has since seen service in other quarters. When the vast addition had just been completed King George visited Lychworth. Its owner pointed out the features of his grand architectural attempt, and waited for commendation.

"Brick, brick, brick," said the King.

The Georgian Lord Mountclere blushed faintly, albeit to his very poll, and said nothing more about his house that day. When the King was gone he sent frantically for the craftsmen recently dismissed, and soon the green lawns became again the color of a Nine-elms cement wharf. Thin freestone slabs were affixed to the whole series of fronts by copper cramps and dowels, each one of substance sufficient to have furnished a poor boy's pocket with pennies for a month, till not a speck of the original surface remained, and the edifice shone in all the grandeur of massive masonry that was not massive at all. But who remembered this save the builder and his crew? and as long as nobody knew the truth pretense looked just as well.

What was honest in Lychworth Court was that portion of the original edifice which still remained, now degraded to subservient uses. Where the sturdy Mountclere of the White Rose faction had spread his knees over the brands when the place was a castle and not a court, the still-room maid now simmered her preserves, and where Elizabethan mothers and daughters of that noble line had tapestried the love scenes of Isaac and Jacob, boots and shoes were now cleaned and coals stowed away.

Lord Mountclere had so far recovered from the sprain as to be nominally quite well, under pressure of a wish to receive guests. The sprain had in one sense served him excellently. He had now a reason, apart from that of years, for walking with his stick, and took care to let the reason be frequently known. To-day he entertained a larger number of persons than had been assembled within his walls for a great length of time.

Until after dinner Ethelberta felt as if she were staying at a hotel. Few of the people whom she had met at the meeting of the Imperial Association greeted her here. The viscount's brother was not present, but Sir Cyril Blandsbury and his wife were there, a lively pair of persons, entertaining as actors, and friendly as dogs. Beyond these all the faces and figures were new to her, though they were handsome and dashing enough to satisfy a court-clothier. Ethelberta, in a dress sloped about as high over the shoulder as would have won approval from Reynolds and expostulation from Lely, thawed and thawed each friend who came near her, and sent him or her away smiling; yet she felt a little surprise. She had seldom visited at a country house, and knew little of the ordinary composition of a group of visitors within its walls; but the present assemblage seemed to want much of that old-fashioned stability and quaint monumental dignity she had expected to find under this historical roof. Nobody of her entertainer's own rank appeared. Not a single clergyman was there. A tendency to talk Walpolean scandal about foreign courts was particularly manifest. And although tropical travelers, Indian officers and their wives, courteous exiles, and descendants of Irish kings were infinitely more pleasant than Lord Mountclere's landed neighbors would probably have been, to such a cosmopolite as Ethelberta a calm old Tory company would have given a greater treat. They would have struck as gratefully upon her senses as sylvan scenery after crags and cliffs, or silence after the roar of a cataract.

It was evening, and all these personages at Lychworth Court were merry, snug, and warm within its walls. Dinner-time had passed, and everything had gone on well, when Mrs. Tara O'Fanagan, who had a gold-clamped tooth, which shone every now and then, asked Ethelberta if she would amuse them by telling a story, since no one present, except Lord Mountclere, had ever heard one from her lips.

Seeing that Ethelberta had been working at that art as a profession, it can hardly be said that the question was conceived with tact, though it was put with grace. Lord Mountclere evidently thought it objectionable, for he looked unhappy. To only one person in the brilliant room did the request appear as a happy accident, and that was to Ethelberta herself. Her honesty was always making war upon her manœuvres, and shattering their delicate meshes, to her great inconvenience and delay. Thus there arose those devious impulses and tangential flights which spoil the works of every would-be schemer who instead of being wholly machine is half heart. One of these now was to show herself as she really was, not only to Lord Mountclere, but to his friends assembled, whom, in her ignorance, she respected more than they deserved; and so get rid of that self-reproach which had by this time reached a morbid pitch, through her over-sensitiveness to a situation in which a large majority of women and men would have seen no falseness.

Full of this curious intention, she quietly assented to the request, laughingly bade them put themselves in listening order, and began.

"An old story will suit us," said two or three. "We have never heard one."

"No; it shall be quite new," she replied. "One not yet made public; though it soon will be."

The narrative began by introducing to their notice a girl of the poorest and meanest parentage, the daughter of a serving man, and the fifth of ten children. She graphically recounted, as if they were her own, the strange dreams and ambitious longings of this child when young, her attempts to acquire education, partial failures, partial successes, and constant struggles; instancing how, on one of these occasions, the girl concealed herself in a cupboard under the bookcases of the library belonging to the mansion in which her father was in service as footman, and having taken with her there, like a young Fawkes, matches and a halfpenny candle, was intending to sit up all night reading when the family had retired, until her father discovered and prevented her scheme, the girl being at this time too inexperienced to perceive the risk she ran of discovery and possible notoriety as a juvenile house-breaker, to the ruin of her father and family. Then followed her experiences as nursery-governess, her evening lessons under self-selected masters, and her ultimate rise to a higher grade among the teaching sisterhood. Next came another epoch. To the mansion in which she was engaged returned a truant son, between whom and the heroine an attachment sprung up. The master of the house was an ambitious gentleman just knighted, who, perceiving the state of their hearts, harshly dismissed the homeless governess, and rated the son, the consequence being that the youthful pair resolved to marry secretly, and carried their resolution into effect. The runaway journey came next, and then a moving description of the death of the young husband, and the terror of his bride.

The guests began to look perplexed, and one or two exchanged whispers. This was not at all the kind of story that they had expected; it was quite different from her usual utterances, the nature of which they knew by report. Ethelberta kept her eye upon Lord Mountclere. Soon, to her amazement, there was that in his face which told her that he knew the story and its heroine quite well. When she delivered the sentence ending with the professedly fictitious words: "I was thus reduced to great distress, and vainly cast about me for directions what to do," Lord Montclere's manner became so excited and anxious that it acted reciprocally upon Ethelberta: her voice trembled, she moved her lips but uttered nothing. To bring the story up to the date of that very evening had been her intent, but it was beyond her power. The spell was broken; she blushed with distress and turned away.

Though everyone saw that she had broken down, none of them appeared to know the reason why, or to have the clue to her performance. Fortunately Lord Mountclere came to her aid.

"Let the first part end here," he said, rising and approaching her. "We have been well entertained so far. I could scarcely believe that the story I was listening to was utterly an invention, so vividly does Mrs. Petherwin bring the scenes before our eyes. She must now be exhausted: we will have the remainder to-morrow."

They all agreed that this was well, and soon after fell into groups, and dispersed about the rooms. When everybody's attention was thus occupied Lord Mountclere whispered to Ethelberta tremulously, "Don't tell more; you think too much of them; they are no better than you. Will you meet me in the little Winter garden two minutes hence? Pass through that door and along the glass passage." He himself left the room by an opposite door.

She had not set three steps in the warm snug octagon of glass and plants when he appeared on the other side.

"You knew it all before!" she said, looking keenly at him. "Who told you, and how long have you known it?"

"Before yesterday, or last week," said Lord Mountclere. "Even before we met in France. Why are you so surprised?"

Ethelberta had been surprised, and very greatly, to find him, as it were, secreted in the very rear of her position. That nothing she could tell was new to him was a good deal to think of, but it was little beside the recollection that he had actually made his first declaration in the face of that knowledge of her, which she had supposed so fatal to all matrimonial ambition.

"And now only one point remains to be settled," he said, taking her hand. "You promised at Rouen that at our next interview you would honor me with a decisive reply—one to make me happy for ever."

"But my father and friends," said she.

"Are nothing to be concerned about. Modern developments have shaken up the classes like peas in a hopper. An annuity, and a comfortable cottage—"

"My brothers are workmen."

"Manufacture is the single vocation in which a man's prospects may be said to be illimitable. Hee, hee—they may buy me up before they die! And now what stands in the way? It would take fifty alliances with fifty families so little disreputable as yours, darling, to drag mine down."

Ethelberta had anticipated the scene, and settled her course; what had to be said and done here was mere routine; yet she had been unable to go straight to the assent required. However, after those words of self-depreciation, which were let fall apparently as much for her own future ease of conscience as for her present warning, she made no more ado.

"I shall think it a great honor to be your wife," she said, simply.

To be Continued.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.—The new Italian people, the new civilization, the new Italian art, the new Italian literature, begin in the catacombs of Rome. *There* is the origin of all that afterward became great. It is *there* that the new people, the poor, the weak, children and women, the aged and the suffering, all whom the Roman patrician and the ancient historians despised in their pride as *vulgus* and *plebs*, are assembled. It is there that the stranger, the oppressed, the persecuted, the converts, the threatened victims of the circus, or the tortures of the Emperors, found a shelter and a home. There is a whole cycle of art and poetry in these catacombs. It is not poetry as yet perfect in form, precise in language, elegant in style; but there is in everything an effort to convey a sentiment under an image, to show the ideal in the reality, to give a symbol to architecture, to painting, to sculpture, and to the inscriptions. The way in which these innumerable galleries have been cut under the old *campagna Romana*, these intricate and confusing passages, diverging in every direction—the work of terror and necessity, and yet eloquent in their mysterious teachings, enjoining separation from the world, and the world's pleasure, speaking of hope in an immortal life, which alone could make such an abode endurable. From this mystery, from this ideality, arose the architecture of the new religion. The paintings which cover these walls often show the inexperience of the artist and the ignorance of the people; sometimes the traditions of antiquity reveal themselves in the images; yet through that ignorance, through those traditions you perceive the new idea, the new faith, destined to animate and transform art; faith is in the face, in the look, in the attitude of those figures, which with eyes upturned and hands pointing to heaven are types of the new Christians, and no other than the Christian. You recognize the novelty of the Christian painting at every step by the intensity of feeling, by the inspiration which animates these rude figures, and which determines their arrangement, and suggests their forms. No picture of distress, despair, or desolation is there, where desolation must have assumed its most fearful aspects. In those dark vaults you may see now the Good Shepherd gently bearing the young lamb in His arms, showing His protection to the weak and innocent; now four compartments in which are drawn subjects from the Old and New Testaments, surrounded by garlands of flowers and fruit; now it is Noah in his ark; now Moses striking the rock, or Job on the dung-hill, or the miracle of Cana, the multiplication of loaves, or Lazarus rising from the tomb. More frequently it is Daniel in the Lions' den, a smybol of martyrdom by wild beasts; or Jonas ejected by the whale, a symbol of martyrdom by water; or the three children in the furnace, a symbol of martyrdom by fire. These scenes of triumphant martyrdom were evidently painted to give courage and consolation. But no traces of contemporary persecutions, no representations of Christian slaughters do we find; nor scenes of bloodshed to awake hatred and revenge, while images of pardon, love, and hope are predominant. This is Christian painting in the catacombs. This is Christian symbolism. We pass to sculpture. The resting-place of their dear ones would not be left without a trace of affection and of regret. Sculpture begins with hieroglyphics, with figures void of proportion or grace, of no importance except from the idea they represent. Thus a leaf expressed the fragility of life; a boat with a sail the rapidity of life; the dove bearing a branch the approach of a better life. Here the easel, unable to represent the secret idea of the artist, called in the assistance of language. Every word in the inscriptions betrays want of knowledge; everything proves that it was the poor, the ignorant classes of the people, which the new religion was about to regenerate. Latin inscriptions in Greek letters, faults of language, errors of construction, incorrect orthography, all reveal the mother, the slave-father, *furtively* cutting the expressions of their grief and of their hopes in the stone, before which they fall on their knees and weep and groan. "Here is Florentius, happy little lamb of God," says one. "You fell too early, Constance, miracle of beauty and goodness," said another, and so on. This was early Christian art and poetry. But from these miserable dens, which the persecutors perhaps heard of with contempt, a new civilization was about to arise. Rome was mined by a subterranean city, and that city had mined the foundation of the Roman power.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE ELBERFELD SYSTEM.—Elberfeld was one of the places in which advantage was taken of a Prussian decree dated 1823 to secure a system of municipal administration for the relief of the poor. The system as at first started proved ineffective, and was abandoned. The present system was originated by one of the most distinguished citizens of Elberfeld, the banker Daniel Von der Heydt, a name which will henceforth rank high in the list of those who have endeavored to grapple with the evils of pauperism. The system he suggested and carried out is constituted under the provisions of an *Armen-Ordnung*, or Poor law, framed in July, 1852, to which is appended an *Instruction*, which prescribes the rules under which alone relief is to be given. The *Armen-Ordnung* and *Instruction*, taken together, correspond with the "Consolidated Orders" of the English Poor-law board. In accordance with the provisions of the *Ordnung* the administration of poor relief is intrusted to the *Armenverwaltung*, a body consisting of a President and eight citizens, selected partly from the municipal council and partly from the more substantial inhabitants, a certain number of whom retire annually. Subordinate to this body are the overseers, *Armenvorsteher*, and the visitors, *Armenpfleger*. These officers are unpaid, and their service is compulsory. But considerable dignity attaches to either post. The compulsion, moreover, has in it no element of bitterness, because, as a matter of practice, no one is nominated unless willing to serve, while, curiously enough, the selections hitherto have not been discredited by either political or religious animosity. Now for the working of the system. Each visitor takes charge of a section of the town, and to him alone every application for relief in that section must be addressed. He makes a stringent personal investigation into each case, and, if the case be of extreme urgency, grants relief at once. Once a fortnight all the visitors of a district, which of course embraces many "sections," meet under the presidency of an overseer, and every application for relief is then separately discussed in the light of the visitors' report, and settled by a majority of votes. There is, however, an appeal from the district meetings to the fortnightly meetings of the *Armenverwaltung*, or town assembly, which the overseers attend, and at which all business connected with expenditure and with the general pauperism of the town is transacted. A ready comparison can be instituted between the machinery just described and that by which our English Poor law is administered. The "overseers" of the Elberfeld system may be taken to represent our "guardians of the poor," while the visitors, or *Armenpfleger*, discharge the duties of our "relieving officers" with this exception, that there is not among the latter anything like the periodical meetings of the "visitors." But when we examine into the actual working of the two systems the similarity, which a casual comparison suggests, vanishes. The Elberfeld "visitor" is invariably a man of some position and education, who discharges his duties under the sense of responsibility attaching to an appointment dependent on public election, and whose services are honorary; the English relieving officer is frequently devoid of education, and his social position, as indicated by his pay, is about that of a respectable mechanic. Moreover, the latter has charge often of from four hundred to one thousand paupers, while the former is never allowed to have more than four cases under his control. And this brings us at once to what constitutes the very essence of the Elberfeld system, viz., the constant personal intercourse between the "visitor" and the pauper, such intercourse involving the sternest investigation of the pauper's career and wants, and thus rendering relief unpalatable and fraud impossible. The applicant for relief in Elberfeld cannot join with scores of others in a general chorus of clamorous demand, before an overworked relieving officer, whose position does not inspire respect, and who cannot possibly verify a twentieth part of the cases nominally under his control. On the contrary, his application at once subjects him to the constant scrutiny of the visitor. He has to reply to a string of questions the answers to which lay bare every important fact connected with his birth, training, means, character, and prospects. If relief is granted he finds that it consists only of the barest necessaries. Moreover, while he is in receipt of it, the visitor is constantly watching him, and urging him, if practicable, to endeavor to maintain himself. He is not suffered to lapse into contented pauperism, and is, in the majority of cases, heartily glad, by resorting to industry, to free himself from the visitor's surveillance. And where pauperism was obviously the result of idle or drunken habits the intervention of the Police was called in. By one of the articles of the *Instruction*, the following offenses are punishable with imprisonment for periods varying from seven days to a month, viz.:

1. When a person so far abandons himself to drink, play, or idleness as to require relief for himself or those dependent on him for support.
2. When a person refuses to do the work assigned him, and suited to his strength.
3. When a person, destitute of employment, cannot prove that he is unable to obtain a livelihood after every exertion for the purpose.

In England the test of destitution is, of course, the work-house. In Elberfeld the work-house, in our sense of the term, is unknown. There is an *Armenhaus*, but it partakes more of the character of an English alms-house than of a work-house, its advantages being confined to old and infirm people without homes or families. Thus the test of destitution in Elberfeld is supplied by the inquisitorial machinery above described. Of the efficacy of the Elberfeld system there can be no doubt. The figures are remarkable. In 1852, before the adoption of the system, out of a population of 50,000, there were 4,000 paupers, costing nearly £9,000 a year; in 1869, there were 1,062 paupers, costing something less than £4,000. Meanwhile, the direct diminution in pauperism had stimulated the general thrift and prosperity of the poor, and the contributions to benefit societies have increased steadily from year to year.—*Contemporary Review.*

MONTENEGRO.—There surely can hardly be, in any quarter of the world, a land of higher interest than this small spot of earth which has so long maintained its faith and freedom against the most fearful odds—this home of a handful of men who have for ages withstood all the assaults of a mighty empire, and who have shown that, under wise training, they are no less ready to make advances in the arts of peace than to wield their weapons in the holiest and most righteous of causes. We hear much from various parts of the world about universal education, about universal military service. Montenegro is the paradise of both doctrines. There were times when it was doubted whether a man who could both fight and read was most properly called "miles litteratus" or "clericus militaris." In Montenegro every man is, or soon will be, at once clerk and soldier. That every man in Montenegro can fight, their enemies have learned in countless battles; and, as the older generation dies out and the new generation comes up, every man and woman in Montenegro will be also able to read and write. In many eyes it must be an ideal land where military service is absolutely universal, where primary education is also absolutely universal—I may add where the ownership of land is universal also. In Montenegro, as in pre-historic Greece, every man goes armed; every man, dressed in the picturesque costume of his tribe, carries his pistol and yataghan in his girdle. But if he can wield pistol and yataghan, he can also turn either to his spade or to his pen. Here, and perhaps here only, in the modern world, we can see the very model of a warrior tribe, a nation of a quarter of a million, who have known how to maintain their independence with their own right hands, and who at the same time are making rapid strides to a higher place among civilized nations than some of the great powers of the world. They have of course been enabled to do what they have done by the nature of their country. It is because that Montenegro is Montenegro that Montenegro has remained free. Their mountains have been to them what other mountains have been to Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, what dykes and sluices have been to the no less stout-hearted men of Holland and Zealand. The men doubtless could have done but little without the land, but the land could have done still less without the men. Away from their mountain fortress, the handful of men who have preserved the freedom of Montenegro must have sunk into the common mass of Turkish subjects. But without these men of stout heart and strong arm who so long have guarded it, the heights which watch round Cettinge might have fenced in nothing better than the prison-house or the hunting-ground of a barbarian conqueror.

Among all the many moments of a Dalmatian coasting voyage which at once kindle the fancy and elevate the heart, there is hardly any which comes home to us with a more living power than when we first come in sight of the mountain rampart of the unconquered land. We enter the Gulf of Cattaro, the lovely *Bocche*, with their smooth waters, with their fertile shores fringing the bases of the bleak mountains which rise above them. It is hard to believe that we are on the waters of the Hadriatic; we seem rather to be sailing on some Swiss lake, where every landing-place awakes some memory of the old days when freedom had yet to be striven for. And around these shores too still dwell the memories of ancient commonwealths; but they are commonwealths which suggest only the darker side of the history of the Alpine Confederation. The winged lion marks the rule of a Serene Republic; but it is a Republic whose rule was that of oligarchy within her own lagunes, and of despotism among the shores and islands of Dalmatia. Even Ragusa, deeply as we honor her long defense of her independence, deeply as we feel for her overthrow at the base caprice of an upstart tyrant, was still, after all, a commonwealth of the few and not of the many. And one result of the long rivalry between the two maritime oligarchies still casts a dark shade over one corner of that loveliest of inland seas. We pass on along the windings of the gulf, and at last, almost in its inmost recess, we come to the little city whose name it bears. Cattaro nestles on its narrow ledge of habitable land between the smooth sea and the rugged mountains. The peaks soar above us; the walls of the city seem to climb up their steep sides, till they reach the castle of Cattaro, perched like an eagle's nest, among the rocks. Higher still we see the zig-zag road, the ladder of Cattaro, rising on and on, step by step, till it seems to lose itself in the tops of the rocks and the clefts of the ragged rocks. That is the road to the land which nature and man have combined to keep as a holy ground, the abiding fortress of right against wrong, of freedom against bondage, of Europe against Asia, of Christendom against Islam. It leads to the home of men whose history has been one long struggle against the eternal enemy, whose whole life has been one continued fight of Thermopylæ or of Sempach, waged, not for hours or days, but for generations and for centuries. That steep and winding path is as yet the one way which leads from the haven of Cattaro to Montenegro, the smallest of European principalities, and to Cettinge, the smallest of European capitals. There as we look up at the mountain rampart of that unconquered race, we learn, if anywhere, to cast away that shallow philosophy which measures objects, not by their moral greatness, but by their physical bigness, the philosophy which keeps on its parrot-like sneer at petty states, though it sometimes finds that the moral strength of a petty State can outweigh the brute force of tyrannies of a hundred times its physical size. There, among those rocks, are a few square miles on the map, a few thousand souls in the census-book, who count alongside of kingdoms and empires as one of the elements in European politics. At the present hour, when right and wrong so nearly balance one another in the scales, we ask what course will be taken by those who sway the destinies of the vast lands, the endless millions, of the Russian and Austrian monarchies. But we ask, too, as a question of hardly less importance, what course will be taken by the chief of a State whose whole population would be outnumbered by any one of a half a dozen cities and boroughs in Great Britain. It may be that, even amid the scientific perfection of modern warfare, men have not been so wholly turned into machines, but that twenty thousand born warriors, every man trained, not only to wield his weapon, but to know why he wields it—every man of whom goes forth with a heart like that of Godfrey's Crusaders or of Cromwell's Ironsides—may even now count for more in the day of battle than many times their number, dragged to the field, fighting they know not wherefore, in obedience to no higher call than that of professional routine or so-called professional honor.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

GOETHE'S "ELECTIVE AFFINITIES."—At this time Goethe began to work out the plan of a new book, *The Elective Affinities*. It was a plan which, as he says himself, he had carried about with him for several years. At Carlsbad he talked it over with Riemer, and made studies among his acquaintances there for some of the personages. The tale did not at first speed well, and in the Autumn it was laid aside for awhile. In the Spring of 1809 he took it in hand again, and finished it.

A good many books have been written about this book, and not without cause. It is a hard book and a most unpopular one. It tells truths which hardly anybody wants to hear, and secrets which nobody cares to confess. It has always been railed at, all the more, perhaps, because of the curious unchanging fixedness with which it has kept its footing, as a fact or phenomenon that will not at all be explained away; making true what its author said, that that which has been imagined maintains its right to be, just as much as that which has happened. Many years afterward Goethe said that *The Elective Affinities* was the only one of his larger productions in which he was conscious of having aimed at representing an idea. This idea—the sanctity of the marriage bond—was one which the experience and the observation of many years had borne in upon him. His own early manhood had been full of joys and illusions to the brim, and these had ended in the sudden, and what the world called ill-assorted, connection with the mother of his children. This connection, begun in the flesh, was indeed one which bystanders could not but call ill-assorted; but he himself, not thinking that he had formed an ideal union, and sure that his own share in it was not void of offense, found it very bearable. He loved Christiane from first to last, and she returned his love. She was *not* a help meet for him, but she did help him to the best of her power, and he knew it. Still, standing as he did in full sight of the old age that was near, it is very likely that the vision of a thousand might-have-beens passed before him often enough. Just in those years the beauty of many younger women, the charms of some lovely girls, may have given a point to such yearnings; but the world outside noticed only a heightened calmness of bearing, and the objects of his liking—Sylvia Ziegesar, Bettina Brentano, Pauline Gotter, and others—were delighted with his fatherly fondness. The culminating point is very likely to be found in his love for Minna Herzlieb. It was, as has already been said, the period in which it had become the fashion for persons of genius to handle the marriage bond as some ladies in argument will handle a bracelet—taking it off and putting it on again at every turn in the great argument of life, with a fidgety doubt whether the action would be thought graceful or *gauche*. Our friend Zachary Werner, at the time of his visit to Jena, had been divorced from three wives! It might not be easy exactly to say what the age and its vagaries had to do with the poet's work. Perhaps they may have dragged him to the doing of it, as the spread canvas will quicken the painter to begin his picture. Be this as it may, in *The Elective Affinities* a picture for all ages came to sight, the very truthfulness of which goads the most of us—unused to look at either ourselves or others in plain broad daylight—to say it is not truthful. It was another of the unburdenings of the author's soul; this time the throwing off of a weight that had been growing for twenty years and more. He, too, in many silent hours, had known the same longings for "happiness" which the most of us know and think so reasonable. Acknowledging (rightly or wrongly) the marriage bond to be the foundation of our moral and civil existence, "the basis and the apex of all civilization," and not daring of his own accord to leave the place he found himself standing on and go back to savage life, (being, in fact, thoroughly well-bred,) he set over against any such longings the conviction that there is hardly one sufficient reason why husband and wife should separate—the human state, in joy and sorrow, being set so high that it is not possible to reckon up what a married couple owe to each other, "an infinite debt that can be paid only in eternity." He acknowledged to the full the debt that he himself owed to his Christiane. At a time when outsiders had long begun to shudder at the notion of her being in any sense called "Goethe's wife," the ecclesiastical sanction was given to their union. When she died, ten years afterward, he mourned for her very bitterly. It is this tragedy of Wedlock—a tragedy, for his part in which he himself would have been very far from claiming any merit or distinction, as though he had acted it well, or as though some strange thing had happened to him; a tragedy, in the very intenseness of the individual misery which it renders, symbolical of the pain that is common to man; a tragedy, like all real ones, mixed with many joys and pleasures—it is this which has been shown to us in the *Wahlverwandtschaften.*—*Contemporary Review.*

CELTIC REMAINS ON THE ISLAND OF GAVR' INNIS, BRITTANY.—We land, and clamber up the steep rocks of the green little island, ankle-deep in wet sea-weed, and plunging every minute into pools of water. As we reach the summit a guide from the smiling little farmstead opposite comes with the keys and a candle, and we descend to the awful grotto—for awful it is indeed, gloomy as subterranean stone chambers of the Pyramids, and as wonderfully constructed. When Prosper Mérimée visited this tumulus, forty years ago, it was on his hands and knees; but now a passage has been made, and, following the conductor, we survey by a feeble light, as well as may be, the strange architecture before us. The chamber and gallery are built of huge blocks of granite, supporting the slabs forming the roof; and if anything could convey an idea of the strength, determination, and originality of the so-called Celts, it is such a work. The walls and columnar stones supporting the roof are covered with carvings, spiral curves indicating the serpent, outlines of weapons, and a kind of ornamentation like the tattooing of New-Zealanders; the roof itself is a mere succession of enormous masses of the granite, airily, so to speak, superimposed upon the pillars. Here we have exhibitions of the same love of *tours de force*, ingenuity, grotesqueness, call it what we will, I have already spoken of, many of the slabs resting on their narrowest ends. One of these slabs measures twenty feet by sixteen, and the rest are twelve or fourteen feet in length—the entire gallery and chamber measuring fifty-two feet in a direction nearly east and west. The most curious feature in this monument is that part of the stone of which it is formed does not belong to the Morbihan Archipelago, but must have been brought from a considerable distance, by what means is all a mystery. No less mysterious is the engraving on the walls, in which some writers have seen a primitive language, others hieroglyphics, others mere decoration. Nor has the ingenuity of archæologists been less bestowed upon the circular openings on one side of the central chamber. Some suppose these rings to be connected with sacrificial ceremony, others with marriage rites, other with neither; here again all is unexplained. The tumulus of Gavr' Innis was discovered in 1838 by the owner of the island, but its present possessor is M. De Closmadeuc, who has written a learned *brochure* on the subject, and who has built a little villa here as a summer residence. Almost all these islands of Morbihan possess Celtic remains, but none so interesting or important as Gavr' Innis; and though the expedition is difficult in bad weather, it is not on any account to be missed. Coming home we were drenched by a heavy shower, but at the comfortable little inn I got my clothes dried and an excellent lunch, after which it cleared up, enabling me to visit on foot the wonderful broken column celebrated dolmen called Cæsar's Table, or Table of the Merchants. These are close together, and are the most remarkable of all the numerous Celtic remains scattered about Locmariaquer. The fallen menhir, called here Men-er-Hroeck, or fairy stone, is to my thinking as impressive as the shattered column of the Olympian at Athens. It is said to be the largest menhir known, being sixty feet in length, and the fallen drum of the column being six feet high and twelve feet broad. Forty years ago, the oldest inhabitants could not remember having seen it upright, and some authorities doubt whether it was ever raised on its base. It is broken into several pieces, which lie at right angles with each other, its gigantic proportions and sombre hue harmonizing with the wild scenery of the plain, the wide stretching sea, and cold gray rocky islets, dim as spectres in the fading light of the Autumn afternoon.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MONT ST. MICHEL.—And what is St. Michel? A sanctuary from time immemorial. Its rocky summit rising into the air—first crowned with Druidical remains, later with a Roman temple, and lastly with a Christian church—has been in turn the shrine of the legend, the romance, and the religion of at least twenty centuries. Though not always isolated, it was always sacred. The remains of the vast forest of Quoquelunde, as late as the sixth century, still stretched from the mainland to the rocky mount. In the seventh century the remnants of it disappeared before the inroads of the rapid tide, but a wooded slope on the north-east side of the island still recalls the ancient homes of the Druids; and the earth, in many parts, is riddled through and through with countless warrens, made by the lineal descendants, no doubt, of the old forest rabbits of the mainland. As we look up at the wondrous pile from the sands, and note the mighty walls and towers behind which nestles for protection the little town, the eye measures those ancient granite masses, as solid and colossal as the rock on which they stand, and is fairly bewildered at the abrupt elevation, one above the other, of castle and monastery, until, on the summit of the whole, a vast cathedral, wonderful to behold even in its decadence, leaps into the air with flying buttress, pinnacle, and spire. And who built it, and how was it built? We know where the granite came from; but how were the immense blocks floated over from the neighboring Rochers de Cancales, hardly visible in the remote distance? How were they got across that shallow, treacherous tide, or how, when the sea went out, were they prevented from sinking into the sands? These are light matters, as the student of St. Michel's Mount will soon learn. Was not the great Archangel watching over the destinies of his shrine? A string of miracles, a group of shining legends, light up the pages of its eventful history. As we read far back in the past, the colors seem all fresh, like the gold and azure of the ancient missals on the yellow parchment of the monastery itself. The good Bishop St. Paterne, of Avranches, (sixth century,) sent through the forest of Quoquelunde his band of pious workmen, who cleared part of the rock, and founded two churches to Sts. Symphorien and Stephen, and a monastery. St. Scubilion was the first abbot, but the Christian legend begins only after the washing awey of the forest in the seventh century. Then it was that St. Michael twice visited St. Aubert, (A. D. 708,) Bishop of Avranches, and pointed to the isolated rock as his chosen sanctuary. The holy man, mistrusting such visions, opened his Bible and meditated on St. John's words, "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits." Again he fell asleep, and this time St. Michael pushed him roughly with one finger on the side of his head, *(pulsatur austerus,)* upbraiding him with his sluggish incredulity; and the Bishop arose to found a church endowed with his own lands, and destined to become one of the most famous pilgrimages in Christendom.—*Good Words.*

WOLF HUNTING IN BRITTANY.—Early on a November morning, the sportsman who intends chasing a wolf will be roused by numerous blasts of trumpets, by eager shouts and trampling of *sabots* in the street below, for every Breton, townsman or peasant, is a keen hunter. In the gray dawn, mounted on a sure-footed horse, he trots along with the *louvetier* (or wolf-slayer) of the district, his friends, a motley assemblage of huntsmen, and a pack of keen and powerful wolf-hounds, toward the mountains. Probably he meets a violent storm, for these sweep in from the Atlantic and break in torrents of rain on the Black Mountains. The regular huntsmen carry *couteaux de chasse*, and that huge circular horn round their necks and bodies which affords such endless amusement to English sportsmen. Blasts on this dignify the proceedings, at the same time that they keep the hounds together. The peasants are dressed in the usual costume of the country—tight goat-skin jackets; canvas trousers, also fitting tightly, and buttoned down to the ankle; heavy *sabots*, stuffed with hay, and round-crowned broad-brimmed hats, beneath which depends their long curly hair. They too carry in their hands what seem to English eyes poaching weapons, huge antique firelocks discharging *balles-mariées* (two bullets joined together.) The wolf is so destructive to them that no quarter is given to him. The louvetier, however, with the instincts of an English master of fox-hounds, is very careful of the breed, will not kill too many in one neighborhood, and though his business ostensibly is to slay and exterminate the whole race throughout his district, would shudder at the idea of reducing the stock too much. Still, he politically manages to conceal these sentiments from the peasants. Their huge iron wolf-traps are his peculiar aversion, partly because they destroy his quarry in an unsportsmanlike manner, but still more because his hounds are occasionally killed or badly maimed in them. These hounds are fine, bony, fierce animals, standing some twenty-six inches high at the shoulder. They have a cross of the wolf in their breeding, which is found to make them desperate in the chase and untiring. Their only defect, perhaps, is that they are somewhat too fond of running silent; but by choosing the more noisy dogs and carefully keeping them for the sires of the pack, this fault is in great measure remedied. Owing to the vast forests and rough ground over which they have to work, it is very difficult to train wolf-hounds in Brittany. For first, there is a variety of attractive scent (foxes, hares, martens, &c.,) to withdraw them from their proper quest; and secondly, the huntsmen can scarcely penetrate the thick covers, unpierced as with us by "rides," in order to administer correction or check riot, when the pack settles down to it in earnest. Besides this, the scent of a wolf is at first distasteful to young hounds, which are rather inclined to set up their bristles and retire to the *piqueur's* heel, than to follow it up. The force of society and emulation, however, soon cures this fault, so that one or two old hounds kindling well to their work speedily light up a like flame in well-bred dogs. The mode of hunting a pack of wolf-hounds in such a country as we have described is peculiar. It consists in placing a "lyme-hound," (as our ancestors termed a blood-hound,) a *limier*, as modern French venery calls it, on the track of a wolf which has been discovered by the *piqueur* at early morn returning to cover from its nightly rambles. As the *limier* warms upon the drag, a few steady old hounds are uncoupled; and when they settle down well upon the scent, the next batch of trusty hounds is added to them, and so on, until the puppies are entered and encouraged onward with voice and horn. It must be remembered that besides the nature of the country, the variety of animals which these hounds are expected to chase—deer, boars, wolves, and foxes—necessitates this method of hunting. It seems somewhat barbaric to those who are familiar with the opening burst of her Majesty's stag-hounds or the united manner in which the Pytchley pack hunts its fox. But here we are at the edge of the forest of Trefranc. The *piqueurs* and lyme-hounds are ready to begin; and a large number of the peasants, some with fire-arms, others with knob-sticks, used as walking staves, (with the knob invariably on the ground,) stand eagerly waiting for the louvetier to give the signal. Two or three *gendarmes* survey the assemblage with a critical eye, in order to pounce upon any *ouvrier*, or peasant, carrying a gun without a *permis de chasse*. But the louvetier and his mounted friends, with another peculiarity of the French chase which is incomprehensible to our insular minds, are wasting precious moments and still more precious enthusiasm, on the part of men and dogs alike, in much excited conversation and violent gesticulations. This is the indispensable palaver about the right place at which to throw off, the number of hounds to be uncoupled, &c., which is always held at the cover-side. Twenty minutes having been thus wasted, the *piqueurs* advance with the lyme-hound, which at once begins its deadly but silent quest. The horsemen ride rapidly off, to station themselves at likely spots for the burst; while, horror of horrors to English eyes, the peasants post themselves at each coin of vantage with their guns at full cock! Their harmless-looking unarmed brethren also run off to the thick cover, where each man discards his staff and recovers his gun, which has been hidden from the *gendarmes* under the heather. They also betake themselves to good outlooks, and stand ready to pour a relentless fusilade of slugs upon the hapless wolf, wherever he attempts to break cover, utterly regardless of those who happen to be in the way. And now the brace of leading hounds are put on the lyme's track, and at once raise the merry notes which signify that the game is afoot. The louvetier winds his huge horn, sets spurs to his horse, and dashes over granite blocks, broom bushes, fallen trees, and waist deep heather, in a way that can only be witnessed in England at the chase of the red deer on Exmoor. Off go the rest of the horsemen in his wake. The wolf has kept to the wood, and thereby defeated the good intentions of the musketeers, who are at once thrown out, and follow in hopes of eventually getting a shot by means of taking short cuts and descending cliffs which compel the rest of the hunt to adopt a circuit. More hounds, meanwhile, are laid on, and the echoes of wood and cliff ring again to the headlong music of the pack. Like a whirlwind, it sweeps onward into the valley. Up the cliffs of bare granite the wolf once more doubles for dear life, the huntsmen pursuing, some above, some in the defile. Again the creature betakes himself to the valley, and makes for the brook which runs through it, in hopes of either puzzling his adversaries or obtaining a safe place for turning at bay. But three of the peasants have by this time arrived at the head of the vale, and on viewing him below, forthwith open fire upon him. Amidst loud cheering from above, the gallant pack rush upon their foe before he reaches the water, where the struggle is by no means one-sided, the wolf dealing severe bites right and left with great impartiality. The louvetier, in much fear for his hounds, drives his horse down a gap in the bare rock-wall, which no one in cold blood would dream of facing, gallops up to the snarling combatants, leaps down nimbly, and with his *couteau de chasse* deals the death-blow. Then the rest of the hunt ride up, and the *mort* is solemnly wound on the horns. The hounds meanwhile don't "break up" the wolf, after the manner of English fox-hounds running into their game; they do not even tear his skin, and scarcely disfigure the thick hairy covering of his huge limbs. "Yet for at least half an hour," says the author, "every tooth in their heads and every muscle in their bodies is concentrated on the wolf's body, biting, shaking, and dragging it furiously."

In order to realize the size of a Breton wolf, it may be noted that one measured after being thus hunted proved to be ten inches in circumference round the fore-arm, just below the elbow; while its canine teeth, measuring them only above the socket, were at least an inch and a half in length.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Modern Novel.—There is no absolute reason, that we perceive, why the novel should not be infinitely more perfect than our greatest novelists choose to make it, why it should not take artistic rank just under the very highest poetry; and there is this much to be said for it against all other finer products, that it appeals to all classes of the community alike, and carries broadcast seeds which our poets lock up in the ivory caskets of mystic and rhythmic speech. In our own day we have seen some half dozen novel-poems of the finest and most delightful workmanship—Canon Kingsley's *Hypatia* and *Westward Ho*, Reade's first version of the *Cloister and the Hearth*, Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, Thackeray's *Esmond*, and Dickens' *Copperfield*. None of these excellent works, however, are so distinctly and emphatically poetic as the novels of Victor Hugo. Most poetic and finished as works of art are the novels of the late Nathaniel Hawthorne, most finished of all *The Scarlet Letter*, an effusion of terrible and stupefying gloom, but wonderfully finely wrought. If Victor Hugo had been fettered by an art as rigid as that of Hawthorne, and had restricted the size of his canvas accordingly, he would have escaped all those mad splashes of the brush which disfigure his best painting. Confined to the compass of the *Scarlet Letter*, *Les Travailleurs de la Mer* would have been of double its present value. We want all its gold, but not any particle of its dross. *Les Misérables*, too, might be curtailed one-half with tremendous advantage. As for *L'Homme qui Rit*, we are not so sure that it might not have been curtailed altogether, for one-third of it is hideous, another third of it is nasty, and the remaining third is only a repetition of what its author has said better elsewhere. Each of these works, despite its prose form, is a poem—a work which could have been expressed as well, or better, in verse. Why then did Victor Hugo, whose command of metrical effects is so consummate, abandon them in composing his greatest works? Because, the truth must be admitted, he perceived that the novel, with all its limitations, bears the same relation to this generation that the tragic drama did to the generation of Æschylus, in so far as it is the resource and study of the entire reading world. During the annual period of the dramatic performances, it was the simple duty of every Athenian citizen to attend and behold them; they were produced for the delight and edification of the many, not for the æsthetic gratification of the few; and although their poetic claims were privately adjudicated by delicate critics, their general appeal was to the public. It would be going too far to compare the productions of what was essentially a religious festival with modern productions created only for the pleasure of the hour; but the novel bears at least this resemblance to Greek tragedy—it gratifies, when successfully written, an enormous assemblage of people. Its literary form may be loose, its influence ephemeral, its appeals undignified; but surely these are results which have nothing to do with the question, Whether or not a prose story may not be as perfect in its way as a Greek tragedy? or at any rate, to reduce the question to a closer issue, infinitely more perfect than any novelist, with the exception, perhaps, of Hawthorne, chooses to make it? We know scarcely any modern fiction in three volumes, for example, which would not have been infinitely better if restricted to one volume, always excepting, of course, those collections of humorous sketches which constitute a story by Thackeray or Dickens, and in which an infinity of diverting characters are introduced almost at hap-hazard, with no very special adherence to a serious chain of interest. Examine, for example, that very elaborate work of art, George Eliot's *Romola*. No contemporary work is better conceived, with more admirable characters, and a more tragic plot; yet has any student ever read it through with anything but weariness, due to the masses of unemotional verbiage by which the ideas are wrapt, disguised, and overclouded? This, however, is an example of a novel without spontaneity, rather than of inordinate length, and it is doubtful if any mere compression could make *Romola* the tragedy it ought to have been. Turn to a work of far humbler pretensions, but of infinitely higher successes—the *Vicar of Wakefield*. Here is a poem, simple, spontaneous, hearty, beautiful, and brief. This, however, is a mere *genre* picture; and for any parallel in fiction to the mighty creations of the Attic stage, we must return to Victor Hugo. Hugo has attempted, with more or less success, as we have been endeavoring to show, to use the novel, as Æschylus used the drama, as a vehicle for the highest poetry of which the age is capable. The splendor of his achievements has justified a perilous experiment, and the question is no longer one of mere art, in which his inferiority, and that of the novel is seen and admitted, but of intellectual grasp and moral teaching, concerning which there will doubtless be an infinity of diverging opinions. One characteristic must strike at once the most superficial reader of his novels—their unutterable despair. This also is the characteristic of the stories of George Eliot, but while her despair is unpleasantly suggestive of the Feuerbach she translated in her literary youth, that of Hugo is the despair of a poet. His colossal masculine types, while they triumph invariably more or less over the triple anarchy of religion, society, and nature, double up like houses of cards before the anarchy of their own sentiments—or, as the writer expresses it, "of the human heart." The ocean closes over Gilliatt because he cannot with courage endure the contemplation of a rival's happiness, not because the nobler part of his life has been a failure. Jean Valjean dies broken-hearted, not because he has failed to redeem himself utterly from the shadow of crime and degraded instinct under which he was born, but because he misses the individual filial love which his own conscience assures him is not worth the winning. For Quasimodo there is justification—he is utterly and cruelly crushed down at all points—but for these others there is none whatever; they fail, despite their inexorable will, for want of a higher and solemner purpose than could ever be consecrated by the lips of a woman or the embraces of a child. They stalk on the stage like Titans—they creep off the stage like Liliputians. They win our pity in the end, but not the right sort of pity. We expect the sacrament of true tragedy, and it is not given. That one word, "anarchy," which repelled us at the beginning, is whispered again to us at the end.—*Robert Buchanan, in the New Quarterly Magazine.*

Cremation and Interment.—Cremation became general at an early epoch among the Romans. We find the custom mentioned in the Twelve Tables, (Cic. *De Leg.* ii. 23.) Sulla was the first of the Gens Cornelia who was burned. It is doubtful at what time cremation became general in Greece; the probability is that the innovation of burning spread more slowly in that country, and that the methods of burial and of cremation were concurrently practiced for a considerable period. Socrates, for instance, speaks of the alternative of interment or cremation for his body, (Plat. *Phaed.* p. 115.) Cremation is mentioned in the Iliad, (*Il.* xxiii. 127, and xxiv. 787.) Lucian mentions that the practice of the Persians is to bury their dead, but that of the Greeks to burn the same (Luc. *De Luct.* 21.) The manner of cremation both among the Greeks and the Romans appears to have been very similar. A pyre or pile of wood, by the Greeks called *purai*, by the Romans *rogus*, was raised to a considerable height. On this the body was laid, and the pyre was then set fire to. Oils and perfumes were cast in the flames, to assist the cremation and to impart sweet odors. If the deceased were a great personage, treasures, horses, and even slaves were burned on the pyre with him, as a mark of respect. When the pyre was quite burned down the fire was extinguished by pouring wine over the flames and hot ashes. The relatives then collected the remains of the deceased with great care, and washed them in wine, together with oil and perfumes, and placed them afterward in urns. These urns were made of various materials and of different shapes; sometimes they were made of gold, (*Od.* xxiv. 71;) sometimes of baked clay, or marble, or alabaster. The Romans called the urn *feralis urna*; it generally bore an *epitaphium* beginning with the letters D. M. S., meaning *Dis Manibus sacrum*, or "sacred to the manes;" this was followed by the name of the deceased, length of his life, &c. Sometimes the S. was omitted and the letters D. M. alone employed. In some instances a little earth was cast in with the remains. Among the lower orders the same care and pomp were not observed. Although also subjected to cremation, the poorest citizens were not burned singly, but in heaps together, (Mar. lib. viii. Epig. 75,) which must have been, to say the least, a disgusting spectacle. This system of cremation was universally practiced throughout the Roman dominion during the Empire. But as Christianity prevailed it began to fall into desuetude, and the fourth century saw the system entirely abolished. The early Christians followed the custom of the Jews, which was to bury, not to burn the dead. The Rabbis gave the text, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," as a reason for burial, and refused to burn the deceased members of the community. Tacitus notices the Jewish custom, and remarks of them that it is their practice—"corpora condere quam cremare"—"to bury rather than to burn." (Tacit. *Hist.* v. 5.) The Christians, imbued with the belief that the bodies of the dead dying in grace were merely reposing in a sleep of rest and peace, followed the example of the disposal of the body of Christ, and did not burn the bodies of their dead, but laid them down in some place with great decency and care to await the resurrection. This idea is fully borne out in the Catacombs, where the inscription "*depositus in pace*," &c., is frequent, the body being but "laid down in peace" for a little time, presently to rise up again. And the same idea is preserved in the word "cemetery," or "cœmeterium," which is derived from the Greek, and means a "sleeping room." The resurrection being with Christians the paramount idea, they viewed with horror any attempt such as cremation, which would mangle or deface the slumberer. (See also St. Chrys. Hom. lxxxi. tom v.) It must not, however, be supposed that the early Christians attached any superstitious motive or false religion to their dislike to cremation. They were well aware that there was nothing whatever unchristian, or against their faith in the practice of it, but they regarded burial as more in accord with nature, with the Gospel, and with pious sentiment, respect to the dead. Minucius Felix, in his Dialogue, makes the heathen say, "*Inde videlicet et execrantur rogos et damnant ignium sepulturas;*" to which the Christian answers: "*Nec ut creditis ullum damnum sepulturæ timemus, sed et veterem et meliorem consuetudinem humandi frequentamus.*" In accordance with the practice of early Christianity, Constantine was not burned, but was buried. This custom has been perpetuated throughout Christendom unto the present day.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Fear of Death in Ancient and Modern Times.—In comparing the grounds for fearing death in ancient and in modern times, it may be said roughly that the physical terrors of death are constant, while the moral terrors are variable. Not, indeed, that the mere physical terrors have been, strictly speaking, unchanged. For it is probable that the ancients, being used to hardship and suffering, were less sensitive to the sting of death than we are. On the other hand, it is certain that the progress of medicine, including the use of anæsthetics, has done something toward extracting that sting, and will in time do much more. No doubt our medical improvements often increase the immediate fear of death which is felt by the dying: if the dying suffered more, their minds would be distracted, and they would shrink less from the final relief. But, at any rate, those medical improvements tend to mitigate the apprehension which the mere pain of dying excites in the world at large. And it is enough for my purpose that this pain of dying can hardly be worse with us than it was with our forefathers; the balance, if balance there is, is probably in our favor. Yet, strange to say, the entire terrors of death seem to be greater in our time than in that of the great classical writers. To prove this assertion would not be easy; but scholars will hardly dispute it. It is remarkable that Bacon, when maintaining the paradox that the fear of death is the weakest of emotions, chooses all his examples from among pagans. He mentions, among other instances, the dying jest of Vespasian: *Ut puto, Deus fio.* It would be unfair to judge of the ancient indifference to death from this exceptional utterance; just as, on the other hand, it would be unfair to judge of the modern alarm at death from the case of Johnson, who, when the surgeon made slight scarifications in his swollen leg, exclaimed, "Deeper! deeper! I want length of life; and you are afraid of giving me pain, which I do not value." Yet it is hard not to think that these opposite frames of mind exhibit the ancient and modern tendencies in regard to death, though they exhibit them "writ-large." The best of the ancients knew, as we do not know, how to obey the maxim of the great poet of stoicism, and to take a negative view of death as the mere end of life, the goal in the course of nature; if infirm or suffering, they could even go the length of Dryden's rendering of that maxim—

"And count it nature's privilege to die."

Hence they managed to take death easily, through thinking of it as a matter of course, and thinking but little of it even thus; while with us on the other hand, death is just what Byron called it—"the doom we dread, yet dwell upon;" and it is life which now dwindles into being the accident of our existence—*l'antichambre de la mort*, or rather, *de l'éternité*. In truth, the ancients (or, more properly, the Greek and Roman free citizens,) in seeking *fortem animum, mortis terrore carentem*, acted by anticipation on my friend's rule, not to regret the inevitable; and to this unregretfulness, this dislike of breaking their wings against the bars of their cage, they owed much of that light-hearted joyousness which formed a real side of their character, though a less important side than we are apt to think. It is observed by Lessing that, in comparing the views entertained by different ages or races concerning death, their art proves a safer guide than their literature. Perhaps we may explain the grounds of this judgment by saying that literature is able, and is therefore expected, to give a diorama of what it depicts, while art can give only a panorama. Thus, in describing death, writers, especially poets, have to ring the changes of ever-varying, yet monotonous, details concerning the divers modes and stages, and the unexhilarating appendages, of dying. On the other hand, a painter or sculptor is in the strictest manner bound to the unities of space and time. Thus, if he seeks to represent death in the abstract, he can only give a momentary and concentrated view of it. His representation must (so far as it goes) include everything, and yet must include nothing that needs to be explained; so that he must confine himself to the essential and constant features of death, as distinguished from those which are accidental, and which vary in individual cases. What, then, are the essential ideas of death that are embodied in ancient and in modern art? To this Lessing replies that ancient art generally symbolizes death by emblems of repose and insensibility—modern art by a skeleton. It is true that he deprecates and denounces this tendency of modern art. Being himself on the side of the angels, he would have agreed with Coleridge that a good man's surest friends should be "himself, his Maker, and the angel Death." And as an angel rather than as a skeleton, he would fain have seen death typified. Still, in dealing with things, not as he wished them to be, but as they are, he emphatically declares that ancient art and ancient thought represented death more favorably than modern art or modern thought. Hence it appears that his authority in this matter, being given with reluctance, should carry all the more weight, and that this authority is distinctly on the side of the view for which we have been contending.—*Fortnightly Review.*

A Glimpse of the Korea.—In a fold of the hillside between two gentle ascents, halfway toward the summit of the ridge of Sodo, the westernmost island of the two, peered out from amid fields and hedgerows, the scattered roofs of a small hamlet. Elsewhere the population is gathered into four large villages or towns—two on the western, and two on the eastern island. The chief town lies toward the north on the western shore of the bay, where the island dips to a long promontory crowned at the point with such a headland as Misenum. Across the dip between the central ridge and this elevated headland lie the blue mountains of the distant main. Beyond the cape, and between it and the western shore, runs a narrow strait, shallow, and with sunken rocks which make the little sound between the islands almost land-locked. The town is compactly built; hip-roofs of poles and mat, with sloping ends, lie close together. In the distance they called to mind the likeness of a *testudo* of besieging shields. The town abuts upon the stony beach. Each house and its dependent buildings are surrounded by a rude stone wall. Above the coping shoot branches of green shrubs, and here and there stems of the universal millet. Between the house walls run rudely-paved lands as steep and stony as at Brixham or Clovelly. A few boats were hauled upon the beach, and a coasting craft of some thirty tons rode at anchor hard by. The town itself contains close on two hundred and fifty houses, and possibly a thousand souls. On the other island, also on the beach, but where the water makes almost an inlet in the shore, are two other towns. Both seemed large—as large at least as the one just noticed on Sodo. In front of the southernmost lay many junks at anchor. From both—but not from a single house of either town on the other island—wreaths of blue smoke rose. The more northern climbs somewhat high up the hill, and yet higher throws out a scanty suburb. The fourth town was passed and soon hidden behind a jutting headland; it is perhaps the smallest of the four. In front of each stands a stately tree; beneath its shade, on a platform rudely faced with loose stones, the elders and the commons of the little communities assemble. At first, as we entered the bay, scarce a soul was stirring. A few men and boys were seen moving about in front of some of the houses, or perhaps along a lane between the hedgerows. But as the morning advanced, many peeped out from their doors, till before long a crowd was gathered before each little town to look at the ship moving slowly up the bay. The anchor was cast opposite the town first mentioned. Within a short time of anchoring a boat put off from the ship for the shore, to make some inquiries of the head man, or Governor of the island. The emissary was received at the water's edge and courteously conducted to the great tree, the shade cast by which was supplemented by that of a canvas awning spread for the purpose. The officer was received by the chief men of the place, each distinguished—besides the stature and bearing of a higher class—by an official head-dress. This head-gear is black, made of some light fibrous substance, as finely woven as a horse-hair sieve, and in shape much resembling that of the peasant women of South Wales, the heroines of Fishguard. The cavity to receive the head is cup-shaped, and beneath the brim. The common robe of all is white, long, and flowing like the Japanese *kimono*, and girt in at the waist. Loose broad trowsers of the same are tied in below the knee; white socks or buskins, and pointed, turned-up shoes complete the costume. The hair is long, and is gathered up into a small knot upon the crown. The children wear it in a long plaited tail behind; perhaps a remnant of the Manchu tyranny which tried, and failed in the attempt, to put upon the Koreans the same head-mark as that submitted to by the more pliable Chinese. In the little embassy from the ship there was no one who could speak the Korean tongue. Communication was held by the aid of a Chinese servant, who wrote the few questions asked in the characters of his language. Question and answer were written upon paper, and readily interpreted by both Korean and Chinese, though neither could speak one word of the other's tongue. The head-men would not allow the baser sort, of whom a small crowd had already collected, to approach too near. Those who did were waved back, and when signs and orders failed, were beaten backward with bamboos. The village Senate—for such seemed the group of elders who surrounded the venerable head-man—were unarmed, and no member bore even a staff of office. The not important information asked for being courteously imparted, the boat returned on board. Soon as the bell struck eight the colors were hoisted in accordance with ancient naval custom, and the band played "God save the Queen!" The notes of the music floated across the bay, and the crowds of gazers at the different villages quickly increased. An hour afterward a boat again pulled in toward the beach, this time carrying a goodly load of visitors. On landing, as before, two grave inhabitants, adorned with the official head-dress, met the visitors and conducted them to the meeting place beneath the tree. The Senate was assembled to receive them. Again the general public was kept at a respectful distance, and by the same argument as before. The aged head-man was courteous and hospitable withal. An attendant brought forth some native liquor, which was poured into a broad-mouthed, shallow cup of metal, first tasted by the venerable host—such is the Korean mode—and then handed to the visitors. The liquor, whitish in color and sour in taste, is possibly akin to the *koumis* of the Tartar tribes. The visit of strangers was evidently not much liked. Still the elders showed a certain grave courtesy, and a somewhat pleasing and even well-bred manner. As the officers from the ship divided into small parties of three and four to explore the island, some slight show of opposition was made. This was overcome, or purposely let pass unnoticed; so two of the little Senate accompanied each party. The strangers being young, and eager for exercise after their confinement on board, pushed out quickly for the hills. Inspection of the town was firmly resisted, and with almost complete success; so roads had to be taken to the right and left. Hurrying after the eager visitors could be seen, from the deck of the ship, the two attending villagers in their high-crowned hats and flowing robes; now lagging halt-tired out behind, now trotting courageously to regain the party in front, now eagerly waving the fan which all carry, now fluttering it rapidly to cool themselves, for the sun was already high, and the thermometer, even afloat, showed 87° in the shade. When signs had no effect, the visitors were hailed "Chin-chin," the universal salutation on the China coast, believed by the English to be Chinese, and by the Chinese to be English, though in reality it belongs to neither speech. Probably, however, the use of the phrase now is a remnant of former intercourse with Chinese. Some did actually succeed in traversing the village, and even in seeing the inside of a Korean house. Not a woman was visible; all had been carefully hidden away. The houses are built of wood, with sliding doors and windows, like those of the Japanese. In the front, about the centre, is a recess or open-sided chamber, for reposing in during the summer heats. At one end is a low balcony or veranda, formed by the protruding eaves. A light railing runs round it, and a cool resting-place is thus made. The house floor is a raised platform, as in Japan, a small portion of which is cut away just within the door, to form a cavity in which on entering the shoes or sandals are deposited. The only domestic animals seen were pigs—probably of the Chinese breed—and dogs. In the fields, singly and in some places in twos and threes, were numerous rounded cones, with a sharp-pointed thatch upon the roof, which look like huts, but were found to be small granaries for the millet when harvested. At the northern end of the chief village these stood so thick as to bear the semblance of an Indian town.—*Contemporary Review.*

A VICTIM TO MODERN INVENTIONS.

Since quite a child Harry Gradient had been noted for his ingenuity in devising various mechanical oddities. When not engaged in graver pursuits he was sure to be ankle-deep in some hydraulic scheme, or head over ears in some other of the mechanical sciences. His knack of invention was truly wonderful, though as yet—at the time I write Harry was twenty-five—my friend had had few opportunities of turning it to practical purpose. He and I were both engaged in some engineering works on the Continent, undertaken by an English firm. After we had been there some months, Harry received the welcome news that a relative had died, leaving him a nice little property and a comfortable house, some miles out of London.

Prior to leaving me to return to England—for there was much to be done in the way of setting the property and house in order—my friend said, with his usual enthusiasm: "Mark, my boy, (my name is Mark Mildmay,) I shall expect you to come and see me when you come back. I suppose you are booked here for another eighteen months or so, and that will just give me time to set my house in order. Such a house, my boy! You've never seen such a one as it shall be. I mean to give up engineering for the public and to exercise my talents in that way for my own benefit and comfort; my house shall be full of ingenious and curious contrivances, such as have never been seen before."

Time passed on, and the business I had been engaged in was completed, and I returned home. I had written to Harry occasionally; and as soon as he heard I had arrived in England, he sent me a pressing invitation to come and visit him.

I gladly accepted the invitation, for I wanted to see my old friend again, and wrote to him saying I would run down the next day, and arrive at a station some two miles from his house, about 6 o'clock in the evening. I therefore packed a small portmanteau; and at the appointed time got out at the little roadside station. Harry was there waiting for me with his dogcart; and soon we were bowling along a pleasant country road.

"Look," he cried, "that is my house you see there among the trees; and this we are passing, and that one beyond, and the other, whose chimney you can just see—are all occupied by friends of mine—as well as some others you cannot see from here—and to each of them I have laid a telegraphic wire; so, when I have nothing particular to do of an evening, I telegraph: 'Will you come and have a game at whist?' or, 'I saw Brown in town to-day; he's coming to shoot with you to-morrow.'"

We now arrived at the entrance-gate; Harry pulled up. "I'll get down and open it," said I.

"Sit still!" he cried. The gate opened of its own accord.

"Hallo! That's 'open sesame' with a vengeance," I exclaimed. "How is it done?"

"Why, don't you see; I have placed across the drive a plate of iron like a shallow gutter; when I stop, the wheels pressing on this cause it to sink slightly; this, acting on levers and cranks underground, opens the gate; and a catch holds it so, until we pass over a similar one on the other side, which releases it, and the gate falls to."

"Well, that's very convenient."

"To be sure it is: saves me a lodge and gate-keeper."

We now drove up to the house, where the groom was waiting to take the horse, and the house-maid was opening the door.

"Do you see, Mark; they had notice of our coming. When we stopped at the gate, the weight of the dogcart pressed two electric wires into contact, which, passing underground, rang one bell in the stable yard and another in the kitchen, so that when we arrive the servants are ready to attend upon us."

We now entered the house. Miss Gradient met us in the hall, and I was introduced to her by her brother. I should never have supposed her to be Harry's sister, for she was tall and gaunt: and whether it was the blue spectacles or not I cannot say, but she struck me as being frigid and severe; not at all the sort of person you would willingly care to offend. She, however, bade me welcome, asking me if I had had a pleasant journey, &c.

As I was taking off my overcoat in the hall I exclaimed: "Why, Harry, what on earth is that extraordinary-looking machine in the corner?" It looked something like a shower-bath without the curtains; attached to the upright supports were a number of crooked iron arms, and on the end of each a brush.

"Oh, that is my automaton brushing-machine. I will explain it to you. You see, at the bottom there is a small platform about a foot high; when you step on this it gradually descends, and as it does so, sets in motion a train of wheels and levers—you are, in fact, the weight, the motive power which puts all in motion. All these arms with the brushes begin to revolve, and brush you all over at once. But the most curious and complicated is the hat-brush at the top; you see it is something like a hat-box divided vertically in two parts; you perceive they are now some distance apart, so that you can pass between them; they are lined with bristles, and are fixed on two lever-like jaws. When the machine is set in motion, these jaws come together, and clasping your hat between them, they revolve rapidly; and in a few seconds your hat is brushed, at the same time as your coat, trousers and boots. When the platform reaches the ground, the hat-brushes again separate, and you step out: then the platform springs up, and is ready for another dusty customer."

"Well, it is a very curious contrivance. I should like to see it in action," said I.

"That you shall soon do;" and he stepped on the little platform. All at once the clothes and shoe brushes began to work vigorously; but the hat-machine did not come into action until the others had about half done their work; it then closed upon his hat, and spun round some fifteen or twenty times, and then flew apart, leaving him free to walk out.

"There!" said Harry. "What do you think of that? Jump up, and try it."

"No, thank you; not just now; some other time, perhaps," said I; for I felt too nervous just then to trust myself to such an ordeal.

"Excuse me, then, for one moment, while I just speak to my sister, and then I will go up stairs with you."

He had no sooner left me, than, as I stood looking at the curious machine, I made up my mind to try it. Nobody was there to laugh at me if I jumped out suddenly; so I boldly stepped in. The brushes seemed to do their work very well; but I found I must keep in my arms, having got a knock on the funny-bone of my elbow from sticking it out too far. But the hat-brush—oh! horror! I had forgotten I had no hat on; and that I was a head taller than my friend; the consequence was, the infernal machine suddenly descended, and, seizing me by the head, whirled round at a frightful pace, till I thought no skin would have been left on my nose. I tried to stoop and escape it, but I got such blows behind from the revolving clothes-brushes that I was glad to stand upright again. Fortunately it was soon over, and then the hateful thing stopped. I opened my eyes and saw Harry standing looking at me, convulsed with laughter. I felt very angry at the moment, as I rushed out, with one of my favorite long whiskers brushed across my face and the other back over my ear, while my hair was twisted into a vortex on the top of my head.

"It's a hateful machine!" I cried, as I tried to rearrange my disheveled locks.

Harry roared with laughter, but as soon as he could contain himself he said: "Don't you see it was not regulated for your height? If you had tried it when I asked you I would have arranged it properly."

I tried to laugh too, and said: "Well, I've had brushing enough; let's go up stairs now, for I am anxious to look in the glass to see if there is any skin left on the end of my nose."

"What a jolly large room!" said I, as I entered the apartment prepared for me.

"Yes, this was my poor old uncle's room, and for a year or two before he died he used it for a sitting-room as well as bedroom. You see that large recess at the end: that is where he used to sleep. The bed is there still, as it is often handy; but as the room is only used for sleeping purposes now, I have had another and larger bed put in as well. I'll come and sleep in the little bed, and keep you company, if you like; that is, if you are nervous, and don't like being alone, as you used to be."

"Oh, but that was such a wild, uncivilized place, one could never tell what might happen; but I am not nervous at being alone in England."

"All right, old fellow; but I have got a great deal to show you here. First of all, as it is getting dusk, I'll light the gas; that is done by electricity. I have got a quantity of batteries down in the cellar, and wires laid all over the house. Now see. I press in this ivory knob, which brings the wires into contact, and an electro-magnet turns the stopcock; at the same moment a spark passes across the gas-jet and ignites it. But that is not all. You see that bar on the ceiling above the lamp—well, it is composed of two metals, one of which expands by heat much more than the other; this causes it to bend when it gets hot; and as it does so, it acts on a lever and a rod above the ceiling, releasing a catch which holds open the shutters, and they immediately close with a spring; as they do this they catch against a sort of trigger, which in its turn releases a weight that runs down and draws the curtains."

Almost as he had finished speaking the metal had become sufficiently heated by the now-lighted gas to act on the lever, and the shutters closed and the curtains drew themselves together as if by magic.

"That is very cleverly managed," said I. "But here is another knob with the letter A upon it; what is that for?"

"The A stands for alarm. I have one in each room, but have never required them yet. When either of them is pressed, a large alarm-bell on the top of the house is set ringing by electricity, and it continues to ring until the electric power is turned off again. We won't try that, as it would alarm the whole neighborhood. But I have more to show you. Here is a small recess, with a curtain in front; I have had it fitted up as a shower-bath; it is self-acting; in a second or two after you enter, the water comes down. You can try it in the morning if you like."

"Thank you. You do indeed abound in ingenious contrivances; you, however, must have exhausted all in this room, at any rate."

"O dear, no. Will you see if there is any water in the basin?"

I went to look, and remarked that some was just running in from the tap.

"Just so; in walking to it you trod on a spring in the floor and set the water running; now, when you come away you will tread on another and cause it to run away."

I again admired the contrivance, when he said: "There is one more, and I think that is all. See; here by the bed-side are three speaking-tubes; this, marked number one, communicates with my bedroom; this, marked two, with my sister's room; and the third, with the servants' room. The last two I do not suppose you are likely to have any occasion to use, unless you want Jane to bring you up an early cup of tea."

"Is Jane the pretty little housemaid who opened the door for us?"

"Yes, you sly dog; you were not long in finding that out. But mind, 'my pretty Jane' will stand no nonsense."

"Why, Harry, I should have thought you would have known me too well to make such a remark—you know I never"—

"All right, old fellow; I was only joking. But come, you must look sharp and get ready for dinner."

After Harry had left, and when I was ready to go down, I determined to try tube number one; I blew the whistle.

"Hollo!" replied Harry from the other end.

"I am ready to go down when you are; shall you be long?"

"I am ready now, and will meet you on the landing," came his answer.

As we were going down stairs Harry told me we should be four at dinner, as his sister had invited Miss Denbigh, a young lady who lived near. We found the ladies in the drawing-room, where I was introduced to Miss Denbigh. I could not help thinking she was more at home with Harry than with his sister, and this was confirmed later on, when he walked home with her.

We had a very nice little dinner; and, after the ladies had left us, Harry explained to me some more of his inventions, and showed me his telegraphs, by which he communicated with his neighbors. While we were talking, one of the bells rang.

"Hollo," said Harry, "that's Pool. What does he want, I wonder?" Then followed a series of clicks. "He wants to know if I will come and have a game of billiards to-morrow evening. I shall say I have a friend staying with me." Click, click, click. "He says: 'Bring your friend with you.' What say you? Mark? Will you go?"

"I have no objection," I answered.

Click, click, click, went the machine for some time; and then Harry came and sat down, saying: "He says: 'All right; he shall expect us.'"

After a time, we joined the ladies in the drawing-room, and had some music and singing, as Miss Denbigh had a very fine voice; she and Harry sang some duets together, and appeared so much accustomed to it that they must have had a great deal of practice. In the room was a nice little organ, on which Harry gave a very creditable performance. He explained to me that it was blown by water-power. He had fixed a horizontal wind-mill on top of the house, which pumped up the water; and from the height to which it was raised he got sufficient power to work a small water-engine to blow his organ. When he had finished playing he remarked: "Perhaps you are not aware that this is a self-acting organ?"

"What do you mean?" I said. "Can you wind it up like a clock, and make it play by means of a barrel?"

"Nothing of the kind, I can assure you; it has neither barrel nor spring."

And now, to my great astonishment, a sonata by Beethoven pealed forth from the instrument; the keys went down just as though the fingers pressed them. But no fingers were there! I could not understand it at all.

At length Harry let me into the secret. He had a musical friend, who lived only a few hundred yards distant, and who had an organ exactly like this one. Between the two a cable containing a number of wires was laid, and on drawing out a certain stop the current passed from one to the other, so that when a note in one organ was struck, the corresponding note was drawn down by an electro-magnet in the other. Thus, the piece Harry had just played had been produced simultaneously on the other organ, and now the friend was performing on his, and this was repeating it. Several pieces were played in this way, Harry, between times, holding conversation with his friend, and making suggestions by means of the telegraph. When it began to get late, Miss Denbigh declared she must be going; and Harry walked home with her, leaving me to the tender mercies of Miss Gradient. When we were left alone, she began asking me if I had seen anything of missionary labors during my residence abroad. I told her I had not. She then said she took great interest in such matters, and was now at work on some gauze frocks for negro children, thinking they would be cool and pleasant to wear. I was next cross-questioned as to the moral character of the people where I had been staying. I thought Harry (the rogue) would never come back, and made up my mind that he must be flirting with Miss Denbigh, or he would have returned sooner, for he had remarked that she lived close by. However, he came at last; and, after a glass of grog and one pipe of tobacco, we went to bed. Before we did so, however, Harry told me of one more of his contrivances; this was to prevent the entrance of burglars.

"Between the kitchen and the front part of the house," he explained, "is a pair of swing-doors, on which are two brass handles; these are connected with an induction coil, and when I go to bed I turn on the battery power by a small winch in my room. Now, woe betide any one who tries to open these doors in the night! If he takes hold of these handles, he immediately receives a tremendous shaking, and the muscles of his fingers so contract that he cannot open his hands to release himself, but must grin and endure it until I choose to turn off the battery power."

"But suppose you did not hear him, he might stand there all night."

"Oh, but if any one touches this arrangement, a bell immediately rings in my room."

We now went up to bed, Harry bidding me good-night at the room door, but saying if I wanted anything I could speak to him through the tube. I was very soon in bed, and almost as soon asleep and dreaming that I was in the train, and that the engine was shrieking madly. I awoke and found Harry was blowing the whistle through the tube close by my ear. I drew out the whistle and asked him what he wanted.

"Only to inquire if you are all right, and to say we breakfast at 9 o'clock."

I answered rather pettishly, I am afraid: "I *was* all right just now, for I was fast asleep. Goodnight, old fellow; don't wake me up again."

It was all very well to say don't wake me up again, but I could not go to sleep, do what I would. At length, after tossing and tumbling about, I determined to play Harry the same trick he had played me. I seized the tube, blew through it, and listened.

"Well?" came the answer, in rather a sleepy tone.

"I can't go to sleep; I wish you would come to my room, or let me come to yours. I think you had better come here, and you can sleep in the little bed, as you proposed."

"*I!* I proposed nothing of the sort, and you know it, you base abandoned wretch! I shall tell my brother of your conduct in the morning."

O, horror! I had caught up the wrong tube, and had been speaking to Miss Gradient. What should I do? I tried to explain. "My dear Madam, I assure you it was all a mistake; I thought I was speaking to your brother." But I got no answer. "Madam," I said, "do you hear me?" Still no answer; she had evidently put down the tube, and would hear nothing more I had to say. I put in the whistle, and dropped my end of the pipe, and threw myself back on the bed to think.

The bare idea of my saying such a thing to that stiff old lady was awful to contemplate. How could I meet her at breakfast? At last I determined I must wake up Harry and explain matters at once. I caught up the pipe, blew the whistle, and presently got an answer. "Oh, I have made such a mistake," I said. "I wanted you to come and sleep here, but I got hold of the tube that goes to Miss Gradient's room, and asked her to come instead; but of course I meant *you* all the time. Do come to me at once, or I shall try and find my way to your room."

The reply only increased my horror and consternation; it was a shrill female voice, not Miss Gradient's, but evidently Jane, the pretty house-maid's. She said: "You wretch! I'd have you know as I'm a honest gal, and scorn ye. You won't find me a-coming near you; and if you come here you can't get in, for cook's locked the door."

"My dear girl, I assure you"—I commenced, trying to explain, but she began speaking from her end of the tube, and cut me short.

"I ain't your dear gal; and it's no use your talking any longer, 'cause I'm a-going to plug up the pipe with curl-papers; but I shall tell master all about it in the morning."

I again threw myself back on the bed; large drops of cold perspiration stood on my forehead as I thought of the awful muddle I had got into. Sleep was now not to be expected, and I longed for a glimmer of light. If those confounded shutters had not been closed there would have been a little. Then I made up my mind that I would feel my way to the window and try and open the shutters. I got out of bed and felt my way along the wall. The darkness and stillness were dreadful. Suddenly I heard a noise, and started; the next instant I found it was the water running into the basin; I had trodden on the spring in the floor. I now proceeded, still feeling my way along the wall; I must come to the window in time. "Ah, here it is," I muttered as I felt the curtains; but I was mistaken; it was the little bed in the recess. Again I journeyed onward, knocking my shins against the chairs, but at last I exclaimed: "Here it is; these are the curtains." It was a bow-window, and I passed through, to feel for the fastening of the shutters; when——. How shall I describe my sensations! I screamed, I yelled, I scarcely know what I did. *It was the self-acting shower-bath I had got into*, and the water came down in a torrent on my devoted head. I suppose my cries were deadened by the curtains, for no one appeared to have heard me, and I emerged dripping from the bath. I was shivering. I drew off my wet night-shirt, and then felt my way to my portmanteau, and got another. This took me some time to accomplish, and I was glad to get into bed again. Strange to say, it was not long before I got warm; a glow seemed to come over me; but sleep was still out of the question.

During all this time I had never got over the oppression of the intense darkness. All at once I thought, "Why, what a fool I am!" I had forgotten how easy it was to light the gas; I had only to press on the ivory knob. True, there might be some difficulty in finding it, but at any rate I would try.

Again I felt my way along the wall, and at length finding the knob, I pushed it in; but no gas was lighted. Instead, I heard a terrific noise overhead; it was the alarm-bell. All the neighborhood would be aroused. What should I do? I did not in the least know how to stop it. I must try and find my way to Harry. As for the pipe, I could not be at all sure which was number one in the dark. In my hurry to find the door, I had just upset a table with a variety of things upon it, when Harry, who had heard the bell, burst into the room at the instant of the crash, and exclaimed, "What on earth is the matter?"

"Nothing," I cried, "if I could but stop this abominable bell! I was trying to light the gas, and pushed in the wrong knob."

"There," said Harry, when he felt his way in; "I've stopped it. But I must now run down stairs to the telegraphs. I can hear the bells ringing; the neighbors have heard the alarm, and are wanting to ask what is the matter;" and away went Harry, still leaving me in the dark. When he had sent them each a message stating that the alarm was all a mistake, he came back to ask me how it happened, and lighted the gas for me.

"I could not sleep," I said, "and wanted to get a light; but, unfortunately, I pressed in the wrong knob and set the bell ringing."

"Oh, well, never mind; it's all right now. But I must go and get into bed; I've got scarcely anything on, and my teeth are chattering so I can hardly speak."

"But, I say, I want to explain something to you. I've got into such an awful muddle. I wanted to speak to *you*; but I got hold of the wrong tube, and called to your sister instead, and she—"

"Oh, well, never mind; I'll make it all right in the morning. I can't stay any longer now."

He was gone, and I had not been able to fully explain. Should I do so through the pipe? No; I would not risk that; perhaps I might get hold of the wrong one again, and only make matters worse. I lay pondering for a long time what I should do. I was seized with an ardent desire to get away. I looked at my watch; it was four o'clock; why, it would soon be getting daylight. If those confounded shutters were but open I should be able to see if the day was breaking. Now, I had a light, surely I might open them. I would try. Yes; I could open them; but as the gas was alight, it prevented the catch from keeping them open, and, as I have said, they closed with a spring; however, as I held them back, I could see no signs of the dawn, and at last I managed to prop them open with two chairs. How could I get away?—that was the all important question—and without Jane seeing me too. Suppose I were trying to slip out, and were to meet her on the stairs in the dusk, she would probably think I had improper designs, and before I could explain, would rouse the house. Decidedly, if I meant to go, I must start before the servants were stirring. I consulted my Bradshaw, and found that there was an early train from the station where I got out last night. Only last night! Could it be? It seemed an age. Yes; I would make up my mind to go. I would leave a note for Harry, asking him to excuse my sudden departure, and begging him, whatever might be alleged against my moral character, to suspend his judgment until he had heard what I had to say, if we should ever meet again.

I found in my pocket a note with a blank half sheet; this I tore off, and writing my letter to Harry in pencil, I placed it on the dressing-table, and prepared to start. I had only a small portmanteau, which I could easily carry to the station myself. Soon all was ready. I cautiously opened the door, and crept noiselessly down stairs, carrying my boots in my hand. In the hall I sat down and put them on. Confound it; the front door was locked, and the key taken away. I must try some of the back entrances. I was determined to get out of the house if possible. I had not been in the kitchen, but I saw a passage which I had no doubt led in that direction. Cautiously I traversed it, for the early daylight was only dimly struggling in through the fanlight over the hall-door.

Presently I came to a pair of folding-doors covered with crimson baize. I pushed; they did not yield; but peering more closely, I saw a latch by which they were secured. I tried it; still the door would not open. There was another handle, and I put down my portmanteau to try this, when—"Oh! Oh! Ah! O-o-o-o-o! Murder! Thieves! Fire! Oh!" and so on, and so on, for about an hour, as it seemed to me, though I don't suppose it was really a minute. I was caught in the thief-trap that Harry had explained to me, but which I had forgotten. My fingers clutched violently at the handles, though I was all the time most anxious to rush away from them; but the muscles of my fingers were beyond my control, and I was suffering excruciating agony from the electric current, which was vibrating through me from head to foot. At last the shaking ceased, and with it my cries and shouts, which I had kept up vigorously all the time, and I almost dropped into a chair which stood near. Then I saw and heard Harry, who was asking me how I came there.

"I was going away," I gasped. "I have been most miserable all night; but this is the climax; it has almost killed me. Pray, open the door, and I'll try and walk to the station."

"Nonsense!" cried Harry; "come along up stairs. I am very sorry you have been so bothered, but I'll make it all right."

"No; I shall never be happy here: you must let me go. I am very much obliged to you for your kind intentions; but what with tubes and bells, and knobs to push in, and handles to pull out, and batteries and coils, and one thing and another, I am almost driven out of my senses. Please let me go, or I shall miss the early train."

"At any rate wait until I can call my man to put the horse in the dog-cart, and I will drive you to the station—do, now. In the meantime, Jane shall come and get you some breakfast; I believe she is getting up."

"No, no," I gasped; "I can't wait for Jane; I will start at once; I must be gone before she comes down."

"But I will call, and tell her to make haste; I dare say she can come at once."

"No, no! I must go at once. Good-bye. I am sorry to leave you so abruptly, but I—I shall lose my train."

"Only stay two minutes, until I can slip on my clothes, and I will walk to the station with you then."

"No, no; thank you. Good-bye, good-bye;" and I hastened away. But I had not gone far before I remembered that the electric wires were laid as far as the entrance-gate. I looked back; Harry still stood at the door, looking after me. "Is there any danger at the gate?" I cried.

"Danger! What do you mean? There's no danger."

"You are sure there are no knobs, or handles, or coils, or anything of that sort?"

"O no; nothing of the kind; you need not be at all afraid. I wish, though, you would alter your mind, and come back."

I looked back, and as I did so I saw Jane opening the shutters; I shook my head, and cried: "No; thank you; good-bye;" and made the best of my way down the drive. I cautiously pushed the gate open with my foot, and carefully avoided touching the handle. When I got on the high road I breathed more freely, and hastened on to the railway station. I just managed to catch the early train, and in due time reached London and my modest lodgings. As I entered my snug little room, I said to myself: "Thank goodness, there is no cellar full of electric batteries with wires, and shocks laid on all over the house: and as for lighting the gas, I had rather do it with the humble lucifer than with the most convenient ivory knob that was ever invented."—*Chambers's Journal.*

Lightning Prints.—Marks, remarkably tree-like, have sometimes been found on the bodies of persons struck by lightning. MM. Bossut and Leroy, in 1786, reported to the Académie des Sciences a case of this kind, and accounted for it by supposing that the lightning in its passage through the body had forced the blood into the vessels of the skin, and thus all the ramifications of these vessels were visible on the surface. Arago adopted a similar explanation, in regard to a case which occurred in France much more recently. Two persons standing near a poplar tree were struck by lightning, and on the breast of each were found marks closely resembling the branchlets of the poplar. More strictly belonging to those instances in which the lightning-marks resemble familiar objects is one that occurred in a Somersetshire village in 1812. One version of the story is that "six sheep reposing in a meadow surrounded by woods were killed by lightning, and when the skins were taken from the animals a *fac simile* of a portion of the surrounding scenery was visible on the inner surface of each skin." The other version is that, about turnip-sowing time, a farmer and his men were engaged in the fields when a violent storm of thunder and lightning came on, and three out of four valuable rams, which had taken shelter under a tree, were killed; when the skins reached the fell-monger, on the inside of each was found depicted a very accurate representation of the tree under which the animals had sought refuge. Although differing in details, these two accounts probably relate to the same occurrence; the latter is, perhaps, more credible than the former, seeing that we can more readily believe an impression of a tree than of a landscape being thus produced. In 1846, at Graham's Town in South Africa, a flash of lightning struck the gable of a powder-mill. The building contained a store of twelve tons of gunpowder, in copper-bound barrels packed in a cluster about four feet from the wall. The lightning ran along the wall of the gable, beneath the floor, and out under the door-sill. The mark of the flash, zigzag in shape, and directed at an angle of about eighty degrees, was plainly visible on the whitewashed wall of the magazine, resembling in color the stain produced by the explosion of a very light train of powder; and a small hole or crack was made in the arch where it entered. There was no tree-mark or mystical mark here: the mark produced was evidently the zigzag path of the lightning itself. Signor Orioli brought before a scientific congress at Naples four narratives relating to lightning-prints. In the first lightning struck the foremast of the brigantine Santo Buon Servo in the Bay of Arriero; a sailor sitting under the mast was struck dead, and on his back was found an impression of a horse-shoe, similar to one fixed at the mast-head. In the second, a sailor, in a somewhat similar position, was struck by a lightning-flash on the left breast with an impression of the number 44; an almost exact representative of a number 44 that was at the extremity of one of the masts. In the third, a young man was found struck by lightning; he had on a girdle with some gold coins in it, and images of these were imprinted on his skin in the order they occupied in the girdle. In the fourth, an Italian lady of Lugano was sitting near a window during a thunder-storm, and was struck, though in a way scarcely conscious to herself at the time; a flower which happened to be in the path of the lightning was perfectly reproduced or printed on her leg, where it remained permanently. Among the thunder-storms described as having occurred in the West Indies, one, in 1852, was rendered remarkable by this phenomenon; A poplar tree in a coffee plantation was struck by lightning, and on one of the large dry leaves was found imprinted an exact representation of some pine trees that stood three or four hundred yards distant. Whether this was really an "exact representation," or the product of an excited imagination not well controlled by accurate judgment, is just the point which we cannot determine; the markings on the leaf may have been only the natural zigzagging of the lightning. In 1853 a little girl was standing at a window near which stood a young maple tree; a flash of lightning struck either the girl or the tree, or both, and an image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. In another instance a boy climbed a tree to steal a bird's nest; a lightning flash struck the tree; the boy fell to the ground, and "on his breast the image of a tree, with the bird and nest on one of its branches, appeared very conspicuously." Scientific journals, as well as those of more popular character, contain a rich store of incidents more or less similar to the above. Dr. Franklin stated in 1786 that about twenty years previously a man who was standing opposite a tree that had just been struck by lightning, (or as he called it, by a thunderbolt,) found on his breast an exact representation of that tree. M. Poey, who has treated this subject somewhat fully in the French scientific journals, mentions twenty-four cases of lightning impressions on the bodies of men and animals. Of these, eight were impressions of trees or parts of trees; one of a bird, and one of a cow; four of crosses; three of circles, or of impressions of coins carried about the person; two of horse-shoes; one of a nail; one of a metal comb; one of a number or numeral; one of the words of a sentence; and one of the back of an arm-chair. Where metal is concerned, the production of images or fac-similes may result more immediately from this rush of electricity which constitutes the passage of lightning. Wherever metal lies in the path, the flash takes that route in preference to one through wood, brick, or stone; but if the metal be discontinuous or interrupted, strange markings are often produced on neighboring substances, similar in shape to the piece of metal just traversed. This may have been the case in the accident which befell a young man in Cuba in 1828; after a lightning-flash, he found on his neck an imprint of a horse-shoe, similar to one nailed up on the window of a house near him. If the ornaments were of brass or some other metal, we might perhaps place in the same category the narrative (one of those given by Poey) of a lady, at her château of Beautonnière in Lavendée; she was seated in her salon, in November, 1830, when a storm came on; lightning appeared, and on the back of her dress was imprinted a *fac simile* of some ornaments on the back of a chair against which she was leaning. There is every reason to believe lastly, that many of the markings are nothing more than results of the forked zigzag course of the lightning itself. Mr. Tomlinson in his interesting volume, *The Thunderstorm*, has gone somewhat fully into this subject. He had had occasion to observe the manner in which the disruptive discharge of electricity, from an electrical machine, marks out its path over a badly conducting surface, such as glass, and was struck by the tree-like impression produced. He gives a wood-cut representation of a surface struck by the flash or spark of a small Leyden jar; and it is impossible to avoid seeing how strikingly the markings assume the form of a tree. The probability is pointed out, that in cases where persons struck by lightning have had tree-like marks imprinted on their persons, they have been hastily considered to be real images of actual trees close at hand. It may, moreover, be observed that some persons, when struck by lightning, have received blue marks or bruises: these may put on a ramified appearance, "not only from the irregular mode in which electricity travels about in search of the line of least resistance, but also from the smaller vessels becoming congested, and consequently visible."—*Chambers's Journal.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHALDEAN ACCOUNT OF GENESIS, containing the description of the Creation, the Fall of Man, the Deluge, the Tower of Babel, the Times of the Patriarchs and Nimrod, Babylonian fables and legends of the Gods from the Cuneiform inscriptions. By GEORGE SMITH, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum; Author of "History of Assurbanipal," "Assyrian Discoveries," &c. With illustrations. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co., 1876.

The appearance of this volume is in response to the urgent wishes of the English public to be allowed to know something of the translations which are still going on of the cuneiform inscriptions treasured up in the British Museum. The part which its author has taken in adding to that invaluable collection is sufficiently well known. But the work of translation is not confined to his own personal discoveries. It is being conducted with the object of including all the records now secured, and of others which in due time will doubtless be added. Meanwhile Mr. Smith warns his readers that what he has given them should only be regarded as having a provisional character. It is something even less than an installment. Further research may, and possibly will, fill up many of the blanks now existing; but further than that, they may tend to a modification of some of the opinions that have been ventured upon. These circumstances place the book before us beyond the pale of criticism, even if the subject of it were one where criticism, as generally understood, is possible. But at the same time it is of so much importance and interest that it cannot be passed without notice.

The cuneiform inscriptions in the British Museum are in many thousands of fragments. To arrange these, to classify them, and then to translate the records thus brought into order is the work to which Mr. Smith has devoted himself. It is not necessary to recount here the various steps by which he has attained so large a degree of success in the task. The reader will find that briefly done in the present volume and the manner by which the key to the cuneiform character was discovered has long been made familiar from other sources. We may remark, however, that the translations here given from Babylonian remains comprise many stories, myths, and legends beyond those which have come down to us in the Bible. Among these last are accounts of the Creation, of the Fall, and of the Deluge. Some of the tablets are in so mutilated a condition that many sentences are lost, and very many others are incomplete. Still enough has been deciphered to give us a very clear idea of the traditions which were commonly talked about and believed thirty and forty centuries ago. The story of the Creation begins with a description of chaos, and very much resembles that in Genesis, but was probably in its complete form much more detailed. It is worthy of notice—and this is a point which Mr. Smith does not allude to, his purpose being apparently rather to outline the result of his own labors than to speculate on their meaning—that geologists and anthropologists will find many sentences there which go to bear out their theories respecting the age of the world, and the interpretation, now accepted, even by theologians, of the meaning of the word "day" in the Biblical version. The Babylonian notion was that the sea was the origin of all things, which, as Mr. Smith observes, agrees with the statement in Genesis, where the chaotic waters are called "the deep." Thus a watery chaos preceded all things and "formed the origin and groundwork of the universe." Next we have in the tablets the creation of two gods, "the male and female personifications of motion and production," which correspond to the moving wind, or spirit, of Genesis. The next stage was the production of Sar and Kisar, representing the upper and lower expanse, and, so far as can be made out, this was followed by the generation of three great gods, Anu, Elu, and Hea, representing heaven, the earth, and the sea. Several portions here are missing, or the fragments are exceedingly imperfect, but the creation of the heavenly bodies corresponding with the fourth day of Genesis is nearly perfect, and is given with fine descriptive power. Another tablet describes the creation of animals, and it is noticeable that on another it is distinctly stated that all the creations were delightful or satisfactory, the only difference in this respect between the Hebrew and the Chaldean records being one of detail. In the former, the expression "God saw that it was good" is rendered at the close of each act; in the latter, it heads the tablets. In the description of the creation of the heavenly bodies we are told that they were set in their courses to point out the year, but not that only. According to the Babylonians they had a further use as signs, beyond their purpose as regulators of the seasons and the year, and this again is not at variance with the Mosaic record. Anu, god of the heavens, was regarded as creator of the heavenly hosts, but, says Mr. Smith, the ninth line of this tablet opens a curious view as to the philosophical beliefs of the early Babylonians:

> "They evidently considered that the world was drawn together out of the waters, and rested or reposed upon a vast abyss of chaotic ocean, which filled the space below the world. This dark, infernal lake was shut in by gigantic gates and strong fastenings, which prevented the floods from overwhelming the world. When the Deity decided to create the moon, He is represented as drawing aside the gates of this abyss and creating a whirling motion like boiling in the dark ocean below; then, at His bidding, from this turmoil arose the moon like a giant bubble, and, passing through the open gates, mounted on its destined way across the vaults of heaven."

The moon, according to this account, was made before the sun, but the details of the creation of the planets and stars has, unfortunately, not been recovered. The phases of the moon, however, are described minutely, and the creation of the sun is recorded, its beauty and perfection are extolled, and the regularity of its orbit, "which led to its being considered the type of a judge and the regulator of the world."

The tablets containing the story of man's creation are very imperfect. The act, however, is attributed to Hea, the God of the Sea, and following it is an address to the woman, pointing out her duties and position. It is noticeable here that, whereas in other portions of the account various gods are alluded to by name, here only one is mentioned and simply as "God." Hea presently addresses himself to the man likewise, and to him he tells of Karkartiamat, or great dragon of the depths. In the account of the Fall and the curse after the Fall there are several divine titles given, but with the explanation that these all apply to the same Deity. We shall not, however, follow this out further.

With reference to the formation of man there is one curious point to be noted. He is said to have been created pure and perfect; to have been established in the company of the gods, and to have rejoiced their hearts by his presence. The word Adam is used, not as a proper name, but as a term for all mankind, and again as was first pointed out by Sir Henry Rawlinson, there is plain evidence that the Babylonians recognized two principal races, and that soon we find them distinguishing the dark race by the term Adamic and the light race by the term Sarku. This, it is suggested, may correspond with two races mentioned in Genesis—the sons of Adam and the sons of God. The idea appears to have been that it was the race of Adam, or the dark race, which was believed to have fallen, but there is at present no clue to the position of the other race in their system which might correspond with what we have in the sixth chapter of Genesis. The importance of this, whether we view it in its bearings upon the realm of anthropology or upon the popular idea that a dark race did not exist till after the Deluge, is not to be disregarded.

The serpent of Genesis is described as a dragon of the sea, connected with the original chaos, and identical with, or a part of, the female principle in creation. But our limits warn us that for the details of this part of the story, as well as of the contest between Bel and the Dragon, of the war between the powers of good and evil, of a number of minor Babylonian legends, and of the history of Izdubar or Nimrod, we must refer to the volume itself.

The tradition of the flood in some form, and seldom with much important variation, has been proved to be so universal that some notice of the Babylonian account of it may be desirable. It differs in some particulars from that given in Genesis. While acknowledging his inability to enter upon Biblical criticism, Mr. Smith acknowledges that his comparisons of different traditions of the Deluge given in *Assyrian Discoveries*, and also in his papers read before the Biblical Archæological Society, are superficial and imperfect, and that a thorough comparison of the Biblical and Babylonian accounts can only be made in conjunction with a critical examination of the Chaldean and Biblical texts. He does not think, however, that we are yet in a position to form a judgment on the question of dates of the original documents, and the manner, date, and extent of the combination of the different records. He contents himself for the present, as a means of accounting for some of the differences, with drawing attention to the extent of country that lay between Chaldea and Palestine, and to the differences of nationality among the people who inhabited it. These considerations he deems quite sufficient. There is no material discrepancy in the points which have reference to the command of God to Noah, or Hasisadra in the Babylonian, to build the ark, or to the reasons for it—the sin of the world, the threat to destroy it, and the seed of life to be saved. But it differs in the following: The inscriptions state that the persons who went into the ark included the servants, friends, and boatmen of Hasisadra, as well as his family. They give seven days as the duration of the flood, and seven days for the resting of the ark on the mountain. There is also a difference as to the the mountain on which the ark rested, the inscriptions placing it east of Assyria, while the Biblical version places it north of Assyria. The accounts of the sending forth of the birds, and of the measurements of the ark, likewise vary, and there are other minor differences referable to the opposite religious systems of the two countries; while in the Chaldean legend the hero of the deluge is translated, a point arising, as Mr. Smith suggests out of some confusion existing in the early tradition between Noah and Enoch.

In the description of the Deluge it is Hasisadra himself who speaks. He mentions it as a "storm" which destroyed everything as an earthquake. When the deluge ceased he "perceived that the sea made a tossing, and that the whole of mankind had turned to corruption, the corpses floating past like reeds." And thus he continues:

> "I opened the window and the light broke my face. It passed. I sat down and wept. Over my face flowed my tears. I then perceived the shore at the boundary of the sea. For twelve measures the land rose. To the country of Nizir went the ship. The Mountain of Nizir stopped the ship, and to pass over it it was not able."

This part of the narrative curiously precedes that which refers to the sending forth of the birds, which is better quoted in its entirety. Says Noah or Hasisadra:

> "I sent forth a dove, and it left. The dove went and turned, and a resting-place it did not find, and it returned. I sent forth a swallow, and it left. The swallow went and turned, and a resting-place it did not find, and it returned. I sent forth a raven, and it left. The raven went, and the decrease of the water it saw, and it did eat. It swam, and wandered away, and did not return. I sent the animals forth to the four winds. I poured out a libation. I built an altar on the peak of the mountain. By sevens I cut herbs. At the bottom of them I placed reeds, pines, and simgar. The gods collected at its savor. The gods collected at its sweet savor. The gods, like flies, over the sacrifice gathered."

The differences we have noted as existing between the two accounts, and which are not dependent upon specified causes, being indeed differences in fact, are not to be accepted as in any way affecting the value of the Biblical version. They rather increase the value of both versions, for they are evident proof that the one is not copied from the other. The two are distinct records of the same tradition, their general resemblance pointing to a common origin. Of the minor legends and myths which are included in the volume, some are, in Mr. Smith's opinion, also genuine traditions, others have been compiled to account for natural phenomena, and a few are pure romances. There is one part of the story of the creation which a few years ago would have been ranked among these last, but which now only authenticates the revelations of geology. It is contained in a tablet which describes the creation of legions of monster forms now long extinct, as inhabitants of the earth before the animals which have existed within the usual historical time were formed.

Mr. Smith is not without hope that he may yet meet with a description of the Garden of Eden. He believes that a few fragments already examined may refer to it, and he appears to adopt the theory of Sir Henry Rawlinson that the site of the garden is in the district of Karduniyas, a supposition which, if sustained, of course abolishes the arguments of those who have placed it where it would now form part of the bottom of the Indian Ocean.

> "There are coincidences in respect to the geography of the region and its name which render the identification very probable; the four rivers in each case, two—the Euphrates and Tigris—certainly identical, the known fertility of the region, its name, sometimes Gan-dimu, so similar to Gan-eden, (the Garden of Eden,) and other considerations, all tend toward the view that it is the Paradise of Genesis."

We have noticed here only a few of the many interesting topics with which this volume is crowded. But apart from its value merely as a book to be read, it must be regarded as a new and weighty addition to a branch of literature which promises to grow very speedily both in extent and importance. The subject is one which commends itself to students and readers every where, and whatever be the channel of inquiry into which their tastes may have led them, all will be ready to admit the remarkable evidence which the ancient cuneiform inscriptions are affording of the fundamental truth of the Biblical narrative. Questions which science has raised are not touched. We do not see that they are approached at any point. Neither is anything adduced which throws light upon the origin of the traditions. But the fact that we have at last reached, from a perfectly independent authority, such strong testimony in favor of the accuracy with which the Scriptural records have been handed down to us, is a matter of which the importance cannot be overestimated.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Story of the Apostles.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*A Paying Investment.* Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

—*My Young Alcides.* New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Statistical Report.* Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*Report of the Board of State Charities.* Boston: Wright & Potter.

—*American Journal of Science and Arts.* New-Haven Editors.

—*Analytical Processes.* New-York: The Authors' Publishing Company.

—*Standard Anthem Chorus Book.* New-York: S. T. Gordon & Son.

—*Report of the Supervising Architect.* Washington: Government Printing Office.

OVERCROWDING IN CITIES.

THE QUESTION OF HOMES.

A SUBJECT UNSATISFACTORILY DISCUSSED AT THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONVENTION—CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH TEND TO OVERCROWDING—DECENCY AND CLEANLINESS THE THINGS MOST NEEDED.

The questions involved in sanitary science are beginning to attract considerable attention not only among the philanthropists who devote their lives to human amelioration, and among the economists who are studying out the great problems presented by the aggregation of large masses in modern cities, but also by public men and politicians who begin to perceive that municipal politics will, in the not remote future, be far more largely influenced by such matters than by party considerations. One of the most important of these questions, that of homes for the people in cities, was dealt with recently at the Social Science Convention in Boston, but in a manner that was extremely unsatisfactory. The report, prepared by the combined intellects of some twelve to fifteen members, gave the statistics of how many human beings there were to a house in all the important cities of the land, and bestowed great laudations on Philadelphia for its low average and for the building associations which made it possible for every laborer to own his own dwelling. In fact, the report was mainly occupied by considerations of the principles on which these building and loan societies were established, and did not touch upon the root of the matter. The point, we apprehend, is not to show that in cities where land is cheap the laborer, by co-operative societies, can buy his own house, because that is simply a proof that overcrowding is not necessarily incidental to large cities. The evil which the report avowedly strikes at cannot be cured by showing that it does not exist in Philadelphia, nor in St. Louis, nor in Chicago, nor by showing that by recent annexations around Boston so much cheap land has been brought into the market that building socities similar to those of Philadelphia can be established there with every hope of success. What was wanted was a remedy for the overcrowding in such a city as New-York, where from the configuration of the land no such plan could successfully be operated. What the report did was simply to pat the successful cities upon the back, and gave no comfort to those whose restricted bounds had made land immensely valuable.

But besides this error there was another not less grave, in the assumption that the only plan to prevent overcrowding was the Philadelphia system. There was indeed a member of the committee that framed the report who presented adverse views, but his communication, though far more thoughtful and comprehensive than any of the others, was remorselessly excluded from the report and read as a letter. It was obvious that the gentlemen who prepared the report were incapable of embracing two ideas on the same topic, and therefore carefully kept them from mingling for fear that they would not be able to digest anything so complex. Dr. Snow, of Providence, objected to any assumption that the average of health, economy, and morals was to be found in the Philadelphia separate house system, and truly many thinkers will be apt to agree with him. Overcrowding depends upon two things, not upon one, upon numbers and upon size. The framers of the report seemed unable to comprehend that a family of six, in a very small house, might be more crowded than a family of twelve, in a very large one. And yet it is obvious that it is exactly upon this consideration that the whole subject must turn, because there are certain cities where the plan of large houses is absolutely necessitated by the circumstances. The paper read at the Social Science Convention, instead of being an elaborate analysis of all the facts in the case, was simply an enthusiastic indorsement of the Philadelphia plan. If the most flagrant cases of overcrowding in America are not worthy of consideration in an article upon the subject of homes for the people in cities, one is tempted to ask, what was the *raison d'etre* of the paper at all?

Statistics show clearly that in New-York, and in all cities with populations composed of laborers in factories, there is a very high average of inhabitants to each house. The overcrowding does not depend upon the number of inhabitants, but upon other circumstances. Before the conclusion is drawn that a low tone of morality in any of these cities is due to the houses in which they dwell, it must be first shown by criminal statistics that in other cities where the average of habitation is lower the amount of criminality is less. It has been assumed by quacks who have written and reported upon this topic that factory people are more criminal than others, but this is an enormous *ipse dixit*, and requires proof. Should it be proved, the question will again arise, "Does this proneness to vice and crime come from living in large barracks or from the soulless character of the work and the congregation together in large masses. That which is true of the people ought also to be true of the poor rich, or, in other words, of the respectable classes who have to economize. They live in boarding-houses where the average of inhabitants to each house will be found on a par with the bad wards of New-York City. Twenty and twenty-four people to a boarding-house is not an unusually high figure, and yet it is immeasurably above what the Boston pundits have considered dangerous. But so far from the morals or the health of these classes being attacked through the contagion of overcrowding, it is safe to say that if one looks for these robust and Roman virtues of which republicanism is proud it is exactly in such quarters that one must look.

To descend to a lower stage, let us examine the immense tenement houses which are springing up over Manhattan Island. Do we find the classes that inhabit these inferior to the Philadelphian laborers, who build their own houses for $1,500, and are their own landlords? We find in them struggling artists, struggling professional men of every kind, workmen earning good wages, families having very small incomes, but no occupation. It is safe to say that the morals of these people is quite as high as that to be found in the boarding-houses, but there is not so much money. They are more closely packed, not because they average more to a house, all things considered, but because they do their own cooking, and a struggling couple have often only one room, which is kitchen, sitting-room, and bed-room in one. But it is not here that we shall look for immorality, nor for ill health if the room be large and moderately high. But let us still descend to the lowest class of tenement houses, buildings that were once erected for private houses, and in their decadence have become a refuge for the poor. Here there is undoubtedly over-crowding, and that of a terrible kind, but it is due to foreigners, immigrants from Ireland and Bohemia, who crowd together from some functional instinct of the brain like swarming bees, and did so in their own land when they had small houses of their own. Philadelphia has no population of this class, and therefore its average is low. But if they would migrate from this City to Philadelphia, and would occupy in a body those small dwelling houses of which we have heard so much, each family would take a room as they do here.

What is wanted is that the tenement-houses which we must have should be kept clean and decent. The trouble is that the authorities are too apt to forget them, and do not exercise that supervision which is necessary. It is not the number of people in a house that is so material as the observance of cleanly habits, or the proper management of sanitary details. In many large tenement-houses in the lower part of New-York the nose advertises the wanderer of his approach to one of them, because the people who dwell there used to live in a cabin with a potato-patch behind and a dung-heap in front. In their habits of housekeeping everything was thrown at once on that convenient heap, and several generations must pass away before they are sufficiently Americanized to remember that the pavement is not the dung-heap and the yard behind is not a potato patch. Overcrowding, with nations that respect themselves like the English and German, does not exist in this City, but with the Bohemians, the Italians, and the Irish it is a national habit, which time alone will extirpate. And the average of safety will be found invariably not in the number of inhabitants, but in the cubic feet of air with which each dweller is furnished. If that is all right, the average will not be wrong, even though there were fifty people to a house.

HIS COMPOSITION ON FISH.

The following essay on "Fish" the Boston *Herald* attributes to a Cambridge boy: "Fish live in the Atlantic Ocean, Charles River, and some in Buzzard's Bay. When they are small they are called codfish and herrin, and such; but when they grow up they are called whales. The fat of whales is cut up and biled and made inter kerosene oil fer gas light; their bones is made inter whalebone for ivory pianer keys and dominoes; also fer jack-knife handles and horn buttons. I wish a whale would swaller my school teacher, you bet. Fish is alwas eat Friday—I hate fish; there's too many bones ter pick out."

QUEER INCIDENTS.

A NOVEL DEER TRAP.

A Monticello paper says that an exciting chase after a deer took place at Black Lake a few days ago. The animal, not heeding his near approach to civilization and consequent danger, ran through the village. Three residents of the hamlet immediately gave chase. The deer ran toward the saw-mill, and by some means his head caught in the icicles near the race, and while in that position he was captured alive. The deer has been allotted a prison pen, where he is enjoying every privilege except liberty.

A LONG WALK IN HIS SLEEP.

A Hartford man is a most remarkable somnambulist, if the story he tells is true. He found himself, on Wednesday morning, at Hayden's Station, ten miles from his home, and said he hadn't the slightest recollection of making the journey thither. The last moment when he was conscious was about 11 o'clock, when he lighted a cigar and went to the front door. He had evidently walked all the way on the railroad, and the wonder is that he wasn't killed, for he met three trains of cars. He says his brother made a similar trip about a fortnight ago, and that he had sometimes walked about the house in his sleep.

THE BEST DOG STORY YET.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* of Thursday tells it thus: "Yesterday, as the morning train over the Rochester Road was nearing Alfred, the engineer discovered a large Newfoundland dog on the track. He blew the whistle, but the dog stood his ground, and thinking something was wrong the engineer whistled down brakes, and the engine stopped within a few feet of the dog. It seems that a four-ox load of logs had attempted to cross the track, but the sled caught on the rails. The driver heard the train approaching round a curve, and rushed down the track to stop it. His dog took in the situation, and dashed around the curve and stopped the train. It would have been impossible to stop the train after seeing the man."

HOW HE WEIGHED HIS WIFE.

The Lewiston (Maine) *Journal* has discovered the method and thus reveals it: "She is a woman weighing, it was supposed, about 250 pounds, but her husband could not induce her to be weighed. So the other day he was driving out with his wife and drove up to Mr. Dorman's store in Auburn. The wife did not notice that the team stood on Mr. Dorman's hay scales. While he was talking with a gentleman at the door, his whole team was being weighed. He then drove over to Lisbon street and left his wife to do some shopping. Then he drove back to Mr. Dorman's hay scales and the team was weighed—minus the wife. It was but a simple sum in subtraction to discover the weight of the woman. On getting home the joke leaked out, but his neighbors declare that Caleb will never see another day of judgment in which he will be more sorry for his sins than he did the hour when his wife learned that she weighed two hundred and forty odd pounds."

A LAWYER'S REJOINDER.

The San Francisco *Alta* says some time ago a novel rejoinder was made by a distinguished attorney in that city to a suit brought to recover money, and for which he had given three notes. Like many others in those days, he at times had a passion to "buck the tiger" in the old "El Dorado." One night he made a large winning at the game and had stacked up before him large piles of twenty-dollar pieces. Among those who were present in the room was the party to whom the attorney had given his promissory notes. "You have got more money there than you owe me, so pay me," said the holder of the notes. The attorney, without saying a word, placed all the money before him on one card and lost, then turning around to the man he said: "I'll never pay you a cent." On the following day suit was commenced against the attorney, to which he made the following answer, filed on March 9, 1853:

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California.—John Doe, defendant, John Roe, plaintiff: The said defendant, for plea and answer to the complaint of the said plaintiff in this behalf, says that he never intends to pay the said plaintiff "a red" of the sum of money claimed in said complaint or of two other notes held by said plaintiff unless and until (should such unlooked for event ever happen) the said defendant shall have more money than he knows what to do with or how to dispose of otherwise; and should the said plaintiff succeed in getting said money otherwise or sooner the said defendant will be glad to be advised thereof. Therefore the said defendant (in lieu of the usual prayer for judgment in such cases) says "let her rip." JOHN DOE, (in proper person.)

A few years after the attorney left San Francisco for a trip to the East, and met his death on the ill-fated steamer Central America.

ROBBED AND MISTAKEN FOR A GHOST.

The Mechanicsburg (Cumberland County, Penn.) *Journal* tells a story that seems almost incredible, though it is vouched for as strictly true. Samuel Erb, of East Pennsboro township, had been to church one night, and as he approached his house was startled by a commotion in his chicken coop. On investigating the cause he discovered three men wringing the necks of his poultry. When the thieves saw him they fled with their plunder, seeking shelter among some bushes. Mr. Erb, with his dog, pursued them, but a couple of shots from the thieves caused the dog to retreat. A pistol was then presented to his breast by the robbers, who robbed him of his money and watch, and then compelled him to take off his clothes, stripping him to his shirt and drawers. They then gagged him and tied his hands behind his back, and he was allowed to go home, the thieves taking their departure also. A correspondent of the *Journal* tells the rest of the story as follows: "The feelings of Mr. Erb can be easier imagined than described, as he walked home through the keen air. But his troubles were not yet over, for at his gate he was met by his dog, which had deserted him. Failing to recognize his master, he kept barking and snapping through the pales at his legs. Mrs. Erb being aroused by the noise, looked out the window, and seeing his white figure dancing in the moonlight, thought it was a ghost, called her father, who was staying with her at the time, who came armed with the shot-gun, and opening the door he called off the dog. He then desired to know the mission of one in so strange an attire. Never was man more willing to speak, or more unable than Mr. Samuel Erb. So the only reply was a few nods of the head, accompanied by as many jumps with the feet. Mr. Boozer then brought his weapon to his shoulder, and taking aim at the supposed ghost, demanded it to speak immediately, or leave the premises. With this he coupled the promise that a failure to comply would cause him to fire. Mr. Erb was now in a great dilemma. Speak he could not. It he staid he would be shot, and if he went away he would freeze. In fact, he was nearly frozen already. He turned to go, and as he did so his wife saw his arms were tied on his back. Telling her father this, that gentleman called to him to come back; but kept the gun pointed, saying as long as there was no evidence of hostility, there need be no fear. Mr. Erb tremblingly obeyed, and on drawing near was recognized, and taken in and cared for."

THE END OF AN ACTOR.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on Jan. 29: "Yesterday, at 8 o'clock, twenty-four hours after his death, Frédéric Lemaître's body was embalmed by Dr. Bayle. His beard has grown very long and snow white. Victor Hugo went to see the remains of his old friend yesterday. He stayed a quarter of an hour, gazing intently at the powerful head of the great actor who had fought so many battles for the romantic, in opposition to the classical drama. The greatest critics, from Victor Hugo and Théophile Gautier downwards, have all been unanimous in the opinion that Lemaître was the most gifted actor of our age. Unhappily the lustre of his extraordinary histrionic talent was dimmed by unpardonable social weaknesses and moral defects. His vanity and pride overstepped all bounds, and, although they were often redeemed by natural humor and irresistible *bonhomie*, yet they nevertheless stood in the way of his social consideration, estranged his friends, and brought him to final beggary. The anecdotes about his high-handed tricks with the public, who made him their idol, are legion. All that remains now of so much humor and such infinite variety of genius is a body which, after lying in *quasi* state in his little room in the Rue de Bondy, close to the theatres where the actor obtained his greatest triumphs, will be taken to-morrow to the Church of St. Martin."

A GRANDSON OF THE LATE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

The grandson of the late Duke of Brunswick, whose diamonds and eccentric demeanor were for so many years the "talk of the town" in Paris, London, and Brussels, has just been found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and unlawfully wearing the uniform of a French officer. He is the son of the Vicomtesse de Civry, who, upon the ground that her mother was duly married to the Duke of Brunswick, and that she is therefore his legal heiress, has instituted proceedings against the corporation of Geneva to recover the sum left by the Duke of Brunswick to that city. The young viscount, her son, appears to have anticipated a favorable decision of his mother's suit by profuse expenditure in Paris, but the offense especially imputed to him was having taken part in the review of the French troops by Marshal MacMahon last June. In order that he might figure to advantage on that occasion, he purchased a horse on credit, donned the uniform of an officer in the French Chasseurs, and joined the Marshal's staff. When the vender of the horse applied to him for payment he wrote him a violent letter, and challenged him to mortal combat. The creditor, hoping perhaps to get something on account, accepted the challenge, but when he repaired to the place of meeting his debtor and adversary was nowhere to be found. He was, however, afterward discovered by the Police, and, notwithstanding the advocacy of M. Lachaud, sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday, the following cases were heard:

No. 144.—*Kohl et al. vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—This was a proceeding by the Government to oust the plaintiff in error of a leasehold estate held under William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, the United States claiming under the right of eminent domain. The object was to appropriate the lot (in Cincinnati) for a Post Office, &c., and other public buildings. The plaintiff in error objected to the jurisdiction, but the Circuit Court affirmed its jurisdiction under the power of eminent domain claimed, and the judgment was for the Government. While disclaiming any intention to discuss this point here, it is said that there is nothing in the action of the legislative branch of the Government for the past eighty years providing for the exercise of such a power by the Federal Government. It has been the policy of Congress, say counsel, to avoid a collision with the theory of States rights by raising such a question, and it is argued that if the State had given authority for the proceeding the appropriation must be made through the State law, and by the decision of the State courts. It was error, also, it is contended, to refuse the demand of the plaintiffs in error for a separate trial as to the value of their estate in the property taken. The State law provides for such a separate trial, and the proceeding should accord with the State laws. Stallo & Kittridge and Henry Stanbery for plaintiffs in error; E. B. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, for the United States.

No. 147.—*Burns vs. The District of Columbia.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District.—This was another action to recover damages for injuries sustained by reason of negligence in respect of the public streets. There was a verdict of $3,500 for the plaintiff at the trial; but the General Term ruled that the District was not liable for the condition of a street under authority of the corporation in Washington, and reversed the judgment and rendered a judgment for the defendant. It was also ruled that the whole responsibility for the condition of the streets was in the Board of Public Works. It is here contended that these rulings were error on the same grounds maintained in preceding cases presenting the same questions. R. K. Elliot & W. D. Davidge for plaintiff in error; E. L. Stanton for defendant in error.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied a motion for leave to amend the answer in the suit of Louis D. Rucker against the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, Erastus F. Mead, Thomas Clark, Jr., George W. Mead, and David S. Duncomb. The action is brought on a note for $6,735 74, made by the company in July, 1873, to the order of George W. Mead, Duncomb, and the plaintiff, and indorsed and delivered by Mead and Duncomb to the latter. Rucker in turn indorsed it and had it discounted by the New-York Loan and Indemnity Company. He says that all the defendants excepting the railroad company made an agreement with him to the effect that he should not in any event be held liable for the payment of the note. Payment of the same was demanded by the Loan and Indemnity Company and refused by the defendants. George W. Mead, one of the defendants, makes answer that the note was an accommodation note, given without consideration, and that the Loan and Indemnity Company discounted the same at a usurious rate, namely, fifteen per cent. He also states that the makers of the note gave the Loan and Indemnity Company some of its bonds as collateral security for the note, but that the same were surrendered without his consent or that of Mr. Duncomb. This he claims releases him wholly from the consequences of his alleged guaranty resulting from his indorsement.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, dismissed a writ of habeas corpus taken out in the case of Jacob H. Groebeeck, who was recently ordered into custody by Judge Sheridan, in the Marine Court, for the non-payment of a fine. Groebeeck, it appeared, was examined in May last in supplementary proceedings had against him by a man named Owen. On the examination Groebeeck testified to being the owner of a note for $1,200. He refused to produce the note, however, and Judge McAdam issued an attachment against him and an order to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. The hearing on the order was had before Judge Sheridan, who ordered Groebeeck into custody in default of paying a fine of $235 imposed on him, that sum being the amount of Owen's judgment, with costs. On this hearing Groebeeck stated that at the time of his examination he had parted with the note to his counsel, who refused to surrender it and thus discharge their lien for professional services. Judge Lawrence, in dismissing the writ of habeas corpus yesterday, remanded Groebeeck into custody. Judge Lawrence also dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of William Durand, mate of the bark Havelock, who was arrested on the charge of assaulting John McDonald Renton, a seaman employed on the vessel.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted in part and denied in part a motion to make more definite and certain the complaint in the case of James M. Quigley against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company. The plaintiff in his original complaint states that he is a policy-holder of the company, and that he brings the action for himself and for such other policy-holders as may choose to unite with him. He asks that the officers of the company may be enjoined from carrying on its business or attending to its affairs, that an accounting be had, and that a Receiver may be appointed. In support of his demand he charges the officers of the company with various abuses of trust; with issuing bogus policies for fictitious personages and then pretending to pay large sums of money on their death; with paying unusually large salaries, commissions, and perquisites; with dissipating and squandering the company's assets, and with fraudulently taking steps to terminate all the policies issued by the company and to wind up the latter's corporate existence—all of these being done, as alleged, with intent to divide the capital, surplus, and reserved funds of the company among the officers, in fraud of the rights of the policy-holders. The company has not yet put in its answer to these sweeping assertions.

THE FIGHT OVER THE BARMORE ESTATE.

A motion was made before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, for the appointment of a Receiver of the Barmore estate in the case of Emma B. Eldridge against Moses B. Maclay. The plaintiff was the favorite daughter of Alfred Barmore, deceased, who left her very little of his property, but divided the bulk of it between his other four children. The Surrogate refused to admit the will to probate, it appearing that Barmore had shortly before his death executed a trust deed, transferring his property in a manner similar to that indicated in the will. The present action was brought to set aside this trust deed. The motion for a Receiver was opposed on the grounds that the Trustees had not acted under the deed, that all the property is in the hands of a special administrator and receiver appointed by the Surrogate, and that an appeal is now pending from the latter's decision in regard to the probate of the will. The court took the papers, reserving its decision. John McKeon argued in favor of the motion, and ex-Judge Bosworth and S. P. Nash in opposition thereto.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sippel vs. Sippel.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Nelson vs. Thwing.—I cannot grant a positive order, but will grant an order to show cause.

Oragin vs. Herbell.—Findings as settled.

Matter of Borden.—Rule 66 requires that the security to be given should be a bond in a penalty of double the amount.

Granted.—Simpson vs. Armstrong; Cambefort vs. Schedel; Andreas vs. Perl et al.; Matter of Bertram; Matter of Kaiser; Fraissioli vs. Jones.

Harkman vs. New-York Sanitary and Chemical C. M. Company.—Order as settled.

Wixon vs. Nickerson.—Explanation required.

Eyles vs. Eyles.—The Referee should attest or certify that the testimony of the different witnesses was sworn to before him by each witness.

Matter of Stephenson.—Bonds approved.

Jones vs. Doody et al., (three cases.)—I wish to know whether these cases were upon the motion calendar, and whether the motions were granted upon default.

Owen vs. Groebeeck.—Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Levy vs. Harris.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Jefferson Insurance Company vs. Tyrell.—Order settled; no costs are imposed.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Caverly.—Order settled allowing the principle amendments of the purchaser.

Shoady vs. Crathy.—Order settled.

Quigley vs. Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted in part and denied in part as specified on the margin of the notice of motion, with the reasons therefor, $10 costs to abide the event.

Wilson vs Lenibach et al.—Motion granted as to the fifth separate defense, and denied as to the third; no costs.

Deering vs. Lalor.—Motion denied.

Cameron vs. Keeley.—Motion denied, and stay of proceedings vacated, with $10 costs to the defendant. Memorandum.

Matter of Hebra Hased vs. Emet.—Mandamus denied, with costs. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Lang vs. Burke.—Motion requiring plaintiff to file security for costs granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Reference Ordered.—Fallon vs. Watson et al.; Ryan vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

Orders Granted.—Miller vs. Freedberg; Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis; Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; Weed vs. Eisig et al.; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Partington et al.; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Reeve et al.; Spofford et al. vs. Texas Land Company; Squire vs. Strew.

Elverson vs. Vanderpool.—Bond approved.

Harburg vs. Hieber.—Receiver's bond approved.

COURT NOTES.

Albert K. Jeuther, the letter carrier of Station E arrested upon a charge of stealing two registered letters, waived an examination yesterday, before United States Commissioner Shields, and was committed in default of $2,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A verdict of $462 50 was given for the plaintiff yesterday in the suit of Bauer against the Lorillard Steam-ship Company, tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of a barge. Argument will be had on Tuesday next on the motion for a new trial.

Judge Lawrence yesterday ordered the canceling of the lis pendens had in the Tweed suit against two houses and lots on the southerly side of East Sixty-ninth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. The property is owned by Mary L. Tiffany, who stated in her petition that she purchased the same of John C. Thompson, in 1872, for $130,000. Peter B. Sweeny was the owner of the property in question during a portion of 1871.

Frank Hutchings, Edward Wingrove, and Charles Travers, three young cash-boys employed by Lord & Taylor, of Broadway and Twentieth street, were arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday on a charge of petit larceny. It appeared that they had stolen a pocket-book from the stock in the store, sold it for sixty cents to a boy named Ogel, and then divided the money. Ogel informed Superintendent Horace W. Sherman of the transaction, and the latter had the boys arrested.

John E. Parsons, representing the Attorney General in the suits for the alleged Brooklyn Ring frauds against Fowler, Lowber, Bliss, Kingsley, and Keeney, served notice yesterday on the counsel for the defendants of his appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from Judge Barrett's decision on the motion to change the place of trial of the suits to Brooklyn. Under a stipulation agreed upon between the counsel, Judge Lawrence has granted an order for a stay of all proceedings in the suits until the rendering of the decision of the General Term on the appeal.

Argument upon the motion to vacate the proceedings in voluntary bankruptcy in the matter of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. was had yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court. Dudley Field argued at considerable length in support of the motion, narrating the facts attendant upon the case, and making detailed comparison of the merits of the matter. He was followed by Mr. Abbott upon the same side, Mr. F. N. Bangs, and Sherburne B. Eaton, counsel respectively for the bankrupts and petitioning creditors, and opposed to the motion, who concluded their arguments, after which the matter was adjourned to next Saturday.

ACTORS AT HOME.

Founding its statements on the details concerning Signor Salvini's domestic life which recently appeared in our columns from a correspondent at Florence, *Punch* of Jan. 29 publishes the following record:

> "Mr. Phelps, the veteran exponent of so many grand Shakespearian characters, it is not generally known, has apartments at the top of the Lambeth Shot Tower. He lives here in comparative loneliness, with fifteen grandchildren, to whom he gives lessons in elocution during six hours of of the day. In his ordinary conversation his utterance is very rapid, and delivered in a shrill counter-tenor, which has a peculiar effect on those who hear him in private for the first time. It has been kept secret for a long time, but we believe we are not indiscreet in making it public that this tragedian likes nothing so well as athletic sports; and indeed, when not otherwise engaged at Christmas time, he appears as the Boneless Wonder at a popular circus. He has two performing poodles which he is going to introduce very soon to a London audience, and which it is expected will be the rage next season.
>
> Mr. Charles Mathews, the genial light comedian of this and last century, is popularly supposed to be in Calcutta. It really is his grandson who is now performing in India, but the resemblance is so striking as to deceive his most intimate admirers. Mr. Mathews himself is now at Twickenham, where he may be seen any morning sculling between Maidenhead and Oxford. His constitutional 'pipe-opener' over, he retires to his study, where he is correcting proofs of an annotated edition of Plato's 'Dialogues,' with an interlinear translation into Sanskrit. At the same time his love for the foot-lights will not allow him to remain at nights away from the stage. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday he takes Mr. George Conquest's place in the 'Crab' at the Grecian Theatre.
>
> Mr. Sothern, the inextinguishable *Lord Dundreary*, has home tastes far different from those he is usually credited with. He holds a spelling-bee every morning in his quiet little home in Thistle Grove, which the members of the press are earnestly entreated to join. After lunch, which consists usually of a cold crumpet and a glass of liquid magnesia, he repairs to the Young Man's Improvement Society's Rooms, in Sloane street, and gives a lecture, which he often prefaces with an extract from one of Blair's sermons. The series of lectures now being delivered is on the 'Frivolity of Giving Way to Laughter.' Mr. Sothern rises at 5 every morning, and cooks his own simple meal of oat-meal porridge and plovers' eggs.
>
> Mr. Toole, whose very name convulses a London audience, in the privacy of his every-day life, is of very ascetic habits. He retires to bed as soon as he leaves the Gaiety, (a name he would willingly change if he could,) in order that he may rise with the lark, to pursue his favorite occupation of fetching watercress from the suburban streams to fill the baskets of a grateful tribe of costermongers. In the afternoon he presides at the Cabmen's Mutual Aid Society under the name of Mr. Lawrence, and is remarkable for his reserved and austere manner. It is an extraordinary fact that Mr. Toole is widely known under another name as a great artist, being probably the only representative of the classical painters left in England. Up to the present time, his canvases have been of a size to keep them out of the Royal Academy. He is now engaged on a picture 32 feet by 18: subject "The finding what is left of the body of Harold," which will, doubtless, be the hit of the next exhibition in Burlington House. On Sundays, Mr. Toole is a constant attendant at the Tabernacle, and allows himself one glass of ipecacuanha wine at dinner."

A DEARTH OF ELEPHANTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "Peking has lately seen a sight it has not witnessed for some time. Since death carried off the last elephant in the imperial stables, some seven or eight years ago, the stalls, where since the days of Kublai Khan troops of elephants have been wont to flourish their trunks, have been desolate. Thus have the imperial processions been shorn of one of their most imposing features. No more has the elephant carriage, in which the Board of Rites delights to see the Emperor seated, been waiting at the 'Chien' gate of the palace to carry his imperial Majesty to the altar of heaven, there to offer sacrifices to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; but instead thereof the mere commonplace sedan chair, borne, it is true, by countless coolies, has been the only vehicle at his command. To this degradation he will, however, be no longer subjected. The new and intimate friendship which has sprung up between the Courts of Peking and Mandalay has been knit closer than ever by a present from the 'Sun-descended King of Righteousness' to his 'Royal Friend, the Lord of the Golden Palace,' of seven elephants, which after a toilsome march of many weeks and months, have at last found rest in the Imperial stables. According to the diary kept by the Burmese ambassadors who were sent to Peking in 1834, the journey from Ava to the Chinese capital occupied them about eight months, and it is probable, therefore, that these elephants have arrived in the train of the envoys to whose intrigues the illfeeling on the part of the Chinese towards Col. Brown's expedition, which found vent in the murder of Mr. Margary, has been by some attributed."

BEANS IN A BARREL.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says: "One day last week a party in a wholesale country produce store in this city proposed a guessing match in regard to the number of pea-beans in a barrel of that vegetable. There were several grocers in the store and their estimates varied from 40,000 to 4,000,000, all giving wild guesses. It was ascertained that there are about 566,600 pea-beans in a full barrel; this result being obtained by counting the number of beans in a pound weight, and multiplying that by the number of pounds in the barrel. This of course would give only an approximate number, as the figures for each pound will very probably vary slightly, and the stated number of pounds in a barrel may also vary. A gentleman of an advanced mathematical education who happened in the store was asked to guess the number of beans. He reached a result by measuring one bean, and then figuring how many of the beans could be put in the barrel. He placed the number in the barrel at 2,000 less than the result obtained by the easier method of calculation, and his figures may be even more correct than those by the loose method."

A FEARFUL PICTURE.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* closes a long editorial article in this graphic style: "The vampires that are battening on the public exchequer must be hunted down, whether they lurk in the deceiving glamour of private citizenship, or bask in the supposititious security of public officers. Now that the outer and factitious shell has been broken, the vulture's egg has been pipped, we must see the whole bird in all its misshapen anatomy. The popular clamor demands this in tones that can be no longer disregarded. It would be well, therefore, for the Administration organs to pipe us a tune more pertinent to the situation. Let them, we repeat, stand up to the rack, and make a clean breast of it—throw themselves on the mercy of the court. The more obstinate they are the heavier will be the verdict of this great American jury. The honor of the nation demands that there should be an end to subterfuge and evasion. In foreign eyes the position assumed at Washington taints the whole body politic, and brings our Centennial year into scorn."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A NEAPOLITAN CARNIVAL.

THE LATEST JUBILEE—A GRAND PROCESSION—LATE FESTIVITIES—ITALIAN MENDICANCY.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on Jan. 24: "Naples is going quite wild about its Carnival. Nothing else is thought or talked about but the eventful five days of masks and festivities which, between the 20th and 29th of February, are to supply this spectacle-loving people with an excitement which for more than twenty years has been in abeyance. 'What a people of contradiction we are!' exclaimed a witty Neapolitan Duke the other day. 'Matters of serious business are treated by us as a sort of Carnival, and here is the Carnival becoming a matter of serious business.' A more elaborate official programme has just been published, with which it is not necessary to trouble you, as it does not materially vary from the summary which has already appeared in your columns, except in the substitution of gas for the illuminations in place of the electric light, which on trial was found to be somewhat of a failure. The mounted procession of one hundred and fifty masques, representing the return of an Emir from Mecca, with camels and other Oriental accessories, ought to be pretty and picturesque; while the allegorical cars, with their fantastic freight of nymphs and goddesses, virtues and vices, ogres and giants and dwarfs, and warriors and pages, bid fair to rival the elegant and elaborate devices which delighted London in the merry days of the first James—the words by Ben Jonson and the decorations by Inigo Jones. A lively business has been doing in first-floor balconies along the line of the procession; but the Toledo is a long street, and the last quotations do not exceed from two hundred and fifty to one hundred and twenty-five francs (from ten to five pounds) for good balconies in the best situations (each capable of accommodating from a dozen to half a dozen persons) for the five days of the festivities. In the Piazza del Plebiscito, Largo di Carità, and Piazza di Dante platforms are being erected, in which the cost of a single seat is to be twenty-five francs, (£1,) and that of a box for six persons 125 francs, (£5.) That the upper and middle classes will enjoy themselves is quite certain, but will the people respond? That is a question only to be solved by the event. Their merry Oscan nature is in favor of their doing so; but, on the other hand, it is not to be concealed that they have been a good deal soured by distress and discontent. The rise of prices universal in Europe has certainly not been less marked and burdensome in Naples than elsewhere. It is not unnatural that it should be connected in the minds of the populace with the change of dynasty, and that they should look back with regret on the days of laziness and low prices. Then, it may be that the process of civilizing, however necessary and indispensable, has in some instances been pushed, perhaps, a little too hastily. To have got rid, by summary process and without any form of trial, of some hundreds of Camorrists, (roughs,) has been an unquestionable public blessing; but it has not been done without leaving a sting of vindictiveness behind. To have cleared the streets of beggars by 16,000 arrests within the year (the figures are from the official statistics) has done wonders for the ease and comfort of the well-to-do classes; but the needy lackalls thus roughly swept back into their dens of dirt and disease have probably their own opinions about the process, which are not quite those of the upper ten thousand. Then it was quite right to prevent those explosions of petards which made sleep impossible for weeks and filled the hospitals with the singed and the maimed; but the ignorant multitudes had got to regard this right of indulging in squibs and crackers as an immemorial privilege, and resent its suppression as an infringement on their ancient liberties. To take another and quite recent instance, the 17th of January is the Feast of St. Antony the Abbot. This good saint has enjoyed a prescriptive right for time "beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" to have festival celebrated in the pious City of Naples by bonfires in all the squares, streets, and alleys. This year a raid was made on the bonfires, and they were suppressed not without difficulty, and in the poorer parts of the city not without violent resistance on the part of the populace. To have prevented these fires from taking place in the great thoroughfares would have been right, but it might have been as well, perhaps, to let them blaze in the remote and tortuous alleys where horses and carriages never penetrate. *Pas de zèle* in fact should be occasionally thought of as a rule of conduct, especially in a city swarming with the reverend and revered emissaries of the Prisoner of the Vatican, who have, of course, taken care to enlarge, in the case of St. Antony, on the impiety of depriving the sainted abbot of his fiery honors. With all this, however, it is more than probable, and much to be hoped, that the constitutional love of fun, and the vivacious good humor of this ignorant but kind-hearted people, may lead them to join cordially in the coming festivities, which, without their hearty co-operation, would lose their crowning grace. Much, of course, must depend on the weather, but in a sequence of ten days Naples would not be Naples if even in February (our worst month) there were not two or three which could leave nothing to be desired. Just at present we are in Spring again, having passed through a disagreeable fortnight of quite northern Winter. Our hotels are by no means overcrowded with visitors; but we are apparently better off in this respect than some of the other Italian cities."

THE POPE.

ALARMING RUMORS—ILLNESS OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI—THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND A FREE CONCLAVE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on Jan. 25: "A rumor was circulated yesterday that the Pope was seriously ill, and that Cardinal Antonelli was at the last extremity. I have ascertained that the Cardinal is really ill, but not to such a degree as to occasion uneasiness. As to the Pope, although much enfeebled, he has not discontinued holding receptions. These rumors were probably Bourse gossip, and there was a considerable fall yesterday in Italian stocks; but some attribute this to difficulties having arisen as to the Government purchase of the Upper Italian railways, which difficulties have arrested the definitive arrangement, on the point of being negotiated. It is announced, indeed, that the Directors of these railways, who have come to Paris to attend the general meeting to which the treaty is to be submitted, have had a long conference to-day with Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, and that at the end of the interview he sent a long telegram to his Government. I believe the fall in Italian securities is due to this railway question, rather than to the rumor respecting the Pope and the Cardinal; not that the importance of anything bearing on their health is to be underrated, but because everybody is now aware that the Italian Government is resolved beforehand, whenever the present Pope dies, to protect to the utmost of its ability the liberty of the Conclave against all pressure from within or without.

Undoubtedly, the death of Pius IX., whose personality stands for so much in the relations between Italy and the Vatican, and, it may be said, in the anxiety of the world, would make a profound sensation; but, beyond what this sensation would borrow from the personal disappearance of Pius IX., any alarm as to the future independence of the Conclave is, to say the least, premature. The Italian Government has always protested its determination to insure the entire liberty of the Conclave. Its well-known policy consists in rendering definitively possible the present position of the spiritual and temporal power, and there is no reason to think its ideas have changed in this respect. This profound idea, worthy of the political spirit of the Italian people, seems, moreover, to be understood by the whole nation; and, setting aside the most extreme among the Italians, there is every ground for thinking that in such a contingency all moderate Italy would rally round the Government and strengthen its determination to protect the liberty of the Conclave. The only trouble which could then arise would be if the Sacred College, not confiding in the declarations of the Government, or resolved not to confide in them, were to assemble voluntarily and spontaneously elsewhere than at Rome and outside Italian territory. This, however, cannot at present be apprehended if those are to be believed who have been able to form an idea on the subject. It is known, indeed, that, in consequence of certain rumors, men anxious as to the eventual liberty of choice of the Pope's successor, have sounded the Italian Government, and that it has given them the fullest assurances on the point, affirming that no recent external events have altered its policy or resolutions, and that it is still desirous of conserving to Rome and Italy the advantages and strength they derive from the presence of the spiritual power and its representative. These same persons were uneasy at the elevation of Signor de Launay to the rank of Ambassador in Germany, but they were told that the Italian Government considered the elevation of the Italian diplomatic mission in Germany to the rank of an Embassy only as a beginning, that the present position of Italy justified its wish to be represented abroad by Ambassadors, and that successive negotiations would be directed to the establishment of Embassies wherever the other European powers are accustomed to keep Ambassadors.

All this shows that at the present moment the questions connected with the health of the Pope in no way justify the immediate alarm or the contingent anxiety as to the results of the Pope's death. I may add that, in spite of the intention of Italy to raise its envoys to the great powers to the rank of Ambassadors, no direct negotiation has been as yet entered upon on this subject between Italy and France."

THE INVENTOR OF CHARTREUSE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "Père Garnier, a monk whose name has become almost a household word, has just died at the Grande-Chartreuse, at Grenoble, in his seventy-second year. Many of your readers may have visited the celebrated monastery which lies buried among the mountains of the Isère. Dom Louis Garnier passed nearly fifty years of his life therein. It was he who discovered the celebrated, but too often adulterated, liquor called Chartreuse, which is distilled by the monks from certain aromatic plants grown in the grounds of the monastery, and is said to bring in a revenue of £80,000 a year. Since this discovery many similar monastic concoctions have been invented. We have the *Bénédictine*, made by the Benedictines of Fécamp, and the *Trappistine*, fabricated by the Trappist Brothers: but none of these later discoveries in the shape of *liqueurs* have injured the sale or the fame of the renowned *Chartreuse*—a decoction the secret of which was kept by Père Garnier, and has probably been bequeathed by him to some trusty inmate of the monastery."

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 13, 1876.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Our Washington correspondent directs attention to the inconsistency of Senator THURMAN's position in laboring to perfect in caucus a Democratic Finance bill, after having found his chief reason for voting against the Resumption act of last Winter in the fact that it was the product of a Republican caucus. It is only a few weeks ago that Mr. THURMAN expressed his scorn for the Resumption act, because "for the first time in the history of this or any other Government, a bill of so much moment, upon so important a question, never saw the light in the body that was to pass it until it was fully matured in the caucus of a party." Further, the indignant Senator declared, "that was a party measure; that was a caucus compromise of conflicting opinions; * * * that thing which was meant to bridge over the difficulties of the situation till after 1876." And now, after a dozen of proposals have been introduced by Democrats in the House, demanding a revocation of the pledge for the resumption of specie payments, Mr. THURMAN and the hard-money members of his party are blindly groping after such another "caucus compromise" likely to do them a service similar to that which the Sherman bill is supposed to have performed for the Republicans. The difficulty of such a task is somewhat increased by the fact that the Democrats cannot move a step forward without insisting on the repeal of the Resumption act, and cannot demand the repeal of that statute without very obviously committing themselves to going backward on the road to specie payments.

After an hour's deliberation by the jury RUBENSTEIN has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. This was a conclusion which the nature of the evidence rendered inevitable, but we have had so many examples in New-York of juries bringing in verdicts in capital cases without regard to the evidence, that it is satisfactory to learn that prompt conviction follows the crime of murder in Brooklyn. Whether this may be attended by the equally essential requisite of speedy punishment, remains to be seen. Brooklyn courts have so far extended pretty much the same easy facilities for stays of proceedings that have characterized the practice of the New-York courts. In any case, RUBENSTEIN's counsel have the usual wide area of selection from which to find a Judge who will delay the execution of sentence on their client.

The apparent motives of RUBENSTEIN's crime are sufficiently out of the ordinary course to demand a passing notice. The breaking of the sixth commandment in order to conceal a breach of the seventh is only too common a crime in modern society. But from the ordinary forms of that offense against nature and morals no people shrink with greater loathing than the Jewish race. Ignorant and, to some extent, debased as RUBENSTEIN's victim may have been, the man who had worked her ruin had certainly no such power over her as to induce her to become party to the crime of infanticide. On one side, therefore, RUBENSTEIN was confronted with the certainty of detection in an offense which carries with it a greater weight of shame among the most ignorant and superstitious class of Polish Jews, than it does among the higher circles of what we call Christian society. "The adulterer shall be put to death" is the brief but decided command of the Levitical law. Something of the old Hebrew sternness clings around the mass of Rabbinical sophistries and superstitions which stand to the ordinary Polish Jew in place of religion. To escape the social and religious exclusion which would have attended the revelation of his sin, RUBENSTEIN resolved to hide it away by the commission of the highest crime known to our law. The killing of SARA ALEXANDER was a brutal and heartless murder, but it was the crime of a man—ignorant and superstitious as he was—standing higher in the scale of moral development than three-fourths of those arraigned for capital offenses. That, however, is only one reason the more why he should be made to promptly expiate his crime on the gallows.

The Boston Board of Aldermen have set about effecting a general reduction in the salaries of city officials of all grades. By way of justifying this, a somewhat instructive comparison has been instituted between the prices of various articles of food and clothing in 1865 and those which obtain at the present time. It was found that the average prices of provisions and groceries were 59 per cent. higher in January, 1865, than in January, 1876, that cotton goods were 274 per cent. and woolen goods 52 per cent. higher. Or, making the comparison the other way, provisions and groceries have fallen 37 per cent., cottons 73 per cent., and woolens 34 percent. Rents, as compared with 1865, were found to be 20 per cent. lower in the most desirable locations, and a still larger percentage in places of less desirable character. On the whole, it was found that the necessary cost of living had been reduced at least 25 to 37½ per cent. during the last eleven years. A general reduction of ten per cent. on official salaries was, therefore, considered a very reasonable concession to the altered conditions of the times.

The Chicago Board of Trade has recently been looking into the system of discriminations which it is asserted have been practiced against that city by the eastward-bound railroads. The three trunk lines running from the seaboard to Chicago united on a fixed tariff for freight between those two points, and declined to divide with the roads running into Chicago from the West, except on the terms therein provided. The Chicago merchants and shippers found this sufficiently burdensome; but they were extremely indignant when the Board of Trade announced that it had discovered that the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central were making arrangements with various Western towns to ship freight for a less rate than they did from Chicago. This was, of course, a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the contract to which the roads had agreed; but about this the Chicago shippers would doubtless have little concerned themselves, were it not that the effect of these private arrangements was to divert trade from them in favor of the shippers of other places. They are now taking into serious consideration several plans for breaking up this system, by starting new roads or completing unfinished ones. The simplest remedy is to be found in inducing the New-York Central to withdraw from the joint tariff arrangement, which seems to be made to operate entirely to its disadvantage. New-York is not uninterested in this matter, since all the freight which the two other lines secure by private arrangements is diverted to Philadelphia and Baltimore, when its true destination is this City.

It is evident that the managers of the Democratic Party in Illinois do not like the political outlook in that State. A year ago last Fall the party elected a majority of the State Legislature and gained some other successes. To the winning of this unusual victory, several elements other than the Simon Pure Democracy mainly contributed. The Germans went over on the Temperance question, and the Grangers followed out of opposition to the Republicans as "monopolists." The Legislative session which followed reflected rather less credit, if possible, on the responsible majority than the present session of Congress, so that Democracy in Illinois was not at all helped by its temporary ascendency. This year, national questions form the basis of political action, and the Germans are found to be in favor of hard money to a man, while the Grangers will have nothing but an unlimited issue of greenbacks. The Democrats themselves are divided on this issue, and the managers are at their wits' end to devise some platform on which the discordant sections may stand. The State Committee met a few days ago to call the State Convention, and organize the campaign; but in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, they wisely resolved to defer action till the meeting of the National Convention should afford them some light.

THE DEMOCRATS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The single tangible object which the Democrats profess to seek in Congress is the reduction of expenditure and taxation. It is on the ground of their policy in this regard that they appeal especially to the business portion of the public. If their conduct were in accord with their professions, the appeal would be plausible, for all business interests would be relieved by any judicious diminution of the burden of taxation. But in trying to attain this object the Democrats have several important obstacles to overcome. One of these is the fact that the Republicans have already been pretty thoroughly over the ground, and under the guidance of such able and experienced legislators as Messrs. DAWES, GARFIELD and BURCHARD, have cut down the appropriations with an unsparing hand. On a field thus treated the Democrats are at a disadvantage. They cannot put in the knife wherever the fancy strikes them without danger of doing far more harm than good.

Another obstacle in their way, and one which they will find it very difficult to get along with, is the ignorance and incompetency of those to whom they have consigned the work of retrenchment. This is due in part to the general lack of trained men in the party, in part to the lack of harmony prevailing among the few capable men who are in its ranks, and in part to the fact that these men are not brought to the front—the committees having been made up to nominate Mr. HENDRICKS next Summer rather than to help the party through this Winter. From one or another of these causes it happens, as Mr. HEWITT said bitterly in the House on Tuesday, that not one of the Appropriations Committee comes from east or north of the Hudson River. Why should it not be so? Representatives from the great commercial and manufacturing States of the Union may know more about the requirements of the material interests of the country, and more about what expenditures of the Government are really essential to the national prosperity; but that is of little consequence. They are not likely to favor the fortunes of a Presidential candidate of doubtful views on the currency, whose election the business community would regard with well-founded apprehension. The old notion of statesmanship, that the best way to serve a party is to make its policy acceptable and useful to the whole country and conducive to its permanent interests, is obviously exploded, so far as the Democrats are concerned. The modern and improved way is to "fix" everything for a favorite politician, though the operation may wreck the party.

How this method is working with the present majority in the House it is not difficult to see. The treatment of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill shows it clearly enough. That bill, as brought in by Mr. RANDALL's committee, might well be called "An act to reduce the foreign trade of the United States, and to render the Government ridiculous abroad." Its introduction has given rise to opposition which is conspicuously assisted—we might almost say led—by prominent members of the majority. Mr. HEWITT and Mr. WOOD, of this City, are among the most pronounced and effective opponents of the bill, and it is more creditable to them than to the Democratic "leaders" that the grounds of their opposition are eminently practical, rational, and patriotic. Mr. WOOD, whatever may be his faults, has aimed to play the part of champion of the commercial interests in which this State is so intimately and largely concerned, and he has unquestionably acquired very considerable information in regard to those interests. Mr. HEWITT, on the other hand, is by his own experience and connections, qualified to speak in a way deserving attention on this class of subjects. Both these gentlemen joined on Tuesday in denouncing the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee as injudicious and sure, if carried out, to cripple the foreign commerce of the country. Mr. HEWITT showed that the bill, as proposed, would weaken this country in those parts of the world where we are in strongest competition with Great Britain, and where that country had taken the most pains to perfect its own consular system. He traced the progress of our foreign trade, and pointed out how the committee's bill was designed to injure it in quarters where a proper fostering of it would be most profitable. "He regarded the bill," as he frankly declared, "as a blow struck at the interests of the commerce of New-York, by obstructing the channels of trade, and a deadly blow aimed at the expanding commerce and growing industry of the country, at its commercial ports, and at the welfare of the whole country, against which he entered an emphatic protest."

A party to whose leaders this language on such a measure is addressed, by one of its most prominent members, is certainly in an embarrassing situation for making any appeal to the business community. It cannot be of much use for it to say that it has reduced the expenditures of the State Department $400,000 a year, if, according to its own representatives, this picayune economy has been accomplished at serious cost to the commercial interests of the country. Four hundred thousand dollars is not a very rich compensation for a substantial check administered to our foreign trade. No one who has paid any attention to the question doubts that the foreign commerce of the United States has a brilliant and extended future before it, if we have the sense to use the opportunities which lie at our hand. To do this we need some reforms in our consular system, and more in our system of Customs; but it is the merest folly to lop off consulates here and there at random, and instead of improving, to cripple the machinery so necessary to our progress.

OUR CENTENNIAL GUESTS.

Nobody seems to be certain whether Mr. JAY's proposition to invite the "crowned heads" to the Centennial Exposition is a joke or not. There is nothing funny in the original suggestion, but the details of the scheme of entertainment, as laid down by Mr. JAY, are just ludicrous enough to raise the suspicion that the whole plan is a piece of fine sarcasm on the part of its proposer. But one gentleman, at least, evidently believes that the ex-Minister to Vienna is thoroughly in earnest, and that something must be done to meet the emergency. Mr. KILLIAN, who represents one of the Assembly districts of this City in the Legislature, has read Mr. JAY's letters with mingled feelings of pride and apprehension. In his mind's eye he already sees our steam-ship docks crowded with the trains of royal and imperial personages, arriving to see the Centennial show. He fancies these "crowned heads," with their diadems under their arms and their royal robes tucked up to keep them out of the mud of New-York streets, vainly entreating the more than regal hotel clerks to give them "a good room on the Broadway side, not too high up," and skirmishing with bandit hackmen for the recovery of their baggage and sceptres.

Mr. KILLIAN would be happy to see the rulers of effete monarchies come over and observe how we grow; but he would have them handsomely entertained while they remain. New-York, of course, can only set an example of hospitality to the National Government and to other States. Our Assemblyman, accordingly, limits himself to the introduction of a bill to provide for entertaining the "crowned heads" while they shall linger in this City. He proposes that it shall be lawful for the Mayor, during the continuance of the Centennial Exhibition, to make requisitions upon the Controller, from time to time, for such sums of money as shall be necessary to defray the expenses of "extending becoming hospitalities" to the aforesaid distinguished foreigners who may visit New-York. And, in order to guard against any of Controller GREEN's old-fashioned notions of regularity and economy, the bill makes it mandatory upon him "to honor said requisitions and pay the amounts therein named without further audit." There is nothing niggardly about Mr. KILLIAN. He is one of Mayor WICKHAM's political friends, and he evidently desires that the Mayor shall have funds enough to "do the thing in shape," as the gentlemen of the Manhattan Club would say. Mayor WICKHAM, of course, knows what is "becoming hospitality" for a genuine "crowned head." He has entertained one of these already, and though KALAKAUA was not a great potentate, the City paid—or will pay—liberally for the multifarious things which the King did not eat and drink, and the numerous chambers in which he did not sleep. It is not surprising that the Mayor should be disheartened at the prospect of his ability to play the bountiful host, when he reflects that the Aldermen have not ceased to grumble over the six or seven thousand dollars required to defray the cost of entertaining the King of the Sandwich Islands.

It is quite possible that the proposition in the Assembly is expressly intended to relieve the City's Chief Magistrate of the mortification which he feels when he can only proffer his royal visitors the cold hospitality of the City Hall, where the queer portraits in the Governor's room and a surreptitious bowl of punch in an ante-chamber comprise the entire bill of fare. The Mayor, pampered guest of the clubs as he is, regrets that he has fallen upon the evil times when such lavish expenditures as those made by some of his predecessors are not legally incurred. Possibly, some of the expected "despots" have heard of the civic hospitality extended to KOSSUTH, when a swarm of street loungers and hangers-on from newspaper offices fared sumptuously every day at public expense while the great Hungarian was with us. If such an enormous sum could be spent on a mere revolutionist, what will not a live King expect, even though he travel *incog.*, with his crown sedulously concealed in his carpet-bag? Mr. KILLIAN and the Mayor are quite right. If Mr. JAY carries out his threat, and invites over a mob of sovereigns, we cannot afford to allow them to pay their own omnibus fare, hunt up their own lodgings, and run the dreadful risk of falling into the hands of Mr. JOHN SWINTON and his sanguinary band of Communists.

The programme of sports laid down by Mr. JAY for our expected visitors is not quite so elaborate as that with which Earl LEICESTER entertained Queen ELIZABETH when she visited Kenilworth. But it is much more rational, not to say more expensive. When we contemplate the possibility of buffalo hunts in the North-west, such as Sir GEORGE GORE enjoyed, excursions to Niagara, Chicago, the gold mines, and California, we must recall Mr. RANDALL and his anticipated savings to the national budget, and pause. Clearly, the national junketing is out of the question. If the Republic once launches on a career of royal and convivial entertainment, we may as well concede that the period of the resumption of specie payments is indefinitely postponed. But New-York, assisted by Mr. KILLIAN's little bill, and guided by the Mayor, can convince the "crowned heads" that our colonial poet did not exaggerate when he told GEORGE III. that

> 'On turkeys, fowl, and fishes they commonly do dine;
> With gold and silver dishes their tables always shine.
> They eat and drink with pleasure, they rise and go to play.
> They spend their days in leisure, in North America."

PIECE AND TIME WORK.

The disputes between the members of the Society of Amalgamated Engineers and their employers, which resulted in the recent "Erith strike," in England, have an interest which is not confined to Great Britain. We have had troubles between trades unions and employers here which sprang from the same causes and presented the same general features, and with the revival of trade and consequent active demand for labor, their recurrence is by no means a remote contingency. We may see the opposing arguments which have been filling a large space in the English papers reproduced on this side under like conditions, and American employers and American workmen occupying the same antagonistic positions which these two classes now hold to each other in England. For these reasons this great strike has an importance which justifies some attention here. It originated in the attempt of a large iron-working firm to introduce the system of paying by the piece instead of by the day—or, in the phrase of the employers, "paying by results." The leaders of the Engineers' Society resisted the proposed change, and ordered the men to suspend work. Thereupon the iron-working firms, who also have a union, threatened a general lock-out, and both sides began to urge their claims in the public press. One of the best presentments of the case for the workmen was made by a member of the society, in a letter to the London *Times*. It attracted much attention, and seems to have been found rather difficult to answer by the other side. The chief points made by the writer were, first, that piece-work has a demoralizing effect on the workman, who, under that system, aims to produce quantity instead of quality; and, secondly, that the workman would have no assurance of the rate of wages being kept up if time-work were superseded by payment by the piece. The remainder of his letter was devoted to statements of the difficulties which lie in the way of the successful working of the piece system in the engineering trade. So far as concerns these special features of the case, the matter is purely technical, and capable of settlement only by experts; but, as to the general principles involved, the answer is easier to find.

It is perfectly true that a workman paid by piece-work will attempt to turn out the largest possible quantity of work, since it is his interest to do so; but this does not alter his relations to his employer, or vary the standard by which his value as a workman is measured. The standard of value is always one of quantity. Whatever the degree of skill on the part of the artisan, his value is equally measured by the amount of any kind of work he can do in a given time. Of two workmen who are equally skillful, the most rapid worker is the man who earns most money; nor does the particular grade of work vary the application of the common rule. If these men were paid by time, and it became a question which one should be discharged, the least valuable man would have to go. As to quality of work, that is a thing which scarcely rests in the discretion of the workman. He is not, in any trade or profession, the final judge of what is good or bad in his workmanship; and it is absurd to suppose that a workman, no matter on what system he was paid, would be permitted by his foreman or other immediate superior, to turn out quantities of work at the sacrifice of quality. What the quality of his work shall be is prescribed by his employers, or their agents; and no workman would be retained in any shop or factory who was unable to produce work of the quality required in it, no matter how rapidly he might perform his labor. The second point made by the writer of the letter referred to, that wages would be reduced if work were paid for by the piece, is obviously based on the assumption that the union could not control piece-work rates as it does time rates. This is entirely fallacious. The rules of trades unions provide for payment by the piece; and, indeed, nearly the whole of the rules in some trades—as the Typographical Union—are merely definitions of various kinds of work and the prices which shall be paid for them. These unions find no more difficulty in maintaining their piece-work rates than the time payments.

The secret of the opposition to the piece-work system by the leaders of those trades unions in which it has not been adopted lies in the dangerous tendency it has to weaken the bonds which hold their unions together. The union fixes its rate of pay at the highest point to which employers will submit; and this is always an amount equal to what a workman of average skill and industry could earn if he were paid by the piece. The men who could earn more are the small minority of the better skilled, so that opposed to this fraction the union leaders have the great body of ordinarily good workmen and of all the grades below this standard, directly interested in keeping the power of the organization at the highest. They see that with this large following their orders are likely to be obeyed without question, for the majority of the men see in the continuance of their authority, their only chance of getting a certain high rate of pay so long as they have work at all, no matter what their degree of skill or industry. Destroy this by making the remuneration of every man depend on his own merits, and there would be less motive for the men to hold together, or at least to obey unreasonable orders from the central authority. These leaders would become less of dictators than they are now; and a system would be broken up which destroys individuality, and, without raising the inferior workman, drags down the better.

THE PEDDLER IN POLITICS.

One effect of the recent elections in France has been to give prominence to the local peddler as an electioneering agent. His duties in that line of business appear to be scarcely more reputable than the practices he is sometimes charged with, of selling, at surprisingly low price, compounds of jute and cotton for fine silk, or plated jewelry of gorgeous pattern for genuine gold. But though their morality may be questionable, the efficacy of his arts is so far beyond doubt that the peddler has come to be a recognized factor in the problem of every French election. That he could be utilized to the same extent in election contests here, even in the most remote rural districts, is somewhat doubtful. The domestic peddler is not a popular institution, like his Gallic brother, and his approach to the farm-house is not unfrequently regarded with feelings which find expression in locking the door and letting loose the dog. Among the French peasantry, however, the peddler supplies a want which makes him a welcome visitor in the cottage and the village wine-shop. Into these rural regions newspapers scarcely ever find their way, and if they did, there are few who could read them. The peddler comes not only as a merchant, but as the purveyor of the latest news. He has the freshest intelligence from Paris; he has been to Versailles; he has sold his wares to the highest functionaries in the district. He is ready to tell all he has learned; to give the latest news about everything—except what it would be disagreeable for the Government to have circulated. In the recent elections it was his duty to oppose the Republican Party and support the Government candidates. Into the open ears of the wondering group of peasants at the cabaret, he poured strange stories of BISMARCK's terrible threats that he would reinvade the country if the Republic continued to flourish; of THIERS, GAMBETTA, and their friends having pocketed a milliard of the war loans; of NAPOLEON III. having been betrayed by Republican ministers and Generals; of the vast reductions to be made in the Army, and the taxes, if a monarchical Government were happily restored. He is always sure of respectful attention, and the peddler's stories are more efficacious than thousands of campaign documents, which would never be read.

Another part he plays is that of an agent of indirect bribery. In a commune suspected of opposition tendencies, the peddler appears with a large stock of desirable goods, which he is ready to sell at ruinous prices. He offers to the astonished housewife calicoes and dry goods at about one tenth of the regular price; to the head of the household, who has a vote, felt hats, woolen socks, and other articles at the same rates. He explains with the gravest plausibility that this great fall in prices is entirely due to the good offices of Monsieur B., (the official candidate,) who has induced the Government to take off the duties and reduce the taxes; and urges that the opportunity to make such excellent bargains should not be lost, for if Monsieur D. be elected, which he has heard is quite likely, there is an end to cheap goods and low taxes. Monsieur D. is a Republican—he favors equality—he would have the poor pay as much as the rich. Not so Monsieur B., who knows the wants of the poor, &c. The Prefect of the department is perfectly well aware that the official candidate has supplied the peddler with his stock, with instructions to sell where it will make votes; but if the unhappy agent should be induced by promise of higher pay to do a like good turn for the opposition candidate, a revocation of license, and an unpleasant scrutiny of his methods of trade, would speedily convince him that the Government sternly reprobated corruption in politics.

It would not be easy to find a better illustration of the illiterate character of the mass of the French peasantry than the success of the peddler as an electioneering agent. His methods of influencing popular opinion are possible only in a country like France where thirty per cent. of the population are totally illiterate. Sordidly suspicious in money matters, which are quite within his comprehension, the French peasant in politics is as credulous as ignorance can make him. No party which has ever seized the reins of government in France had the wisdom and courage to give the rural communes thorough local government, or to introduce a system of national education which should dispel the dark cloud of ignorance which rests on them. The Government appoints the village Mayor, and he is virtually the king of the commune, responsible to no one but the central authorities. The extent of his power and influence is something of which we can scarcely conceive, and it is through these officials that every successive Government, whatever its name may be, has endeavored to control the rural vote in its own favor.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. TITIENS' PERFORMANCES.

The matinée representation of "Il Trovatore" at the Academy of Music, yesterday, was attended by an audience that filled the house. The performance passed off with unbroken smoothness, Signor Tagliapietra's personation of the *Conte di Luna* adding to it an element of interest which Wednesday's rendering of the same opera did not possess. We are glad to note that after the one week's season in Baltimore, which will be entered upon to-morrow, two supplementary performances will occur here. These will take place, respectively, on Friday evening week and on the afternoon of the following Saturday. "Don Giovanni," with Mme. Titiens and Mme. Carreno-Sauret—the latter as *Zerlina*—will be sung on Feb. 25.

MISS PHILLIPS' REPRESENTATIONS.

The three performances of Italian opera given under the direction of Miss Adelaide Phillips, may be attended at the Academy of Music this week. To-morrow, "Il Barbiere" will be sung, and Friday, "Il Trovatore" is to be interpreted.

BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB.

This association of well-known musicians, which includes Messrs. B. Listemann, A. Hartdegen, E. Gramm, F. Listemann, E. Weiner and A. Belz, will give three concerts in this City, this week. Their entertainments will occur, respectively, on Thursday and Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon, and the club—an association highly esteemed in Boston—will on each occasion have the co-operation of Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mme. Madeline Schiller, and the Temple Quartet. The three programmes to be interpreted, we have only to add, are of great merit and interest; we hope that their attractiveness will have the wide recognition they are entitled to.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"John Garth" has so far proved an acceptable revival. Mr. John Brougham's drama is of so romantic a type and is so symmetrically arranged that it must needs be attractive with any respectable distribution of parts, but in the present representation it derives its particular interest from the adaptability of Mr. Lester Wallack to the rôle of the hero. This character possesses in an eminent degree the many qualities which go to make a strong central figure in a drama, and Mr. Wallack's appreciative judgment does not fail to catch any of them. The other parts are suitably distributed, and the setting is beyond reproach. Mr. Stevenson, who joined Mr. Wallack's company this season, wins his way steadily in popular estimation, and bids fair to attain, by and by, the position of an enduring favorite. Miss Dyas does not find in the piece so suitable a part as usual, but her excellent judgment and undoubted capacity make all her work acceptable, and in this case the force of the exception in proving the rule does not come into operation.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Dramatic success in New-York is usually the measure by which theatrical management in Brooklyn is guided in its ventures. The Brooklyn Theatre is, however, just now about to start on an independent course. A performance of Victor Hugo's "Marie Tudor" adapted by Mr. J. Steele Mackaye and bearing the title "Queen and Woman" has been decided on, and this work will be presented to-morrow with a cast which includes Miss Ida Vernon as *Queen Mary*, Miss Kate Claxton as *Jane Talbot*, Mr. Frederick Robinson as *Gilbert*, Mr. Arnott as *Fabiano Fabiani*, and Mr. Mackaye as *Reynard*. The drama is a powerful one, and is rather exacting in its demands on a theatre, but it seems likely that with this cast every requirement will be fairly fulfilled. Special preparations have been made in the important auxiliaries of scenery and costumes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Controversy concerning the originality of a play is not likely to hurt a good one, whatever its origin may be; and "Pique" does not appear to have suffered by the ordeal through which it has lately passed. It wins now the same unstinted favor as when it was first presented. The tenth matinée took place yesterday, and "the play of to-day" moves along prosperously toward a future rich in centennial souvenirs, and possibly resounding with plaudits.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Following out the usual course of successful representation at the Union Square Theatre, "Rose Michel" will have reached its one hundredth performance on the evening of Feb. 28. Familiarity with the piece has not blunted the perceptions of the audiences to its many points of interest, and as it is put upon the stage with rare effect, and splendidly acted, there is no reason why it should not reach far beyond a "centennial" night.

PARK THEATRE.

The Park Theatre is again about to start into action. There does not appear to have been any gold in the "Crucible" which was lately shattered there, but possibly there was some defect in the ingredients. The new alchemy aims at turning "Brass" into the precious metal, and as Mr. George Fawcett Rowe is the alchemist, there is reason to suppose that the attempt will be successful. The new piece is a comedy in four acts. It will be acted on the evening of Wednesday, 16th.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The sway of "Julius Cæsar," at Booth's, looks as if it were to be abiding. Crowds fill the theatre every night, and at all the special performances which, it must be admitted, have no kinship with the unfrequent visits of angels. The piece reached its fiftieth performance last night.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"Harvey Birch, the Spy," will be the principal attraction at Wood's during the week, with Mr. G. W. Barry in the character of *General Washington*. Mr. Louis Aldrich has been specially engaged for the rôle of *Harvey Birch*. The piece will be played every evening. Miss Louise Sylvester and A. H. Sheldon, Harry Coulton, and others, will appear in "The Roll of the Drum" each afternoon.

EAGLE THEATRE.

For the present week the manager of the Eagle is about to make melodramatic performance the chief feature in his entertainment. Tom Taylor's fine piece, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," will be presented to-morrow evening, but it has been so condensed as not to exclude altogether the variety element on which the theatre generally depends for support. Messrs. Rickey and Barney will appear in new sketches, and the programme further embraces some comic acts and songs.

BRIEF MENTION.

Tony Pastor furnishes his patrons with unlimited amusement, derived from every source which variety offers.

At the Olympic there is an excellent variety programme, in the interpretation of which some accomplished "star artists" are to appear.

Miss Lucille Western began an engagement last evening at the Grand Opera-house, appearing as *Nancy Sykes* in the dramatization of "Oliver Twist." She will play to-morrow evening in "East Lynne."

The Wilmington Colored Jubilee Singers have a sacred concert this evening in Steinway Hall. The programme contains some twenty numbers.

The Twenty-third Street Opera-house is still devoted to the clever entertainment of the California Minstrels, who revive the traditions of Bryant's best days.

The San Francisco Minstrels never flag in their fun. No dignity is so elevated as to be beyond their travesty, and the imperial Cæsar now turns up as "Julius the Snoozer."

The Fifth Avenue Lecture Course, which was successfully inaugurated at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, will this week have for its attraction a lecture by Mr. de Cordova.

The Parisian Varieties keeps itself strong in favor by a performance in which a dramatic bar sinister is deemed to be the most flattering part of the escutcheon. Its patrons are numerous.

There is to be an entire change of programme at the Comique during the week. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be presented in six acts, introducing the original Wilmington Colored Jubilee Singers.

A vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the "German Emigrant House in New-York," will be given at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, with the co-operation of Misses Bokohl and Henne, and that of Messrs. Fritsch, Liebling, Brandt, and Hoch.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* nominates Senator Ingalls for Vice President.

Congressman James W. McDill, of Iowa, declines a re-nomination, fully persuaded that he will be succeeded by a Republican.

The Republican members of the Minnesota Legislature recommended that the State Convention be held on Friday, March 3.

Parson Brownlow says that Mr. Jefferson Davis may write from now until doomsday, but stubborn facts cannot be changed by any assertion he may make.

Gen. Thomas M. Browne has expressed willingness to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Indiana if freely and unanimously tendered him.

The Boston *Commonwealth* believes that the Hayes movement in Ohio means Gen. Sherman—that the intention is to talk Hayes and act for Sherman. All this in spite of Gen. Sherman's letter.

The Alabama Republican State Committee, of which ex-Gov. William H. Smith is Chairman, has issued an address calling for a thorough organization of the party, and appointing a Nominating Convention on May 16 at Montgomery.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* says that no statesman in all the land is a truer Republican than Bristow, and that his opposition to the Democratic organization and to the principles and policy of the Democratic Party is intense and ineradicable.

Mr. Pendleton thinks the Ohio Democrats ought to reaffirm the principles of their last year's platform, but so to guard their expression that it will be impossible for honest men to believe that the party countenances "repudiation" or "unlimited inflation."

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* is convinced that if the New-York Democracy succeed in forcing their platform and candidate upon the Democratic Convention it will result in the certain loss in the October elections of Ohio and Indiana, and this, it says, would be fatal to them in every doubtful State in the November elections.

We are once more told that ex-Gov. Seymour cannot be a candidate. The Utica *Observer* thus puts it: "He is to-day the foremost Democrat in the United States. He has the good-will and good wishes of the whole party, North, South, East, and West. He is willing to advise when his advice is sought, and to work for the cause when his work is needed. But he is not willing to hold office."

The New-Orleans *Times* has a Washington telegram which represents Speaker Kerr as saying that the report to the effect that he and leading Democrats thought the admission of Pinchback would be taken as a sufficient cause for breaking the Wheeler compromise and reopening the Louisiana case is not true. On the contrary, he felt with the leading Democrats that it was the duty of Louisiana under all her trials to maintain law and order, in her own interest as well as that of the whole country, and he authorized this statement to be made.

LAW SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The discussion in relation to law schools certainly betrays a great lack of knowledge as to their methods of instruction. The principal cause of attack is, however, that they affect the tone of the profession by admitting all that seek it. Yet it is the popular belief that associating with gentlemen for two years rather tends to refine the vulgar. And I think had the development of the character of some of their more prominent opponents been subjected to the influence of a law school, it would seem certain that no such base accusation—that the Professors are actuated by pecuniary motives—would have been uttered.

To do away with law schools would be to subordinate the science of law to its practice, which must necessarily cause an increase of the evils it is attempted to suppress, by supporting tricksters and shysters, and by placing a premium on knavery. For unless a man has mastered the principles of a science he cannot be fairly said to have that love for it that subordinates money-making to honor. Which of the two pursuits to be commended is obvious. He who applies a principle to given facts and then looks up the case is more certain to give good advice than he who applies a case and then looks up the principle. And yet it is this latter production that emanates from a law office. Your correspondent in this morning's issue deplores the fact (!) that it is impossible to receive any knowledge of criminal law at the schools. Whether this means that the lectures upon that branch of the law delivered there now are of no avail, or that he was not instructed in that branch, he fails to say. However, we can charitably conclude he means the latter. Now, as to a knowledge of the practice. It would seem that after mastering the principles, the practice would readily suggest itself; but aside from that, most of the students in the schools occupy positions in offices, thereby being able to combine practice with theory. However, a thorough knowledge of the elementary writers, together with Parsons, Washburn, Greenleaf, Addison on Torts, The Code, &c., with lectures, and the trial of moot court causes, might seem sufficient information to enable an aspirant for fame to apply for admission to the legal profession. And as this can be accomplished in two years, the reason for annexing another year is not apparent to the intelligent.

"LEX."

EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 416; California, 81¾; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 58; Chollar, 89; Savage, (new stock,) 18½; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 18¾; Gould & Curry, 21; Best & Belcher, 60; Hale & Norcross, 50½; Crown Point, 24¼; Yellow Jacket, 101; Empire, 6; Alpha, 24¾; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 20½; Exchequer, 13; Overman, 64½; Justice, 27½; Caledonia, 32¾.

THE DIAZ REVOLUTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Col. E. A. Leven, who recently arrived from Mexico, says the reports of the revolution inaugurated by Porfirio Diaz have been greatly exaggerated. He also states that the local disturbances caused by revolutionists in the border States have been promptly suppressed.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS QUESTION.

DENVER, Feb. 12.—Bishop Machebeuf, of the Catholic Church, has publicly threatened the opposition of his constituency to the ratification of the Constitution if it contains an article prohibiting a division of the school fund. There is, however, considerable dissent from the Bishop's views among the Catholic laity, and it is not believed that he can make good his threat, which will have little or no influence with the convention.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAND-DAUGHTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 12.—A few days ago Alice, a grand-daughter of Brigham Young and daughter of Brigham Young, Jr., married Charles B. Hopkins, a Gentile, contrary to the wishes of her parents. Yesterday she visited her mother and during the evening her husband called for her but she could not be found. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, and to-day the lady and her parents appeared in the Third District Court to answer. Upon their attorney claiming there was no forcible detention the husband withdrew further proceedings and the lady went home with her parents.

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

FAIRMOUNT PARK BEAUTIFIED BY TASTEFUL HOUSES—THE COSTLY STRUCTURES ERECTED BY GREAT BRITAIN—GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE MADE PROMINENT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876.

Up to the present time only seven foreign Governments have either erected or intimated any intention of erecting buildings within the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition. These structures are intended to be used as offices by the Commissioners of the several countries, and I fancy, moreover, that in erecting them there was also a desire to show cordiality of co-operation and sympathy with the American people. Whether this latter idea be correct or not cannot well be determined, but it is certainly a curious coincidence that the Governments who have been the most hearty in acceptance have been most prominent in building these elegant little structures. These are the British Government, the German Empire, the Spanish Kingdom, the Brazilian, the Swedish, and the Japanese countries. The Austrian bakery is, I am informed, a private enterprise, and there will be no Government building erected for the representatives of the Kaiser. Neither will France nor Russia send any workmen to Philadelphia or build any official quarters for their Commissioners. It was notorious from the first that Russia did not intend to co-operate very heartily, and there is, therefore, no disappointment at the absence of any miniature Kremlin from the Exhibition grounds. But I must confess my surprise that our gallant friends, the French, who will in all probability reap more pecuniary benefit by the sale of the things sent than any other nation, have omitted to lend their efforts to beautify the place by the erection of some pretty villa or pavilion.

Of all the foreign buildings named, none are actually in existence save the British buildings and the Swedish log school-house, which is to do duty as an office for the Swedish Commissioners. The remainder have lodged a copy of their drawings with the architect, Mr. Schwartzmann, and will commence operations very shortly. The structure on which the Japs are now engaged is simply a dwelling for the workmen and employes, the office proper not having been yet commenced. This latter is to represent a Japanese dwelling of the better class, and it is very probable that, like the British, it may consist of several structures. The location of these buildings is on the west side of Agricultural avenue, directly facing the Swedish school-house on the other side of the avenue. It is, moreover, exactly north-east of the Judges' Pavilion, which is due north of the Concourse between the Main Building and the Machinery Hall. There is no doubt that when the Japanese workmen commence this work they will be a still greater attraction than they are at present, for, in spite of the melting snows, and the horrible condition of the roads leading toward George's Hill, thousands flock there every day and watch them eagerly. The Spanish building is hardly an office for the Commissioners, but rather a patent barrack for the Sergeant, Corporal, and twenty soldiers who are to be quartered there. It has been located close to the ground reserved for the United States Government, which was to have been occupied by the West Point cadets until that part of the display was given up by order of Secretary Belknap, in consequence of the trumpery economy of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. The building is a polygon of circular form, consisting of an iron frame-work of roof and pillars, and wooden planking, the whole surmounted by a circular ventilating lantern. The internal arrangements are very excellent, and could be admirably utilized for frontier block-houses. Indeed, with heavy planking, it would be very easy to make such a building secure against everything save artillery.

The Brazilian and German pavilions have been located side by side in that part of the Horticultural grounds which has been allotted to the German Empire, and if the Government of Morocco carries out its promise of putting up a building, it will be placed in the same grounds, not far from them. These structures will then be surrounded by green turf, diversified by shrubs of various kinds, and elegant shade trees from many countries, and in rear and to the right and left of them will be parterres of flowers, which will be renewed as the months go by, and will offer every phase of varying color and perfume. It is to be presumed that the Morocco edifice will be of Oriental construction and magnificence, and may offer some specialty of peculiar attraction; for Moorish *faience*, which is beautiful in lustre and magnificent in color, is largely used in their architectural decoration. The German pavilion is to be of one story in the Renaissance style, and of brick stuccoed to present the appearance of stone. The rooms and offices will be large and commodious, and the internal decorations will doubtless be in keeping with the dignity of the occupants. The portico of the main entrance is to stand out about ten feet, and will be decorated with arches and pilasters, having a heavy Italian balustrading on top. The main entrance opens on a hall thirty feet square, from which access is given to suites of rooms on either side. The Brazilian pavilion is in the Moresque style, surrounded by a broad piazza sixteen feet wide, and surmounted by a dome. There are two stories, which diminishes the imposing character of the large reception-room on the ground floor, which is twenty-five feet square. The rooms above give access to a broad balcony, which runs round the building. The material is of wood, and there is much scroll work and rich carving, with also incised work of a very pleasing character. The crest of the dome is surmounted by a rich crown, from the centre of which rises an ornamental flag-staff, tipped with an eagle. There will be considerable painting in bright colors, such as cobalt, vermilion, &c., in the cornices, and other ornamental portions, and the general effect will be rich and fantastic.

But the most interesting and by far the most conspicuous and costly buildings erected by any foreign Government on the Centennial Grounds are those belonging to Great Britain. Ample space was awarded to them for the purpose in the north-western part of the inclosure, and the structures which they have reared will commend themselves to thoughtful persons and to professional builders by the quiet lesson they preach of the thorough adaptability of the Gothic to modern residences. The architect was Mr. Thomas Harris, of Gray's Inn Chambers, London, and the superintendence of the building was intrusted to one of the executive staff of the British Commissioners, Mr. J. H. Cundall, a civil engineer and a gentleman of considerable ability and discrimination. It was not the intention, obviously, of the planner of the building or of the gentleman who carried it through to erect an archæological structure which should be purely Elizabethan, since the buildings were required for actual use, and at the same time were to be of a temporary character. The three houses, therefore, within the British part of the grounds may be considered rather as an exemplification of the manner in which houses essentially Elizabethan in character may be built at the least possible expense and with the cheapest materials. Yet such is the prevailing tone of this kind of architecture that it is impossible to build an absolutely cheap house, since the amount of materials required is startling. The main building, which is 93 feet in length and 68 feet in width, must have cost more than twenty thousand dollars, and would have cost at least one-third more if it had been meant for permanent uses. But then for such a sum it would be impossible to obtain in any other style a structure so imposing in size and in details, and so thoroughly comfortable and durable. All that shows its temporary character is the binding of the timber and the style of the dado, the *moyen-age* term for high wainscoting. In all other respects it is built as if meant to endure throughout the ages.

Of the three edifices the largest and most highly finished contains a grand suite of reception rooms, where the representatives of "merrie England" hope to entertain their guests, and also numerous snug offices for the commissioners of the different colonies and dominions. The next in size is for the police force to be employed in guarding the articles in the Exhibition, and the third for the menials and employes and for a bakery, kitchen, and laundry. With these latter I need deal but little, as they are but incidentals to the main building. This is what is usually known as a timber house, or, to be exactly correct, a half-timbered house. The walls are boarded with heavy timber, in this instance of deal painted dark brown, but in permanent houses the material would be seasoned oak, oiled or stained of a dark yellow. The walls here are composed of lath and plaster, with a felted air chamber, but in the finest specimens of this style stone rubbling or brick is used, with an exterior rough coat of plastering. The southern aspect, which is the front, presents what at the first glance appears to be three heavily gabled structures joined together, but a closer examination shows that there is but one structure, whose wings and centre have such large gables as to hide the long roof behind. The timber bonding of these gables is exceedingly picturesque, and is devoid entirely of that stupid uniformity which never did belong to the Gothic, and was a legacy from the dregs of the Renaissance. The centre gable is not bonded at all, but is covered with brick tiling, and from the middle of it jets out the flattened gable of the portico, or outer hall, which has two stories. There is a sloping pent over the lower story, which is to be adorned with the lion and unicorn and shield of England, and the cresting of the gable over the two is of terra cotta, with a flaming finial of a dragon, very spiritedly molded. The body of the building seems to be entirely window, for the casements of the rooms and of the corridors in the two stories of the building are connected and form an uninterrupted line of windows. These are made with mullions of the same material as the walls and with timber transoms, and the panes are tiny things four inches square set in lead quarries (derived from the French *carré*.) The casements in the wings are bay windows, and one of them has a queer pent top, but the great beauty of these is that no two are alike in construction. For this, which is the national architecture of England, positively revels in fullness of invention; and, indeed, in fertility and wide scope to the fancy, it is as far superior to the cold, pale, barren Ionic as the heavens are above the earth.

Entering the porch one finds oneself in the outer hall, 10 feet long by 9 feet wide, which is furnished on either side with benches finely cushioned. The wainscot is about two feet high, and all the rest up to the roof is window, save where the doors give entrance to the main hall. These doors and also the outer ones caused much anguish to the carpenters who contracted to make them, for they have six panels on one side and nine on the other, a true bit of Elizabethan wood-work. It is easy to discover whence the Americans derive their facility of working in timber when one examines an old timber house, for one must see that the architect deliberately invents difficulties all over the building, and besides presents opportunities for wood carving that in former times made England the head and front of this art. Nor has the world yet produced any such men as Grinling, Gibbons, and others, whose beautiful carvings adorn the country houses of that island. Inside the grand hall the eye is first arrested by the dado which is everywhere paneled in painted pine wood of a chocolate color. The great fire-place is to the left, and the stair-case to the right. And the readers of THE TIMES when they visit this building must bear in mind that this is only a temporary structure to display the style, and not a model, for in the Elizabethan houses the stairway is not contracted like this, though fashioned precisely like it, but is a great wide way up which one could drive a coach and four, and, moreover, the woodwork is profusely carved. The fire-place is handsome, but in the modern development of the old style. The mantel-piece is of dark walnut, seven feet high, with finely carved cornice of the old egg and tongue and dentil patterns. In the frieze are panels of painted tiling very beautiful to see. The jambs are of marble, and the grate of steel and brass, with a hearth of enameled tiling.

From the hall a corridor extends right and left the whole length of the building, giving access to various offices of Commissioners. These are all fitted up with fireplaces adorned with encaustic tiles and slow-combustion grates of English make. But the suite of reception rooms, consisting of a main central chamber and two side chambers, is approached from the hall itself, the entrance to the great room being exactly opposite to the hall entrance. The fire-place of the grand room is even more elaborate than that of the hall, for the mantel-piece is about the same height, and the panels in the frieze are small mirrors. The jambs are of beautifully painted tiling instead of marble, and the hearth is of the printed or engraved tiling similar to the Dutch, though instead of Bible subjects there are patterns of flowers and fruits. The grate here will be furnished with solid brass dogs, so that the fuel used will be wood. The size of the room is 22 feet in length by 17 feet in width, and a gorgeous Axminster carpet has been specially made for it. The mantel-piece will be adorned with specially constructed bronzes, ornaments of terra cotta, and Minton vases of majolica. The furniture will be superb, and will correspond with the idea of the building, being Elizabethan in spirit of conception rather than in exact imitation of modeling. It will be famously lighted, for the casement window extends the whole width of the room. The double doors move on grooves above, and are exquisitely swung, and all the handles are knobs made of the wood of the apple or pear tree.

Above in the upper story there are more offices for Commissioners, and there are also lavatories and bath-rooms, and a small excellently-fitted kitchen, with which is connected a housekeeper's room. The rooms corresponding with the reception suite below have access to the balcony on the north side of the building, which faces upon George's Hill, and which will be a very pleasant place during the heats of Summer. The rooms on the east wing are also decidedly agreeable, having bay windows, furnished in the old fashion with a broad wooden shelf, which was covered usually with flowering plants. All these rooms have fire-places fitted up with the slow-combustion grate, with jambs of tiling, or with stamped brass work of a very peculiar fashion. The patterns of this metallic ornamentation have a singular resemblance to Japanese designs. They present hawthorn blossoms and big dragon flies hovering over them, geometric mazes of circles intertwined, bees buzzing around crysanthemums, convolvuli, and flies, reeds most admirably drawn, and a distant landscape with a most extraordinary sun, twigs of mistletoe and a queer faced moon, and geometric patterns that would puzzle an Archimedes. The same patterns are repeated in bronzed iron, but this material must be confessed a failure. The lavatories are furnished with a patent double basin, manufactured by Jennings, of Lambeth, and popularly known as Jennings' "Tip-up," which will probably become very popular in this country, for it possesses several important advantages over our fixed basins with holes and stoppers. The kitchen ranges in this and the other buildings are Britannic likewise, and come from Norwich, from the manufactory of Barnard, Bishop & Barnard. They are very solid and handsome in appearance, and, what is more, they do their work admirably, being able to give a succession of hot baths every ten minutes, which speaks volumes for their heating powers.

It will be observed that the decorations of this building are strictly constructional, and this is the second important feature of English Gothic. Nothing is hidden, but everything is made available for purposes of ornamentation. If a nail is driven into a wall it is not concealed, but the head is made decorative. The ends of beams protrude, and are carved into beautiful visages of saints and angels. The fire-place does not dwindle into a chaufferette and get huddled under my lady's skirts as in the Renaissance, but stands out as the chief ornament of the room. And, instead of being dark and gloomy, as some believe, positively there is such a flood of light as may be embarrassing when the hot sun dominates the Summer months. But the chief thing that will strike the observant eye in this style is its wonderful adaptability to this country, not to the towns indeed, but to the land at large. Its one fault is a thing that will be no trouble save in the towns, and that is in the enormous amount of timber and plastering required, from the space covered. But throughout America where timber is so cheap, this can hardly be a fault at all, though it must be a drawback in England, where all building materials are so dear. It is to be hoped that the next millionaire who puts up a cottage at Long Branch will adopt this style, and he will have a house ample enough to entertain a Prince, yet exceedingly cozy, cool in Summer and yet abundantly warm in Winter, plain enough and yet capable of the highest ornamental development.

GAR.

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDER TRIAL.

CONTINUED EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—AN ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 12.—The court convened at 9 o'clock. The first witnesses, James McIntyre and Jerry Cole, both testified that they saw the prisoner talking to Mr. Simmons the night before the murder. Dr. Joslyn testified to making an examination of the spots on the desk of the bank, and found most of them to be dirt or ink, and not blood; at the end of the counter found finger-marks by blood. Henry Eckert testified that he was at work with the prisoner's father at the time of the murder; heard of the murder at about 7 o'clock in the morning through the prisoner; went direct to the fire; remained there about twenty minutes and returned by way of Market street; saw Smith standing near the corner; he asked me if I had seen Yost; told him I had not; he then followed back; Smith was at work around the shop before the murder; seemed uneasy, talking to himself; heard him utter oaths. Mrs. Amanda Argosinger testified that on the morning of the murder she saw the prisoner between 7 and 8 o'clock passing her house, going toward William street; I called twice to him; he turned and told me Yost was dead, and he did not wish to see him. H. W. Boshart testified he met the prisoner the morning of the murder on William street; asked him if the bank was burned; he said no; and if Yost was dead, and he said yes, some said shot and some said stabbed, but dead as a door-nail. John Dann testified: Was Sheriff at the time of the homicide; saw the prisoner about 8 o'clock the morning of the murder turn the corner from Market street to Main, and walk to the gangway opposite the bank, then to the Yost barn; thought he looked pale; next saw him in the market. Alfred Cridland testified he saw Smith the morning of the murder at about 7 o'clock, walking toward the bank; asked "What's up over there?" when opposite, and then went on. George Ridley testified to the same as the preceding witness. John Loucks testified to seeing Smith go into the bank the morning after the murder. Andrew P. Settle was recalled. He said that Smith told him a short time before the murder that he had taken quite a little of Ed's trade, and he would take more. Michael Holland, Andrew J. Walker, and Orilion Peake, all testified to having heard the prisoner call Yost bad names and threaten to get even with him if it took his lifetime.

Here the court adjourned till 10:30 o'clock this morning.

CANADIAN LEGISLATION.

REPORTS OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND THE MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE—AN ANIMATED DEBATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The report of the Postmaster General for the year ending June 30, 1875, has been laid before the House. The following is a very brief summary of the report so far as it relates to the business done in the year. The number of post offices in the Dominion, Jan. 1, 1876, was 4,892; number of miles in post routes in 1875, 38,430; number of letters and postal cards carried, 42,000,000; number of newspapers, 31,300,000; number of registered letters, 1,750,000; number of free letters, 1,290,000; number of parcels, 131,352. The revenue for the postal year ending June 30, 1875, was $1,536,509, and expenditures, $1,873,241; number of money order offices, June 30, 1875, 687; amount of money orders received, $6,721,430; number of post office savings banks, which are confined to Ontario and Quebec, 268; number of depositors, 24,294; total amount deposited, $1,942,326; amount of deposits and interest to the credit of depositors, $2,926,090.

The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue was presented in the House to-day. The revenue of the department for 1874-5 was $6,003,241, against $6,589,848 in the year preceding. On excise the decrease was $502,229, and from culling timber $6,316. The cause of the decrease does not in these cases arise so much from any actual falling off in consumption as from the revenue of 1874-5 having been anticipated on the announcement of changes in the tariff in the last quarter of 1873-4, the Commissioner having in his last report estimated the loss to 1874-5 from that cause at $680,046.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has given notice that he will move for an order in Council for the papers and correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government in relation to the extension of jurisdiction of the Court of Vice Admiralty to the inland waters of Canada. The debate on the address possessed no special feature, and the address was about to pass, when Mr. Holton called for an explanation of Mr. Huntington's Argenteuil speech. The debate which followed was animated in the extreme, a number of members taking part. The Premier said he did not approve of anything that had a tendency to bring religion into politics, and referred to his recent reply to Archbishop Lynch as embodying his views on this subject. He regretted that Mr. Huntington's remarks had been misapprehended, and called attention to the letter of Mr. Huntington lately published, as giving a correct interpretation of his observations. Mr. Holton explained his object in putting the questions which had provoked debate. He had regarded the speech as a deadly blow at the political life of the party he had been endeavoring to build up. He accepted the reply of the Premier as a virtual condemnation of the Postmaster General, and indicated that his [Mr. Holton's] views were that Mr. Huntington should resign his seat in the Government.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

R. & J. White, merchants and lumbermen, of Pembroke, Canada, have suspended. Their liabilities are $75,000.

The total number of hogs slaughtered at Cincinnati since Nov. 1 amounts to 519,776, against 500,638 for the same time last year.

In the Dr. Forms forgery case, at Montreal, Judge Ramsay yesterday decided that the prisoner be handed over to the American authorities.

Mrs. McCaffrey committed suicide in Philadelphia yesterday morning, by hanging herself in the cellar of her residence. Cause unknown.

Patrick Ward, who has been on trial at Belvidere, N. J., for the murder of Peter Meirs, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree.

The extraordinarily mild weather has opened the Hudson from Poughkeepsie to New-York, with the exception of a slight blockade between Cold Spring and West Point.

George W. Fletcher, convicted at Philadelphia of the murder of William Hapley, was yesterday morning sentenced to be hanged. The prisoner displayed no emotion whatever.

The trial of Nelson Driggs and his partners, in the crime of counterfeiting terminated at Springfield, Ill., Friday, in the conviction of Driggs, who was sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary and a fine of $5,000.

A dispatch from Ogden reports that the Union Pacific express due there Friday evening did not arrive till yesterday morning. The Central Pacific train due at Ogden yesterday morning was not expected to arrive. It was reported snow-bound near Wells' Station.

The Colorado Legislature adjourned sine die Friday night. The House passed a bill taxing church property, but the Council indefinitely postponed it. The Constitutional Convention has made the suffrage chapter a special order for Monday morning next. A strong and determined effort will be made for woman suffrage.

Henry Tyson has been appointed Shipping Commissioner for the port of Baltimore, by Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Tyson succeeds Edwin A. Abbott, very recently deceased. He is the same gentleman who was Receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and not very long since Fourth Vice President of the Erie.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

LOCKPORT, Feb. 12.—At a meeting of the Congregational Church of this city last evening the invitation to the Plymouth Church was accepted, and the Pastor, Rev. J. N. Cooper, and A. K. Potter were appointed delegates, with J. A. Ward as alternate.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MINCING LANE MARKET AFFAIRS—MATTERS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER—THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—There has been no new feature of interest in the Mincing Lane markets during the week. Buyers are still showing great want of confidence, but prices, with few exceptions, have not suffered further depression. Sugar is very flat. It is reported that there is a deficiency in Cuba on account of the drought, but it has had no influence here. Coffee is firm. Ceylon descriptions are rather dearer, but others are strong and inactive. Rice is quiet. At the Stock Exchange there has been but little doing to-day, though most of the changes in price have been in an upward direction. American securities have generally been steady. There is less demand for money in the open market, but rates are generally maintained. There has been no bullion movement at the Bank of England to-day.

The following is a synopsis of the Adriatic-Harvest Queen inquiry as published in the London *Shipping Gazette* last evening: In giving judgment the court said there was no doubt that the vessel in question was the Harvest Queen, and that she foundered; but after anxious deliberation the court was of opinion that the master of the Adriatic was not to blame for the collision, and that he did all that could be expected of him by putting out boats and following the vessel to render assistance. The court therefore returned Capt. Jennings his certificate, but expressed regret at the want of frankness in the entries in the log-book as to the affair, and also at the reticence evinced by the officers of the Adriatic in giving evidence. The master would have done well also to inform the British Consul at New-York of the collision.

The Press Association says: It is officially announced that should the Scottish Club's proposal to send a team be accepted, the project for a British team will fall through as England is resolved not to participate except with a united team.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S PETITION—DISCOVERIES IN THE TROAD DISCONTINUED—THE CHINESE OUTRAGES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says to-day's papers state that Count Von Arnim has petitioned the Emperor William for permission to come to Berlin, without being liable to arrest, in order to be with his son during his serious illness.

The *Morning Post's* Berlin special says that Turkey has refused permission to Dr. Schliemann to pursue any further excavations in the Troad.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The *Reichsanzeiger* states that the Governments of the United States, England, and Russia have promised to support any steps that the German Envoy to China may be authorized to take in connection with the case of the German schooner Anna, which was plundered off Foo-Chow last September by Chinese inhabitants. It is hoped that from this action satisfaction may be obtained for the outrage, and that the Chinese Government will be convinced of the necessity of taking in its own interest some efficacious measures to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

ITALY.

MOUNT VESUVIUS COVERED WITH SNOW—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—FAILURE OF A STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NAPLES, Feb. 12.—The state of Mount Vesuvius is unchanged. It and the neighboring mountains have been covered with snow for several days past.

The American residents of the city and neighborhood are organizing to celebrate Washington's Birthday.

The failure of the Trinacria Steam-ship Company, at Palermo, has created much excitement. Several lesser failures are announced at Palermo and at other points in Sicily, in consequence. The Government of Italy holds the first mortgage of a million dollars on the steamers for the subsidy recently granted, and will probably press its claim. The Florio Steam-ship Company has made a preliminary offer of forty thousand dollars for the Trinacria Company's business.

FRANCE.

THE RECENT SENATORIAL ELECTIONS—M. BUFFET IN OPPOSITION TO M. THIERS.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 12.—It is believed possible that the Senatorial elections held in this city will be declared invalid, owing to serious irregularities.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—*Le Temps* says it is the intention of the Conservative Committee to run M. Buffet in opposition to M. Thiers as candidate for Deputy in the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris. M. Thiers is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

TURKEY.

AMNESTY TO THE INSURGENTS AGREED TO BY THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The special telegram from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The *Carlsruher Zeitung* learns that the Sultan has agreed to amnesty the insurgents submitting immediately. Austria will thereupon withdraw the subvention granted to the Turkish refugees, and order them to leave Austria and return home."

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The schooner William Hayes arrived here yesterday from Cienfuegos. She reports: Feb. 4, latitude 34° 41', longitude 74° 58', fell in with the schooner George and Emily, of Portland, Capt. Hill, from Wilmington, N. C., for Port au Prince, which vessel was dismasted in a gale Feb. 1, and becoming waterlogged, was abandoned, and all hands were rescued by the Hayes and brought to this port. During the gale Capt. Hill and a boy were swept overboard by a heavy sea and drowned. The schooner had a cargo of 120,000 feet of lumber, was an old vessel of 107 tons, and built at Kennebunkport in 1848.

FOUND GUILTY ON TEN COUNTS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.—A Jackson, (Miss.,) special says: The committee investigating the official conduct of Cardoza, the State Superintendent of Education, reports that, after diligent inquiry, it finds him guilty on ten counts as follows: Perjury, liability for public moneys unaccounted for from the time of his taking possession of the office, misappropriation of public moneys, embezzlement, speculation, bribery, fraudulent issuance of witness certificates, forgery, extortion, and having in his possession State moneys unaccounted for.

THE SIMONTON LIBEL SUITS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—In the Simonton-*Alta* libel case to-day Judge McKee denied the motion of the defendants to strike out that portion of the complaint relative to the Bank of California, holding that it was proper the plaintiff should prove the falsity of the statement that he had caused the failure of the bank by showing that the failure arose from the acts of the officers of the bank.

CHICAGO HOG TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The *Commercial Bulletin* published the following annual estimate of hog-packing of the West to-day: The total number of hogs packed and estimated for the season is 4,900,000, against 5,570,000 for the previous season. The increase in weight is estimated at seven and a half per cent. net, making the total packing equal, in pounds, to 5,225,000 hogs of last year's average. The decrease in the net weight is estimated at 74,000,000 pounds. The decrease in the green piece meats is estimated at 60,000,000, and the decrease in cured meats, allowing one per cent. more shrinkage than last year, is 65,500,000 pounds. The increase in the yield of lard is estimated at 4½ pounds per hog, and the total production 581,000 tierces, against 592,000 tierces last year. The prospect for Summer hogs is reported unfavorable, owing to the fact that farmers have sold closer than usual, and cholera has prevailed to a greater extent than usual among the stock hogs. The shortage in the hog crop in the East and West is estimated in round numbers at one million hogs.

ANTI-TAMMANY PARTY RIGHTS.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ORGANIZATION—RECOGNITION DEMANDED—PARTIAL LIST OF DELEGATES.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democratic General Committee for 1876 was held last evening, at Irving Hall, for organization. Mr. Charles Crary was chosen temporary Chairman, and Mr. William P. Mitchell Secretary. A motion to adjourn until after the new General Committee was completely organized was lost, ex-Senator O'Brien taking part in the debate. Credentials from delegates selected by the party in the various Assembly districts and wards were then presented. On the presentation of the credentials it was found that many of the districts have not yet chosen representatives in the committee. The names of the delegates so far chosen are as follows:

First District—Michael C. Murphy, John Moore, Daniel E. Flynn.

Third District—James Hayes, Joseph Shannon, Patrick Harron.

Fourth District—Bryan Reilly, Louis Levy, Richard Carrol.

Sixth District—Henry E. Lynch, Michael C. Maloney, Thomas H. Sullivan.

Seventh District—George H. Purser, Thomas Jefferson Gibbons, Patrick McCabe.

Tenth District—William P. Mitchell, John A. Dinkel, Malcolm Campbell.

Eleventh District—Charles W. Brooke, J. Henry Ford, Thomas Costigan.

Twelfth District—William Hall, David Gidding, Thomas F. Daley.

Thirteenth District—John Clarke, William Brennan, J. Graham Hyatt.

Fourteenth District—Thomas J. Creamer, P. J. Carty, John Egan.

Sixteenth District—George Y. Whitson, Patrick Myban, Bryan O'Reilly.

Seventeenth District—Adolph Sanger, George W. Plunkitt, M. J. Cogge.

Nineteenth District—Judge Alexander Spaulding, Anthony Feehan, George W. Oakley.

Twentieth District—Senator Francis M. Bixby, Emanuel B. Hart, Dr. Feodore Mierson.

Twenty-first District—Charles Crary, John Halloran, Thomas McKellar.

Twenty-third Ward—John Rogge, William Bollmer.

Twenty-fourth Ward—John Bussing, Benjamin B. Valentine.

Col. M. C. Murphy offered a resolution for the adoption of the meeting that the committee, as the representatives of 35,000 Democrats, demand a reorganization of the party in this City by the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, in speaking on the motion, said that he believed it unwise to offer such resolutions until their committee was organized. Col. Murphy said that the party was in a critical state, and that speedy action was necessary. The Tammany Hall organization had the prestige of regularity in the State, and that was an injustice. He believed that a demand should be made at once on the State Committee that the Democrats of this City opposed to Tammany Hall should have proper recognition. Mr. George D. Purser followed in a speech in which he sharply criticised the management of the Democratic Party in this State, and averred that Horatio Seymour and Gov. Tilden were to blame. He was, however, opposed to the adoption of the resolutions at that time, and said that the State Committee should be forced to come to the organization, instead of the organization going to the committee. Col. Murphy then withdrew the resolutions.

A delegation of the Working Men's Union, headed by Mr. John Cashman, asked for a hearing by the committee, and were admitted. Mr. Cashman said that the delegation came to ask its co-operation with the laboring classes of the City to defeat certain measures which were being acted upon by the State Legislature, and which were inimical to the interests of the working men of this City. A convict labor bill had been passed hurriedly by the Assembly and was now awaiting the decision of the Senate. The object of the bill was to bring convict labor into direct competition with free labor. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction of this City and the authorities of Kings County were empowered to employ convicts in a way that would injure working men. A bill, the speaker said, was also proposed in Albany to repeal the Eight-hour law, and he asked that the organization would oppose that measure. It was decided by the committee that resolutions of an appropriate character in relation to the bills referred to should be prepared by a committee appointed by the Chair.

Gen. Manuel Quesada, with his esteemed friend Francisco Aquilera, President of Cuba Libre, dined together at the WINCHESTER HOTEL last evening, where, to his surprise, he met the accomplished and renowned hotel caterer Mr. D. P. PETERS, who is now manager of this hotel. President Aquilera is so well pleased with the entertainment, and at such reasonable rates, that he takes pleasure in speaking so highly of this hotel and recommending this hotel to his friends.—*Exchange.*

"Facts Are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." True; but that cold is really a mild form of catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY will cure the worst forms of catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may for a time relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

"MANY THINGS that are bright but dazzle to lead us astray." Such is not the fact with the PARISIAN DIAMONDS—pure, brilliant, imperishable, untarnished by wear, are as desirable as real gems, and cost thirty times less. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, sole agent.—*Advertisement.*

To Landlords.

The renting season has commenced vigorously at the real estate parlors, No. 19 University place, DAGGETT & GUERNSEY. Send description of your houses and secure responsible tenants at once.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vinocontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NO COURAGE.—It requires no courage to have teeth extracted at DR. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, as it is done without pain.—*Advertisement.*

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TILL 2.—THE SILK ELASTIC TRUSS worn easy during sleep. Sold by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway. Supersedes metal trusses.—*Advertisement.*

Beauty in a Bottle.

This term may fitly be applied to "LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH," since the most enchanting complexions are derived from that source.—*Advertisement.*

ACT WISELY and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS, at No. 744 Broadway, before buying any other.—*Advertisement.*

Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Irritation, and itching, eruptive, and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading, and prematurely gray hair cured by DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Moles, Warts, and Wens painlessly and permanently removed by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

For Pimples, Black-heads, Flesh-worms, ask your druggist for PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the celebrated skin medicine. For moth-patches, freckles, and tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

The Good Sisters of St. Joseph's Home, 15th st., New-York, for the aged persons under their care, use by direction of their medical adviser, GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, with great success. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York.

The Anderson Sash Balance can be placed in any windows whether boxed for weights or not. No. 102 Duane st.

The Suplee Open-Eyed Easy-Threading Needle—for sewing-machines and hand sewing. No. 689 Broadway.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Lithography! Cheaper Than Type!
CHARLES HART, No. 36 Vesey st., New-York.

White Teeth.—Johnson's Delicious Tooth Powder is a great luxury. Druggists sell it.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
preserve the teeth to old age.

Wistar's Balsam Wild of Cherry is the best remedy for coughs and colds. Try it. 50 cents and $1.

Use Brunstell's Celebrated Cough Drops.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—At Dobb's Ferry, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876, MARY R. ARMOUR, eldest daughter of Rebecca and the late Paul Armour.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Dobb's Ferry, on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will await the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from Thirtieth Street Depot, Hudson River Railroad. Returning, train will leave Dobb's Ferry, 5:33.

BOARDMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, Mrs. FANNY V. BOARDMAN, wife of Samuel Boardman, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 5 East 29th st., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 11 A. M., whence her remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BROOKS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, 1876, ROSA, daughter of Ernest A. and Elizabeth A. Brooks, aged 5 years and 6 months.

DURYEA.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 11, MARIA LOUISA DURYEA.

Funeral services on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 188 Washington st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRIERSON.—At his residence, No. 10 Clark st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876, SAMUEL GRIERSON.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 12 M. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

☞ London papers please copy.

HOYT.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 10, ELIZA G. HOYT, daughter of Edwin and Eliza Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn.

The funeral will take place at her home, in Norwalk, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HODNETT.—On Friday night, Feb. 11, ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late Philip Hodnett, of consumption, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Daniel R. Lyddy, No. 5 East 16th st.

The remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th st., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 10 A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, and thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

HOFFMAN.—At Sing Sing, Friday night, Feb. 11, JANE A., widow of the late Dr. Adrian Kissam Hoffman, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOPPING.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Friday, 11th inst., AARON D. HOPPING, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, inst., N. A. KNAPP, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 110 East 26th st., on Sunday 13th inst., at 2:30 P. M. The remains will be removed to Round Hill, Conn., for interment.

LYON.—In Williamsburg, Feb. 12, of diphtheria, CLARENCE EUGENE, only child of Clarence and Amy J. Lyon, age 3 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 119 Hewes st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MENDEL.—On Friday noon, Mrs. ESTHER MENDEL, widow of the late Max Mendel, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 West 47th street, on Sunday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

PINKERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 11, JAMES PINKERTON, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 North Oxford st., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., are also invited to attend.

STRAZNICKY.—At Montclair, N. J., Feb. 9, Dr. EDWARD R. STRAZNICKY, Superintendent of the Astor Library, and recently Secretary of the American Geographical Society, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant st., New-York, at 12 o'clock Monday, the 14th inst.

At a special meeting of the Council of the American Geographical Society, held on Saturday, Feb. 12, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this council has learned with sincere regret of the death of Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the society, and who from 1866 to 1871 was the General Secretary—a position which, from his knowledge of many languages, his untiring industry, and uniform courtesy, he filled with marked credit to himself and to the great advancement of the interests of this society.

Resolved, That the Council and the Fellows of this society be invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 M., and, as a mark of respect, that the rooms of the society be closed on the day of the funeral.

ELIAL F. HALL, Recording Secretary.

VARET.—On Friday evening, Feb. 11, of peritonitis, DELPHIN, son of the late Lewis F. Varet.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Feb. 12, CHARLES WHITING, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held Monday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Perry, No. 44 Strong place. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

YALE.—In Philadelphia, Friday morning, 11th inst., ARTHUR WELLES YALE only son of Perrine and Sarah M. Yale, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

YELVERTON.—Feb. 11, Mr. ROBERT YELVERTON, late of the Controller's office.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 52 East 126th st. Cars leave Forty-second Street Depot at 11:40 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES

will be held at the
HIPPODROME BUILDING,
Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.,
in connection with the labors of
Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.
NOON MEETINGS

every day, except Sunday. Entrance on 4th av. Doors open at 11:30, and close at 12 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING,

(Saturday and Sunday excepted,) for the general public, at 8 o'clock. Entrance on Madison av.

OVERFLOW MEETING

at 8 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

For YOUNG MEN ONLY,

every night, except Saturday, at 9 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

SUNDAY—For CHRISTIAN WORKERS. Entrance on Madison av.; 8 to 8:45 o'clock A. M. (Admission by ticket.)

For WOMEN ONLY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For MEN ONLY, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Doors open ONE-HALF HOUR before each service.

Admission to all the meetings free—without ticket—Sunday morning excepted.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Ex. Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Calabria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Amerique, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct Mails for Brazil, &c., leave New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, SPINAL curves, white swelling, contracted limbs, and club feet, without cutting cords or any surgical operation, or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Result of thirty years' experience. Office No. 133 West 41st st., Sunday and Tuesday forenoon. Send for circular.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism, BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

HUMPHREY'S WITCH HAZEL GIVES perfect satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail, at No. 46 Vesey st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1. wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous séance in the light* this evening, at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carrol st., Brooklyn.—Rev. S. P. Simpson, of Irvington, N. J., will officiate at morning and evening services. Strangers are invited and will be made welcome.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.
"LITTLE CLASSIC" HAWTHORNE.

Vols. 12, 13. ENGLISH NOTE-BOOKS, Vignette Illustrations. 2 vols. $2 50.

This edition will commend itself to all lovers of the prince of American story-tellers.—*Buffalo Courier.*

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Vol. 5. ENOCH ARDEN. By ALFRED TENNYSON. Illustrated. Flexible cloth. 50 cents.

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A most skilfully-contrived and neatly-arranged plan for bringing the best prose and verse into the reach of all readers.—*Hartford Courant.*

MABEL MARTIN.

A Harvest Idyl. By JOHN G. WHITTIER. Popular edition. 21 Illustrations. 16mo. $1 50.

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By ANNA E. DICKINSON. $1.
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Second Series. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. $2.
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By GEO. E. WARING, Jr. Superbly illustrated. Entertaining, instructive, beautiful. $5.

LETTERS AND SOCIAL AIMS.
By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. $2.

. For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

"HE IS RISEN, HE IS RISEN," NEW Easter Anthem, by H. P. Danks, price 35c.; also "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Wilson, 75c.; by Andrews, 50c.; by Lloyd, 40c.; "Christ our Passover," Thomas, $1; by Chapple, 50c.; "Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb," (Hymn,) Clarke, 50c.

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.

Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 20TH st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"What Doest Thou Here?" A letter will be read from the absent Pastor. Evening, "How to Insure Success—Begin at the Root and Strike where the Devil is Strongest."

CHICKERING HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 28,
ANNUAL CHARITY CONCERT
of
ST. THOMAS' CHOIR,
under the direction of
GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN.

N. B.—The choir must be increased to FIFTY members for the above concert and the Easter services. Twenty good fresh voices wanted immediately, (especially tenors.) Circulars, with particulars, at the church, (5th av. and 53d st.,) and at Chickering Hall.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles at 11 A. M. The doctrines of the New Church teach that now is the second coming of the Lord, and that it consists in a new revelation of the powerful and glorious truths contained in the internal sense or soul of the Sacred Scripture. It is a coming of the Lord to human minds in the might and joy of His own divine truth, so that man, by means of greater light, may attain to higher degrees of purity and love. Sublimely beautiful and interesting, when rightly understood, is the second appearing of the Son of Man.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11.
"A Question of Endless Punishment."
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, REV. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "Christ the Only Door." Evening, "God's Covenant with You." Ex-Surgeon General Hammond will lecture to men only, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Use and Abuse of Our Minds." Admission free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services Sunday, Feb. 13, 1876, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st.—Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the evening service, Rev. Percy Browne, of Boston, will preach a sermon on "The Temptations and Dangers of Our Social Life."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE FRATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning at 11; vespers by the choir and extemporaneous address by the Pastor at 8 P. M.; all are invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 3D AV., NEAR 39th st.—Rev. D. M. McCaffrey will preach to-day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Necessity of Christian Watchfulness." All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORner 9th av. and 28th st.—Rev. Dr. Jared B. Flagg will preach Sunday morning and evening. Services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. and Park av.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Prayer-meeting, Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.
When Gospel Hymns by Mr. Sankey will be used. Mr. Weeks leads the singing at all services.
Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Evening, 7:30, service of song, and at 8, sermon by Pastor. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation to all the services.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, east of 7th av.—Rev. John Dowling, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Mr. Edward Loux, of the Union Theological Seminary, at 7:30 P. M.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIrational speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Revivalist's Aim."

RIGHT REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach the third anniversary sermon for the "Home for Old Men and Aged Couples," in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av., corner 35th st., on Sunday evening, Feb. 13. Services commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D.D., PAStor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 13th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.; adult Bible-class 3 P. M.

REV. J. N. GALLEHER, D. D., WILL REpeat his sermon in behalf of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., on Sunday evening, the 13th inst. Service at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. VAN RENSSELAER, OF GENEVA, will preach in the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., near 7th av., Sunday morning. Service at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. H. L. SINGLETON, OF BALTIMORE, will preach Sunday evening, the 13th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Service commences 7 A. M.; morning prayer 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11. Sermon on "True Godliness in the Cause, or, the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost." Evening prayer (choral) 7:30 P. M., preacher, Rev. Dr. J. W. Kramer, of Grace Parish, New-York. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30, evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school 9 A. M.; singing-school 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—At 11 A. M.: Morning prayer and sermon—"Many Called; Few Chosen." At 7:30: Evening prayer and sermon—"On Companionship."

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st. Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TING, Jr., will preach.

The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used. Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M.

Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE FIFTH SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life," will be preached on Sunday evening next, 13th inst., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st., by Rev. Percy Browne, of Boston. Subject—"Temptations and Dangers of Our Social Life." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach the sixth course of sermons on "Popular Skepticism," evening.

HOMES FOR WORKMEN.

THE PEABODY DWELLING-HOUSES IN LONDON—NEW ADDITIONS—NOVEL TENEMENTS—GOOD RULES FOR THE TENANTS.

The London *Daily News* of Jan. 28 has the following:

"It is little more than six years since George Peabody died, and already ten of the commodious and substantial dwelling-houses he bequeathed to the working men of London have risen in the metropolis, all, save one, being completed and occupied. The first, built in Spitalfields, and completed during the lifetime of Mr. Peabody, has since been followed by the erection of others in Blackfriars road, Stamford street, Shadwell, Islington, Chelsea, Bermondsey, Westminster, Southwark, and Pimlico. This last is still in course of building and promises to be the largest of all, for it stands on five acres of ground and affords a site for thirty-six blocks, twelve being already far advanced on the way to completion. In the aggregate the population of Peabody's buildings is probably not less than ten thousand persons, being within twenty-four of the population of Tiverton, which returns two members to Parliament. What the population will be in the course of twenty years might be calculated by an easy sum that would probably be startling in its results. As is well known, the amount left by Mr. Peabody, with the object of providing 'improved dwellings for the poor of London,' was half a million sterling. This is a capital sum laid out in an investment, returning a certain moderate but safe interest, which interest, as it accumulates, becomes available for the building of fresh dwellings; and these will themselves, in the magical manner peculiar to compound interest, add further sums to the capital, and so on *ad infinitum*. The wise and beneficent action of Mr. Peabody has, in fact, planted in London a goodly seed which will increase and multiply till, in the course of time, its branches shall spread out far enough to provide shade and shelter for all who can prove their right to dwell beneath it.

The latest addition to the rapidly-increasing number of these congeries of homes has just been opened in Southwark street. It is a substantial building of twelve blocks, and, taking the average of four in each family, will supply house room for about one thousand persons. In each block there are twenty-two tenements, a few consisting of one room, some of two, and many of three, but each absolutely self-contained, and all as private as if they were flats in Victoria street, or in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore. The three-room tenements consist—to take an average example—of a kitchen 15 feet by 12, a bedroom 16 feet by 14, and a second bedroom 12 feet by 16. The floors are boarded over, the walls are cemented, and all are at present beautifully white. There is a fireplace in each room, that in the kitchen being furnished with a capital oven and boiler. There are several cupboards, one in the kitchen having over it a meat-safe, with doors of perforated zinc. In the passage outside is a coal-bin of neat and ingenious construction, capable of holding half a ton. On each flat there is a laundry, with copper boiler, a wringing-machine, and mangle. This is devoted to the use of four families, who have the privilege of occupying it by turns one day a week. Each flat has a dust-shoot, the tenant having no further trouble than to open it and drop down the contents of their shovel. Nor does this conclude the list of special accommodations in these wonderful mansions. In an underground room of each tenement there is a capacious bath, to which the tenants have access without charge, and as often as they please, there being no other necessary preliminary than that of calling at the Superintendent's office for the key. Gas is provided in the wash-houses and through the roomy staircases, also at the expense of the Trustees. The rent of a three-roomed tenement is 5s. 3d. a week; for two rooms, 4s. 6d., and for one room, 3s.

It is satisfactory to know that these advantages, which become all the greater when contrasted with the sort of dwellings to which the poor of London are accustomed, are not tempered by any arbitrary interference with the liberty of the tenant. There are a few simple rules enforced in the buildings, but they are designed simply in the interests of order and cleanliness, and for the general good of the little community. For example, it is ordained that the passages, steps, and closets shall be swept every morning before 10 o'clock, and washed every Saturday. This the tenants take it in turn to do. Washing is to be done only in the laundry, and care is taken that the place shall not become a public wash-house by the enforcement of the rule that 'only tenants' clothes are to be washed.' Possible intentions of turning an honest penny are further nipped in the bud by rule No. 10, (there are only thirteen,) which decrees that 'no tenant will be permitted to under-let or take in lodgers, or to keep a shop of any kind.' Other rules are aimed against the hanging out of clothes to dry; the disposal of 'matter in the wrong place' by the simple expedient of throwing it out of the window; of the playing of children on the stairs, in the passages, or in the laundries; of the keeping of dogs; of the papering of the walls, or the driving of nails into the same; or the beating or shaking of carpets or mats after 10 o'clock in the morning. The habit of punctuality in money payments is fostered by the first rule, which directs that 'the rents shall be paid weekly in advance at the Superintendent's office on Mondays from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.;' and is clenched by the second, which tersely announces that 'no arrears of rent will be allowed.' Injudicious generosity is repressed by rule 11, which proclaims that 'the Superintendent is directed to give tenants notice to quit who offer any gratuities either to himself or the porters,' and discipline is established by rule 12, which promises disorderly tenants prompt notice to quit.

This is a full summary, almost a verbatim reprint, of the rules enforced in each of the dwellings, and it will be seen that none of them are of a nature to be obnoxious to honest, tidy people, and that they in no way savor of the—here specially undesirable—discipline of a charitable institution. The spirit of non-interference is fully carried out in the matter of ingress and egress. The gas in the corridors is turned off at 11 o'clock and the outer doors are closed for the night; but each tenant is provided with two keys—one for his tenement and one for the outer door—and may thus come and go as he pleases. It is not surprising to know, having thus much of preliminary information, that Peabody's buildings never have any empty rooms. At the present moment the one in Southwark street has upon its books upward of three hundred applicants over and above the available accommodation. The tenants are strictly of the laboring classes, it being an unprinted rule of the place that no man earning more than twenty-five, or at most thirty shillings a week, is eligible for admission. Nothing else is required of an incoming tenant further than a voucher of his respectability, generally sought at the hands of his employer, and other things being equal, the Superintendent makes a practice of giving the preference to families where the bread-winner is engaged at a distance not too remote to prevent his returning home to take his dinner with his family."

THE SMOKING LEGISLATORS.

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks as follows of the attempt to stop smoking in the Pennsylvania Capitol: "The rules of the House forbid smoking in the lobbies and committee rooms during the hours of business, and the rules are not obeyed. The Sergeant at Arms was summoned before the Speaker to justify his negligence in enforcing the law, but he confessed that the rule broke down because there was not a sufficient public opinion in the House to sustain it. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, which was understood to be a *reductio ad absurdum* argument fatal to the rule, although it may be taken as a grim kind of satire, too. As for the impression such reference may make upon the public mind, which is apt to regard legislation as serious business at all times, we may soften it by the following story of Sojourner Truth, the Michigan wise woman of color: Some long-haired reformer once reproached this 'aunty' for her bad habit of smoking her 'dudeen,' and to carry conviction of its vicious character to her mind, triumphantly asked her the clinching question, 'What do you expect to do in heaven with a breath reeking with tobacco fumes?' 'Oh!' said Sojourner, 'before I go there I expect to leave my breath behind me.'"

BAUDRY'S FRESCOES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "Barely fifteen months since the frescoes painted by M. Baudry for the new Opera were exposed in all their splendor at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In drawing public attention to the beauty of these paintings I expressed the fear lest these masterpieces should be ruined by the smoke of the innumerable gas-jets which light the Opera-house. This fear has proved only too well grounded, a single year having sufficed to deteriorate the frescoes to an alarming degree. The colors have lost their vividness; the different shades of red in particular have greatly suffered, and look as if they had been scrubbed with a hard brush. This has nothing to do with the dark haze which age spreads over paintings. It is the first phase of that progressive annihilation which, in the case of stage painting, rapidly becomes complete. No other cause can be given for this phenomenon than the twofold action of carbonized hydrogen, produced by the combustion of gas, and the steam mixed with dust, which, in every inclosure where a great number of people breathe, condenses itself on the ceilings and walls."

A MISSING SHIPMASTER.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Thursday says: "Capt. Thomas A. Hamlin, son-in-law of Russell Bradley, has not been heard of since August last. He has followed the sea more than twenty-five years, and has won a first-class reputation as a skillful sea Captain. A man of good habits and superior judgment, he was beloved by all who knew him. During the last Summer his mother-in-law was sick, and died after a lingering illness, and soon after a brother-in-law was laid very low by sickness, and the Captain's attachment to the family led him to remain at home and devote his time to the care of the sick. Scarcely had his brother recovered from his illness before he started for New-York to attend to his business, requesting frequent advices as to the health of his brother-in-law. He left home, taking several thousands of dollars with him in bills, intending to go to New-York and thence to Philadelphia to purchase some shipping interest preparatory to another voyage. He left the United States Hotel Aug. 6, en route for Philadelphia, writing to his wife that he should return in a few days, when all his equipments for sailing must be ready, since which time not a word has been heard from him."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—TO BUY A PAIR OF CLOSE-MATCHED horses, not under fifteen and one-half hands high, nor younger than seven years; must be sound, kind, gentle, and show full mile in three minutes to pole. Address, stating lowest cash price and full description, L. W. A., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND HORSE-CLOTHING that, for beauty, durability, and cheapness "is surpassed by few and equaled by none." JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st., New-York.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY STABLE AND CARriage-house, No. 25 West 22d st. Apply to Hobbs & Oliver, No. 64 University place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do laundry or cleaning work by the day or week; best of references. Address the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl, with excellent reference from last place, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a private family; wages $12. Call at No. 490 6th av., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, in a first-class family as thorough chamber-maid. Apply by letter, with address, to G. Y., No. 162 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call on or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged American Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron; has the very best of references, and of pleasant disposition. Call at Morison's reliable servant's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 326 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH MALE cook, well posted in pastry, desires a place in a private family. Address George, No. 76 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 304 West 21st st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK BY A FRENCH woman. Address M. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to City or country; in a private boarding-house preferred. Call at No. 422 West 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker; perfect fitter by Taylor's system; stylish trimmer; will engage by day or week; old dresses made over; country not objected to; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker; cuts, fits, and trims in latest French styles; a few more engagements by day or week; best reference. Address M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants the work of some first-class families by the day; cuts, fits, and trims stylishly; has been fore-lady in a dress-making establishment; dresses made over equal to new. Address L. E. N., No. 107 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKing done; dresses artistically cut and fitted, and elaborately trimmed, at the lowest prices; perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Call at No. 637 6th av., near 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker wishes engagements in private families by the day; operates on different machines. Address Mme. Gaffier, No. 78 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER who can cut and fit, in a family, by the week or month; can give good City reference. Call at No. 8 West 14th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer wishes a few customers; would go out and cut and fit ladies, and take the work home. Address Mrs. O'Leary, No. 256 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of good appearance, aged thirty-five; not afraid of work; has been for years accustomed to the control of domestic and business help; as housekeeper to a widower in good circumstances; can bring twenty-five years' references. Address or apply to Mrs. Taylor, No. 139 Broome st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW of culture; being a thorough housekeeper, would like a position as such, or companion, or to travel; highest references; country preferred. Address M. H., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH girl for general work, in City or country; makes bread, biscuits, cake, pies, &c.; is obliging and willing, and prefers to live with herself than with many servants. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who is not afraid to work, to do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 103 East 82d st.

HOUSE-WORK OR SEWING.—BY A REspectable woman; would go out by the day or week; no objection to live with a respectable family. Call at No. 56 West 28th st., to dress-maker.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 348 West 18th st., basement.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A lady's maid and seamstress; she can do all kinds of sewing; is a good hair dresser; would take care of growing children; good City reference. Address R. S. Y., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent French lady's maid, dress-maker, and hair-dresser; best City reference. Address L. D. S., Box 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH person as nursery governess; would take entire charge of children and their wardrobe; would like to travel. Address A., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse for one or more children; is well qualified to instruct in the rudiments of her native language, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE OR WAITRESS.—BY A VERY TIDY Protestant German girl; has filled both capacities, and can be highly recommended. Call at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMan as infant's nurse, or as nurse to an invalid lady; is competent of either; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY'S NURSE IN ANY KIND OF sickness; best medical references. Apply for two days at No. 157 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, MIDDLE-AGED woman as seamstress; is an experienced dress-maker; can operate; willing to assist as nurse or other duties. Call at No. 311 East 32d st.; inquire for Dress-maker.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's and all the leading sewing machines, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call on or address Miss Anderson, 544 3d av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Scotch young woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid; willing to be generally useful; no objections to a boarding-house or hotel; good references. Address W. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 319 East 21st st.

WASHING.—A RELIABLE WOMAN WISHES GENtlemen's and families' washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; is a very good laundress; best City references. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS gentlemen's washing at her own residence; good open-air drying; good references. Call or address Mrs. White, No. 656 2d av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day; prices reasonable. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits washing at her house, or to go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 675 5th av.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS gentlemen's and families' washing at her home; good reference. No. 469 West 42d st.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, AGED SIXTEEN, living with his parents, at any kind of business; best reference. Address James Feely, No. 239 West 35th st.

A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY YEARS wishes work of any kind. Address J. F. Riley, No. 50 Cliff st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Address W. A., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits and good appearance; highest European and American references; single; aged twenty-six; lifetime experience; best City reference from last place. Inquire for Thomas, at Mr. Harnett's livery stables, No. 15 East 30th st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be highly recommended from his former and late employer. Call or address No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' reference; willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 164 West 47th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, thoroughly competent; or for a gentleman's T cart; weight, nine stone; excellent City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN (NO INCUMbrance) who has thorough knowledge of his duties, and of good habits; six years' excellent City reference. Call on or address M. Logan, No. 31 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; married; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; City or country; best City and other references. Address M. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the very best of references. Address C. A., No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; best City reference; none need apply but those wishing a first-class coachman. Call or address J. D., stable rear No. 23 West 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH THE best of City references. Call or address James, private stable, No. 155 East 35th st.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man as footman and groom; thoroughly understands the business, and can come well recommended. Call on Monday, or address W. Mc., at Stilling's, No. 144 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED; or to take charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address H. R., No. 67 Nassau st., in seed store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping, single and double entry; must have good references and work for moderate salary. Address, with references and salary expected, E. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK IN A family, of two a middle-aged Protestant woman; one who can go home nights; must be well-recommended; wages not to exceed $12 per month. Call at No. 210 East 46th st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT FRENCH OR SWISS lady's maid; a Protestant preferred. Address R. V. A., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class waitress; must be thoroughly competent and have good City references. Call at No. 30 West 37th st., between 9 and 1.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG LADIES OF GENTEEL appearance to wait on tables in the evening. Apply on Monday, Feb. 14, at No. 489 6th av., from 8 to 1 o'clock.

SALESMEN WANTED.—IN DRESS-GOODS DEpartment; also, salesmen for men's furnishing goods. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway.

OLD CANVASSERS. — AGENTS WANTED everywhere; $5 to $25 a day. J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., No. 896 Broadway.

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AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
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GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.........................Thursday, Feb. 17
CITY OF MEXICO............................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......................Thursday, March 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO............................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA.........................Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 17.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

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COLOMBO	Feb. 16	HINDOO	March 11
OTHELLO	Feb. 26	NAVARINO	Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOSING OUT.

Large retail stock at
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and DIAMONDS and FINE JEWELRY of every description.

Counter, show and side cases for sale at very low prices.

No. 527 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE ADVERTISER, A MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange, would like a partner with $10,000 to $15,000 to do strictly commission business. References undoubted. Address W. A. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

BOARDING-HOUSE.—MAY 1—THE GOOD WILL and furniture for sale; part payment taken in board; references must be satisfactory. Address LOCATION, Station D.

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HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

CANCER CURED BY DR. BOND'S Discovery! No knife! No pain! No caustic! Remedies sent to any part of the world. Pamphlet and particulars free. Address Dr. H. T. BOND, No. 859 North Broad st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DISCHARGED soldiers and heirs—Their interest to call at No. 257 Broadway, basement; land warrants purchased.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency.
J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 313 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.

New-York References:
WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Proposals will be received by the Trustees for $26,000 of the eight per cent. land grant bonds of this company, of the issue of Sept. 4, 1868, $6,000 of which must be from Nos. 1 to 600, and $20,000 of which must be from Nos. 1,201 to 1,800.

Bids to be made flat, and will be received until Feb. 21, 1876, at New-Bedford, Mass.

These bonds are wanted for cancelation, under provisions of trust deed, by
C. R. TUCKER, O. PRESCOTT, Trustees.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1876.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York,
allow interest on deposits, draw
Bills on London & Paris; also
issue Letters of Credit available
in the principal cities abroad.
Investment Securities for sale.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,
No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BUY AND SELL
First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
St. Louis and South-eastern.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.
Also, all kinds of investment securities.

THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE SENT FREE.

Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it."
BUCKWALTER & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
P. O. Box 4,317. No. 10 Wall st., New-York City.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
AND OTHER A1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE 1905, OF THE
WEST END PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The only means of transportation inside the Centennial Exhibition grounds. I am authorized to offer a limited number of the above at 90 and accrued interest.
JOHN S. EWEN, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.
Inclose stamp.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF F. P. OLCOTT & CO., No. 45 WALL ST.,
(P. O. Box No. 1,938,) NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL GOLD SIXES, DUE 1891.—Having been the purchasers of the two million dollars of Canal Sixes on the 5th inst., agreeably to the Controller's advertisement at that time, all of which have been placed by us, we are now authorized to offer one million five hundred thousand dollars Canal Sixes, due July 1, 1891, interest January and July; principal and interest payable in coin.
F. P. OLCOTT & CO.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 15, to the morning of March 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by
WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE GUARANTEED.—Bondholders are requested to communicate promptly with MORGAN, HOLMES & BROOKE, No. 35 Broad st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, New-York City property. JOHN L. CAVANNA, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 59. Indemnity Building, New street wing.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTY BONDS OF THE States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, by G. COPELAND, No. 26 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the Transfer books will be closed and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next.
WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Fine White Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,

are offering a complete assortment of FINE WHITE GOODS for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, consisting of

8-4 FRENCH ORGANDIES, from 36c. to $1 40.
SWISS MULL, from 10c. to $1.
WHITE TARLATANE, from 12c. to 70c.
COLORED TARLATANE, all new shades, 12 1-2c., 15c., 20c., and 30c.
FRENCH NAINSOOK, sheer and heavy, from 38c. to $1 50.
ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, from 14c. to 75c.
FRENCH JACONET, best goods made for children's wear, 35c. to $1.
SOFT FINISHED CAMBRICS, 15c. to 50c.
VICTORIA and BISHOP LAWNS, 20c. to 60c.
STRIPED ENGLISH VICTORIA LAWNS, 12 1-2c. to 50c.
STRIPED ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, for ladies' and children's wear, 25c. to 70c.
INDIA TWILL LONG CLOTH, 20c. to 50c.
A new line of FRENCH and ENGLISH STRIPED and PLAID NAINSOOKS, from 20c. to 75c.
FRENCH and ENGLISH DIMITY, 35c. to $1.
PLAID and STRIPED ORGANDIES, at 23c., worth 35c. per yard.
SHIRRED MUSLIN, new styles, 58c. to 75c.

ALSO,

Full assortment of CORDED, FIGURED, STRIPED and CHECKED PIQUE, from 12 1-2c. to $1, all new styles.

LACE STRIPED PIQUE, new styles, 18c. to 45c.

ALSO,

TUCKED SKIRTING; all over tucking in French and English Nainsooks. These goods are very fine, and we beg to call particular attention to them as they have been made expressly for this house.

Friends, customers, and strangers are respectfully invited to examine the above goods.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CARPETS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LINE OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS (slightly imperfect) at $1 15 PER YARD.

ALSO DAILY RECEIVING THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

AN ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK FROM AUCTION OF

LACE CURTAINS

FROM

ONE DOLLAR

PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED AT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.

Boys' Clothing Department.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY & 20TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR respectfully announce that they have thoroughly reorganized the ABOVE DEPARTMENT, and are now MANUFACTURING an ENTIRE LINE of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS, expressly for the COMING SEASON, comprising the LATEST STYLES and NOVELTIES in JOCKEY, DERBY, ENGLISH WALKING and KILT SUITS. These goods are being made ESPECIALLY for OUR RETAIL TRADE in the most fashionable styles of English, French, German, and American Cloths and Cassimeres of this Spring's importations. SUITS MADE TO MEASURE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE MOST THOROUGH MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

This department is now under the management of Mr. J. J. LYNCH, who has for many years been connected with the leading Broadway houses.

Rules for self-measurements sent to all parts of our country free of expense.

Lowest Prices!

FINE HAMBURG EDGINGS

AT

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
WILL MAKE
ON MONDAY, FEB. 14,
THEIR LARGEST OFFERING IN

Cashmere Family Black Silks,

AT $1, FORMER PRICE $1 15.
$1 25, FORMER PRICE $1 50.
$1 50, FORMER PRICE $1 75.
$1 75, FORMER PRICE $2 00.
$2 00, FORMER PRICE $2 25.

BONNET'S BLACK SILKS at $1 90, $2, $2 20, $2 40, and $2 60.

ALSO,

BELLON'S, GUINET'S, and all the leading makes of BLACK SILKS, at proportionately low prices, from $1 50 per yard.

JURE SILKS at $2, former price $2 30.

GIRAUD SILKS at $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, $1 85, and $2, the lowest prices these goods were ever offered at retail in this market.

T AFFETA SILKS at 75c., 80c., 90c., and $1 per yard.

GROS GRAINS at 90c., $1, $1 20, and $1 35 per yard.

THESE ARE ALL SILKS RECENTLY PURCHASED AT AUCTION SALES, AND TO BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL WANTED.—MUST be in perfect order. Address, with price and where can be seen, INDIA, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, and sealskin sacques bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANS REpaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN on MONDAY, Feb. 14,
TWO CASES REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

The LAST of the IMMENSE PURCHASE made at the LAST LONDON AUCTION SALE, at PRICES LOWER than SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD IN YEARS.

1,000 PIECES
BLACK SILKS,

Among which a portion are of the FINEST QUALITY, and will be OFFERED at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

Those in PURSUIT of BARGAINS should CALL EARLY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

NOVELTIES
AT
RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, WILL MAKE THROUGHOUT THE DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR RETAIL STORE, AN IMMENSE EXHIBITION OF THE LATEST AND CHOICEST

SPRING NOVELTIES.

THEY WILL ALSO EXHIBIT A LARGE PURCHASE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
MADE AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES, COMMENCING AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF 60 CENTS PER YARD; LARGELY UNDER VALUE.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS
In ALL the NEW SHADES. Prices, $1 25 and upward. DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

500 pieces CACHEMIRE FINISH
BLACK SILKS,
EXTRA QUALITY, commencing at $1 25 per yard.

And they WILL OFFER a GREAT VARIETY of ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES in
LADIES' RICHLY-EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR
of every description.

A large job of
LADIES' WORKED SETS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

And a most extensive assortment of
LACE GOODS, LACE ARTICLES,
AND TRIMMING LACES AT
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

PLAIN SILK DEPARTMENT.

EVENING COLORS of TAFFETAS, from 75c. to $1 per yard.

GROS GRAIN SILKS for SPRING WEAR, in the NEW TINTS, as: Cream, rose, pâle, ciel, perle, lavender, nil, eglantine, bleu marin, myrtle, seal brown, plum, prune, pain brulé, cendre, gros bleu, corbeau, and pervanche, &c., $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

ALSO,

THE NEW SHADES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FAYE UNI, 22 inch, $1 75, formerly $2 25.
GROS GRAIN, 23 inch, $2, formerly $2 50.
CACHEMIRE DE SOIE, 24 inch., $2 50, formerly $3.
POULT DE SOIE, 24 inch., $3, formerly $3 50.
LYONS BROCADED SILKS in all the FASHIONABLE TINTS for STREET and EVENING WEAR.
26 inches, $2 75, reduced from $3 50.
26 inches, $3 50, reduced from $4 50.
A complete line of WHITE GROS GRAIN, $1 25 to $3 50 per yard, just received per steamer.
COLORED and WHITE SATINS, $1 50, good value for $2 per yard.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

KEEP'S PATENT
PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS
can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief;
only to put cuffs on, sleeves in, and
sew up side seams.
Only one quality, best and cheapest in America.
Wamsutta muslin, best Irish linen.
Bosoms three-ply, all linen.
Men's, six for $6; less than six, $1 25 each.
Boys', six for $4 80; less than six, $1 each.

Samples of bosoms and muslin, with full directions, mailed free; we invite the readers of the New-York *Times*, to send for samples before supplying themselves with shirts.

Merchants enabled to sell at our prices.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st. and No. 500 Broome st.
Retail store, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

LORD & TAYLOR

FANCY SILK DEPARTMENT.

Rich assortment of the NEWEST STYLES OF STRIPES and CHECKS at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES—65c. to $1 per yard.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés, 65c. per yard, worth 80c.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés and quadrillés, 85c., worth $1 10, of superior finish and especially recommended for wear.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés and quadrillés, at $1 per yard, purchased at recent auction sales at less than importers' prices.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés, at $1 25 per yard, in all the fashionable Spring tints, as drab, fumée de Londres, Souri, iron gray, brown, and navy blue, especially desirable for elegant Spring promenade costumes.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

EUGENIE'S

SECRET OF BEAUTY,

OR "CREME BLANCHE."

A beautiful invention of the eminent chemist, DR. L. F. COUDRAY, Rue St. Anne, No. 52, Paris, by which means the Empress EUGENIE was enabled to preserve her beautiful complexion; now offered to the ladies of AMERICA, as an indispensable toilet article at ONE DOLLAR PER BOX. Imported and warranted by

L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, 364 BOWERY, Cor. 4th St.

The celebrated Dr. L. F. COUDRAY'S
AURORA,

to bleach any color of dark hair to a fine GOLDEN BLONDE, without any injury to the hair, at

L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, 364 BOWERY, Cor. 4th St.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

The largest and finest assortment, positively retailed at wholesale prices, at

L. SHAW, 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, 364 BOWERY, Cor. 4th St.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

The most modern styles of coiffures on hand, in great variety. Hair-dressing 50 cents. Combings made up by the newly-invented method, 50 cents per ounce. Old hair taken in exchange.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

We would especially direct attention to our $3, $4, and $5 LADIES' WALKING and DRESS BOOTS, which SURPASS in ELEGANCE and DURABILITY any before sold in this City at the same prices.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BOODOWSKI, NO. 36 WEST 33D ST.—Latest Parisian styles in evening dresses, from $75 upward; Suits, material and silk, from $40 to $75; Silk and Velvet Suits, $85.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.

1876. SPRING. 1876.

WE HAVE NOW ON OUR COUNTERS A PURCHASE OF OVER

2,000 PIECES

OF

FANCY SILKS, STRIPED AND CHECKED.

"CORRECT SPRING STYLES," at 65c., 75c., 85c., and $1.

THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED DURING THE

DULLEST TIMES,

AND ARE VERY MUCH LESS THAN PRICES PAID BY OTHERS AT AUCTION SALES LAST WEEK.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.

AMERICAN SILKS,

BLACK AND COLORED.

100 PIECES 20-INCH COLORED

American Silks,

New Spring Colors,
WARRANTED TO WEAR,
AND NOT TO SPOT WITH WATER.

SOLE RETAILERS IN NEW-YORK FOR
THE CELEBRATED
CHENEY BROS.

Black & Colored Silks

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, IN THEIR

LADIES'

FURNISHING DEPT.,

100 Paris and Berlin Cloaks,

THE BALANCE OF THEIR FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, AT

$18 Each. Former Price, $35.

WE WILL ALSO OFFER 300 LONG AND SHORT HIGH-NECK

INFANTS' SLIPS,

Handsomely Trimmed, at $2 75, $3 75, and $4, A reduction of FIFTY PER CENT. on our regular prices.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

Night Dresses, Chemises,
Drawers, &c., &c.,

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, AT

A Great Reduction in Prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW IMPORTATION OF

INDIA

Camel's Hair Shawls,

Among which are a few CHOICE DESIGNS at $100, equal in quality and better in coloring than those RECENTLY SOLD AT $250.

OTHER GRADES EQUALLY LOW, from $65 upward.

HANDSOME STELLA SHAWLS,

FROM $30 UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL THE BEST MAKES OF

Housekeeping Linens and Domestics,
Barnsley Damask, and Richardson's

SHIRTING AND PILLOW CASE LINENS,

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Huckaback Towels, 40 in. long, $2 per doz., worth $3 50.
Large Double Damask Napkins, $3 75 per doz., worth $6.
Linen Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, $1, worth $1 40.

DOMESTIC

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS

IN ALL THE WELL-KNOWN BRANDS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Hotel and House Keepers about to refurnish will find it to their advantage to call and examine.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, THEIR STOCK OF

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls,

IN NEW DESIGNS AND CHOICE COLORINGS, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

REDUCED FROM $200 TO $150.
REDUCED FROM $225 TO $150.
REDUCED FROM $350 TO $175.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DELHI AND JUMNA SHAWLS,

SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGE WEAR,
AT $15; FORMER PRICE, $33.
AT $23; FORMER PRICE, $40.
AT $30; FORMER PRICE, $50.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK and SCARLET STELLA SHAWLS, at $25, worth $40.

Several large invoices SPRING FANCY SHAWLS, including FRENCH, BERLIN, ENGLISH, and PAISLEY; all the newest shades,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

REMOVAL.

WM. JACKSON, OF NO. 729 BROADWAY HAS LEASED PREMISES, NO. 777 BROADWAY, WHICH ARE ABOUT TO UNDERGO EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS. WHEN COMPLETED WILL BE OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF BLACK GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. THE PRESENT STOCK IS CLOSING OUT AT A GREAT

SACRIFICE.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. Griffith & Co., No. 40 Vesey st.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A correspondent calls our attention to the large quantities of diseased game which are constantly sent to this market. There is no doubt that the complaint is well founded. Even when the game is in a sound condition when it arrives here, the absence of all proper care of it soon turns it into unwholesome food. It is thrown into a large ice-house, and lies there for weeks together with meat, vegetables, and all sorts of other articles heaped in with it. It becomes sodden with the damp, half decompo ed, and is entirely deprived of its natural flavor. Any of our readers who have eaten a partridge after it has been recently killed, and then tasted one of our "store" partridges, will readily understand the evils caused by the present system pursued in our markets. Somewhere near the first week of last December, we happened to ask a dealer whether the canvass-back ducks were in good condition. "As good as they will be all through the Winter," said he, with a peculiar smile. "What do you mean by that?" we asked. "Well," he replied, "the fact is that most of the ducks which we depend on for the Winter are here now. Others will come along, of course, but we have laid in the greater part of our stock. We keep them in the ice-house, and take them out as we want them." Now what resemblance can a canvas-back duck thus treated have to the same bird when it has been carefully kept a few days—not frozen or sodden with wet, but hung up in a cool and dry place after having been properly "drawn?"

This last point is one of great importance. Much of the game which is sold by our dealers is not "drawn," and consequently is almost entirely spoiled as an article of food. On this subject the letter of the correspondent to whom we have referred above is so much to the purpose that we place it before our readers, and ask their attention to it. There is no market in the world so well supplied with game throughout the Winter season as ours, and it is a great shame that this highly nutritious and valuable food should be ruined, as it now is, by the ignorance or stupidity of those who deal in it.

The following is the letter of our correspondent:

DISEASED GAME AND FOWL.—The constant custom of furnishing this market with the above, and its being used has much to do in producing the diseases of the City. It is impossible for any kind of game or of fowl to remain healthy ten hours after the animal heat has left, unless the whole of the stomach, liver, and intestines are removed, for in this short time decomposition begins, and at once the whole flesh becomes diseased or poisoned. There is no more reason why this should not be dressed than sheep, cattle, hogs, and all other animals brought to this market. There are millions of pounds of what is called second or spoiled classes of these materials sold and consumed by persons not understanding the danger of eating such poisonous materials.

The above clipping is from a recent number of a medical monthly of this City. It expresses facts little known, but of vital importance to the health of the community. It is matter of surprise that our Board of Health has so long permitted the markets of our City to have undressed fowl and game exposed for sale therein. In England, on the Continent, and in New-England, although no legal enactments forbid such sale, custom has created a law which is rigidly enforced, prohibiting the sale of any undressed material not alive.—SALUS.

RECEIPTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

TO COOK SWEET-BREADS—PLAIN.—For every mode of dressing they should be prepared by half boiling and then putting them into cold water. This makes them whiter and thicker and firmer. Dip them in egg and then into bread-crumbs; pepper and salt, and fry in lard; serve with peas or tomatoes. Another way is, after they are par-boiled and cold, to lard them with fat pork; put them into a stew-pan, with some good veal gravy and juice of a small lemon; stew them till quite tender, and just before serving thicken with flour and butter; serve with the gravy; garnish with sliced lemon.—C. F. W.

VEAL CHEESE.—Take a shoulder of veal, take out the bone, cut it in small pieces, with just water enough to cover it; stew until tender; take out all pieces of gristle; mince it fine, and return to the liquor it was boiled in; then add one pound of cold boiled pork chopped fine, one tablespoon of salt, one teaspoon each of pepper and mace, some sweet herbs, and two well-beaten eggs; put all into an earthen dish, with a plate on the top, and bake one hour; to be eaten cold.—ENID.

HOMINY FRITTERS.—Two full teacups of cold boiled hominy, add to it one scant teacup of sweet milk and a little salt, stir till smooth, then add four tablespoonfuls of flour and one egg, beat the yolk and white separately, adding the white last. Have ready a pan with hot butter and lard (half of each,) drop the batter in by spoonfuls and fry a light brown.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Take cold stewed tomatoes well seasoned, add to them sufficient rolled cracker to enable you to form into cakes, fry in butter to a light brown. Fresh tomatoes sliced and rolled in fine cracker crumbs (first salting them) and fried in the same manner are very nice.—Mrs. H.

DIRECTIONS TO BOIL PUDDINGS.—To prepare a pudding bag, sew firmly strong canvas in the shape of a sugar loaf, sew within four inches of the top a strong string. Before putting in the pudding dip the bag in boiling water, turn the bag on the wrong side, and dredge it well with flour. Have ready a pot of water boiling hard; put in the pudding, allow room for swelling, and tie firmly. Turn a plate in the bottom of the pot, and be sure that there is enough boiling water to completely cover it. Keep the tea-kettle boiling all the while the pudding is in the pot, and fill up often. Fifteen minutes after the pudding is put in turn it over in the pot.—ANNA.

FRENCH ROLLS.—One pint of milk, one small cup of home-made yeast, (you can try the bakers',) flour enough to make a stiff batter, raise over night, in the morning add one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, and flour enough to make it stiff to roll. Mix it well and let it rise, then knead it again, (to make it fine and white,) roll out, cut with a round tin and fold over, put them in a pan and cover very close. Set them in a warm place until they are very light, bake quickly, and you will have delicious rolls.—YONKERS.

PLAIN PLUM PUDDING.—Three teacups of flour, one of milk, one of molasses, one of chopped suet, one of raisins, and a little salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one of cinnamon, one of nutmegs, and one of cloves. Boil or steam three or four hours. Excellent.—GRANDMOTHER.

SPICE NUTS.—Six pounds of flour, one and a half pounds sugar, one and a half pints molasses, one ounce cardamom seeds beaten in a mortar, one and a half pounds butter and lard mixed, five teaspoonfuls yeast powder. Heat the shortening, sugar, and molasses together, let cool, then mix with the other ingredients. Roll into long strips and cut into cakes about an inch long.

A GOOD WAY TO PREPARE VEAL LEFT OVER FROM DINNER.—Cut in small thin slices, peel and chop two medium-sized onions, fry in a small piece of butter to a light brown, add a dessertspoonful of flour, then the gravy, if there was any left from dinner, add the meat to this gravy, and just heat through. Serve immediately.

SNOW PUDDING.—If there should be a fall of snow this Winter, some of your readers may like to try this receipt. Where cold, dry, fresh-fallen snow is used it gives a lightness to the cakes all its own; no amount of beating can rival it. Make a stiff batter with four ounces of flour, one-fourth pint of milk, or more if required, a little grated nutmeg, and a pinch of salt. Divide the batter into any number of pan-cakes, and add three large spoonfuls of snow to each. Fry lightly in very good butter, and serve quickly. The pan-cakes should be about the size of a soup-plate for the indicated quantity of snow.—L.

RUSK.—One tea-cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one egg, one bowl of milk or water, one-third cup of yeast. Mix stiff with a sponge over night, make out on pans in the morning; raise the second time.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—Five eggs, beat whites separately, three cups granulated sugar, one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, a pinch salt. Beat the butter, sugar, and yolks of the eggs to a cream; mix the soda in the milk, and cream tartar in the flour, add the whites of the eggs just before the flour. Bake in jelly-cake tins, browning lightly. Take the white of one egg, a little sugar and water, beat together and with a knife spread over the top of each cake, grate one cocoanut and mix it with sugar, sprinkle it over the cakes, and pile them one on top of the other, finishing the top in the same way. This is delicious with ice cream.—E.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Soak one-half teacupful of tapioca over night. In the morning scald one pint of milk, stir the yolks of one or two eggs with one-half a cup of sugar. Put this mixture into the scalded milk and stir until thick. Flavor to taste. Beat the whites of the eggs to a froth and stir into the pudding when cold.—BOSTON WOMAN.

LEMON CAKE.—One cup butter, three cups sugar, four cups flour, one cup milk, five eggs, one teaspoonful soda, juice and rind of one lemon.—HELEN.

NEWPORT OR LUNCH CAKE.—One quart sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar mixed through it, one-half a cup of sugar, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of lard, one cup of sweet milk, lastly dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in a little hot water; mix and bake in a hot oven from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

BAVARIAN CREAM.—Dissolve half a package of Cox's gelatine in one quart of boiling milk, stir until it is dissolved, then add a pint of cream and sweeten to taste. Add three tablespoonfuls of extract of vanilla. Let it cool a little, stirring it occasionally, then put it into custard cups, or in a mold, and leave it in a cold place till ready to use. If made at 3 it will thicken in time for a 6 o'clock dinner.—C. F. W.

BAKED CUSTARD.—Pour a quart of hot milk over five well-beaten eggs. Add a teaspoonful of butter. Season with vanilla, rose water, or nutmeg, and sweeten to taste. Bake in cups or pudding dish.—C. F. W.

"HOME PYRAMID OF KISSES."—Make a pasteboard frame, and stick the kisses together as fast as they come from the oven; as soon as cold, or just before using, remove the form carefully.—ANNA.

TO RESTORE VELVET.—Where velvet has been crushed, hold the wrong side over a basin of quite boiling water, and the pile will gradually rise. Do not lose patience, for it takes a considerable time, but the result is marvelous.

TO RENOVATE BLACK SILK.—Two ounces soap bark (to be had at any drug store) soaked over night in one quart of rain-water. Pour off the water from the bark in the morning and sponge the silk thoroughly on both sides, and hang smoothly on a clothes-horse to dry. Do not iron. Old and soiled black silks have been made to look somewhere approaching to newness and more than respectable by this process.—N. N. J.

QUESTIONS.

I have tried many of the "household receipts" and find them excellent. Could some one tell me how to prepare salmon nicely, and how to make a dish called salmagundi? I believe it is made of onions and mackerel.—A. M. S.

Will some one please send me a receipt for some good pop-corn balls, and also a good cocoanut-cake receipt? Will some one of your valuable contributers kindly give me the receipt for shirred eggs, boiled apple dumplings, and apple tapioca pudding, and oblige.—M. J.

Please give me a receipt how to make a first-class prepared or liquid glue. Also, how to make a filling for black walnut picture molding, and how to polish the same?—A. F.

Is there any known way of deodorizing the breath after an indulgence in onions?—AN AFFLICTED WIFE, *who does not eat them.*

Can you or any of your readers furnish a remedy or method by which a child may be cured of biting the nails? If so, please publish it, and you will receive the thanks of a patience-tried mother.—A. G. S.

Can some one send me a good receipt for veal sausage? Ought the meat to be cooked?—A. C. S.

Will you please send me a receipt for chicken salad, plain; not too much fancy stuff, but the old fashioned kind?—AUNT LUCY.

Will some one please tell me how to clean black cashmere dresses? I have tried benzine and hartshorn, but to no avail.—ELIZA.

ANSWERS.

GENUINE SCOTCH CAKE.—Flour, one and a half pounds; powdered sugar, three-fourth pound; butter, three-fourth pound; lard, one-fourth pound. Warm your flour and sugar together, then whip butter and lard to a cream, and mix with the flour and sugar. It will be in crumbs, which must be pressed together with the hands into small cakes and laid on a paper (without buttering) on a sheet tin. Sprinkle a few comfits on top before baking. This receipt was brought from Edinburgh by my grandmother sixty years ago.—JEANNIE.

SCOTCH SHORT BREAD.—Two pounds flour, one pound butter, one-quarter of a pound loaf sugar, half an ounce of caraway seeds, one ounce sweet almonds, a few strips of citron or candied orange peel. Make a smooth paste, divide into six parts about one inch thick; put each in separate paper, pinch the edges on all sides, and ornament the top with the candied peel, citron, and little sugar comfits.—RIDGEWOOD.

CURRIED FOWL A L'INDIENNE.—One fowl, one pint stock, three dessertspoonfuls of curry powder, six onions, four ounces butter, one gill milk, three tomatoes, three cloves of garlic, half a lemon, one ounce raisins, weighed before stoning. Rub curry the day before to a paste with a little milk, adding the rest by degrees; let simmer very slowly next day; fry onions, garlic, tomatoes, sliced, in butter, then fry pieces of fowl brown; put all to stew half an hour—except the lemon—and add that last before seasoning.—RIDGEWOOD.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.—Take about ten pounds of shin of beef, cut it into small pieces and fry the lean parts a light brown; put the rest of the beef (*i. e.* the fat part) into a stew-pan with boiling water, and stew it for eight hours, with a bunch of sweet herbs and two onions; when cold take off the fat. Then get half a calf's head with the skin on, half boil it, and cut it into small square pieces and put them, with the lean beef and the soup, into the same pot, and let them stew altogether till quite tender. Thicken it with a very little flour; add a little pounded mace and cloves, and a grate of nutmeg, two spoonfuls of mushroom catsup, and pepper and salt to taste. A wineglass of sherry or white wine improves it. It should be served with egg-balls and lemon.—L.

PUDDING SAUCES—HARD SAUCE.—Beat one-quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, add gradually one pound of white sugar, one wineglass brandy, and half a small nutmeg. Beat until light and white, and then pile up in a pyramid. Set it on ice or a cool place.

LIQUID OR SOFT SAUCE.—One cup and a half of sugar, one-half a cup of butter, and yolk of one egg beaten together; add the well-beaten white of the eggs with a teaspoonful of butter, the same of wine and boiling water.—RIDGEWOOD.

WAFFLES.—Beat carefully into one quart of flour one quart of sweet milk, one cup of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a scant half cup of good home-made yeast. When raised add two eggs well beaten, and let the batter rise half an hour longer. Bake as soon as light in hot greased waffle-irons. Waffles are much better made with yeast than with soda and cream-tartar, or any yeast powder.—A. C. S.

SOFT BREAKFAST WAFFLES.—One quart of milk, one pound of flour, half pound of butter, five eggs, two tablespoons of yeast. Mix them over night and bake in the morning.—IUNS.

RICE WAFFLES.—One gill of rice, three gills of flour, one ounce of butter, three eggs, a little salt. Boil the rice until tender, add the butter, flour, salt and yolks of the eggs, (previously beaten light,) after which the mixture must be beaten very hard. Have the whites of the eggs very light, stir in gently; then ready for baking. Butter; serve on heated plates.—L. L. L.

PUMPKIN PUDDING.—Pear the pumpkin and put it down to stew, strain it through a colander; two pounds of pumpkin to one pound of butter, one pound of sugar, and eight eggs; beat to a froth; one wine-glass of brandy, half wine-glass of rose-water, one teaspoonful of mace, cinnamon, and nutmeg all together.

RECEIPT FOR CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—First, line your molds with sponge lady-fingers; you can get them at any bakery, and, if fresh, are very nice and save much trouble. Pack them around the sides of the mold, which should be about as deep as the fingers are long, so that they will keep in place firmly. Second, pour a teacup of boiling water over one-half box gelatine and dissolve it thoroughly and leave in a warm place until ready for it, but don't keep it boiling, only warm. Then take one pint of thick cream from the ice, stir it until it thickens, then pour in briskly the gelatine, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, the whites of seven eggs beaten to a froth, and one teacup of powdered sugar; fill the molds to the top of the lady-fingers and put in a cool place. This will fill two good-sized molds and is delicious.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.—Sometimes flour (dry) rubbed in and repeated will be efficacious; but I have never found fuller's earth to fail. Mix it in a paste and spread it on (with a knife) wet; cover it over with a cloth or paper pinned over to prevent tracking it around; leave on a day or two; if not then removed renew the supply, and scrape carefully off when the grease is removed.—RIDGEWOOD.

"C.'s" wife can remove grease-spots from carpet with potter's clay, wet with cold water to a thick paste, and spread on the carpet with several thicknesses of heavy brown paper tacked over it; to be left a week and then brushed off. If not entirely removed, apply again. It never fails when properly used.—J. F. D.

RECEIPT FOR SOUTHERN EGG-NOGG.—Beat thoroughly the yolks of eight eggs, with one pound of granulated sugar; with which mix one-half gallon of fresh, rich milk; then pour upon it, very slowly, stirring the eggs and milk briskly, a pint and a half of best Jamaica rum; if not sweet enough, add more sugar; have ready the whites of the eggs, beaten to a froth, with a little pulverized sugar; stir in about one-half; put the other on top; place it on ice. This is first-class Virginia egg-nogg.—ALEXANDRIA.

ANOTHER.—Take the yolks of twenty-four eggs and two pounds of granulated sugar; mix and beat well together until they become perfectly light; pour upon same one pint of Jamaica spirits, and one pint of brandy, and let the whole stand about ten minutes, then stir well together; add one gallon of cream or milk; beat the whites of the twenty-four eggs to a stiff froth; stir into the whole and add one finely-grated nutmeg. This receipt is for one gallon of milk, and to be good, use the best ingredients.—SOUTHERN LADY.

HASH.—Take cold pieces of beef that have been left over, and chop them fine; then add cold boiled potatoes chopped fine; add pepper and salt and a little warm water; put all in a frying-pan and cook slowly for twenty minutes.—AUNT LUCY.

MILK TOAST.—One quart milk; when it comes to a boil thicken with one table-spoonful corn starch; add salt. Toast the bread a light brown; butter each slice, and put layers of toast in a covered dish, and pour on the thickened milk; then more toast and milk, and so on till the dish is full; cover and let stand five minutes, and serve. This receipt has been used by many, and pronounced delicious.—G. E. A.

MUFFINS.—A pint of sour milk, two eggs, a lump of butter half as large as an egg, a small teaspoon of soda; bake in gem pans in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

MERINGUE KISSES.—Beat whites of four eggs until they stand alone; then beat in gradually one pound of fine white sugar, a teaspoonful at a time; add eight drops of essence of lemon, beating the whole very hard; lay a sheet of wet paper on the bottom of the pan; drop on in size to suit taste a little jelly, after putting on a little of the egg mixture first, under the jelly; then with a large spoon pile on the meringue over each lump of jelly to cover it entirely; drop on as smoothly as possible to make a good shape; set them in a cool oven; when slightly colored they are done; then take them out, and place them bottoms together; lay lightly on a sieve, and dry in a cool oven until the two bottoms stick and the two form a ball.—RIDGEWOOD.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.

The Boston *Transcript* says that a meteor of great brilliancy was seen in the south-eastern heavens on Saturday evening 5th inst., at 10:03, moving from east to south, and in a line the continuation of which would strike the horizon at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The moon was unobscured at the time, and the snow-clad earth helped to make the earth almost as light as day; yet, notwithstanding this, the meteor gleamed forth with a splendor putting to utter shame all terrestrial pyrotechnics. A shaft of golden light was seen to shoot athwart the sky; after traversing a path which might have consumed a second in time, the erratic body relaxed its speed gradually, until it had become motionless; in an instant it burst into a shower of crimson and emerald brilliants, which descended in a luminous rain until they were extinguished.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Nicholas Duffy was elected Captain of Company, I, Sixty-ninth Regiment last Thursday night.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will give its fifth band concert at the armory, in Clermont avenue, next Saturday evening.

The following officers have been chosen as a court-martial in the Third Brigade; Lieut. Col. Oscar Ryder, of the Seventh Regiment, President; Major Davenport, Eighth Regiment, and Capt. Varian, Aid de Camp.

Company A, Ninth Regiment, will hold its second musical and literary entertainment at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. An election for Major will take place in this command to-morrow night.

An interesting rifle match was contested between teams of six from the Rochester and Syracuse Rifle Clubs at Syracuse last Friday afternoon, resulting in a "tie" upon the score of 381 out of a possible 450 points. The match was decided in favor of the Rochester team, as the Syracuse team had made four "missos."

Company G, Fifth Regiment, will hold its annual ball at Goering's Harmonic Rooms, on Wednesday, March 1. The field music of this command will give an exhibition drill at the Germania Assembly Rooms next Wednesday evening. First Lieut. Ottman Wend, of Company E, and Second Lieut. Ernest Mayer, of Company A, have resigned.

The twelfth annual ball will be given by the members of the late Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Capt. James Douglass, commanding, at Irving Hall, on next Thursday evening. As this will be the last ball given by a company of the Eighty-fourth, it is probable that the attendance will exceed that of all former reunions of this company.

Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, will give a promenade concert and hop at the regimental armory on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Lieut. E. H. Mosely, of Company G, has tendered his resignation. Sergt. J. C. Hanan, of Company E, and Corporal Henry B. May, of Company A, have received their warrants. The resignation of Lieut. George B. Squires, of Company G, has been accepted.

The resignation of Brig. Gen. Meserole, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has finally been accepted by the Commander in Chief. In the order of acceptance Adjt. Gen. Townsend says: "In the retirement of Gen. Meserole the National Guard loses one of its very best officers, and one who will carry with him in private life the proud distinction of having during over twenty years' service filled almost every position, from that of private to his present office, with ability, honor, and marked success."

At First Division Head-quarters, commissions have been received for the following officers: Capt. James C. Abrams, First Lieut. Edward L. Nicoll, and Second Lieut. J. L. Price, Seventh Regiment; Lieut. Col. F. A. Schilling, First Lieut. W. H. Carman, Second Lieut. E. S. Bennett, of the Eighth Regiment. The resignations of the following officers have been accepted: Col. John Fowler, Jr., Judge Advocate, First Division; Major Edward Duffy, and First Lieut. H. S. Mulleda, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; First Lieut. Charles E. Perry, Twelfth Regiment.

The Board of Directors of the Third Division Rifle Association, Albany, held a meeting on the 5th inst. to adopt measures toward procuring a rifle range. Among the proposed sites, one was accepted which is situated about eight miles from Albany, directly on the line of the New-York Central Railroad, and consequently easy of access. The tract contains about sixty acres, and is 1,000 yards long by 500 in width. A committee was appointed empowered to buy or lease the premises, as may be deemed most expedient, and upon the conveyance of the deed work will at once be commenced to prepare a range in time for an early meeting next Spring.

The First Troop, "Washington Greys," Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, will celebrate its forty-third anniversary at the armory, corner of Forty-fifth street and Broadway, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst. At a meeting of the troop last Thursday evening, Corp. M. Timmer was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant, vice Rozell resigned. We would respectfully inform our correspondent in this command, that our figures stating the highest percentage of rifle practice among the cavalry organizations were obtained from the report promulgated from General Headquarters, and until a corrected order has been issued, we decline to make any unofficial correction.

Company B, Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Charles Oberley, commanding, will hold a "calico" hop at the Bowery Garden, No. 113 Bowery, on Tuesday the 29th inst., commencing at 8 P. M. Commissions have been received by Second Lieuts. John Fuchsins, Nicholas Narvesen, and Henry Vanderwyck. Companies A and F of this command will be consolidated, retaining the letter A, and the following officers: Capt. Julius Wohliebe, First Lieut. Frederick W. Lade, and Second Lieut. Henry Vanderwyck. Companies G and K will also be consolidated as Company G, with the following officers: Capt. Charles F. Baidenecker, First Lieut. F. C. Beyer.

The Twelfth Regiment will hold a social reunion at its armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, next Wednesday evening. George D. Hart was elected Second Lieutenant of Company F last Wednesday evening. Capt. John Munro and Lieut. David E. Vannet, of the late Seventy-ninth Regiment, were elected Captain and First Lieutenant of Company I last Thursday night. The following non-commissioned officers were elected in the same company: First Sergeant, N. D. Herder Clark; Sergeants, Robert E. Malloy, Edwin Bell, Jared D. Irwin, James McKay; Corporals, David Thom, S. J. Cowan, Richard Smith, and John J. Ross. The new company have already enrolled seventy-eight men.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has declared the Brigade Examining Board dissolved, and has appointed the following officers as a new board, to convene on Wednesday, March 8: Col. Frederick Unbekant, of the Eleventh Regiment, President; Lieut. Col. M. B. L. Montgomery, Ninth Regiment, and Major E. A. McAlpine, of the Seventy-first Regiment. A brigade court-martial has been ordered to convene on Wednesday, March 1, at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment. The following officers will compose the court: Col. Richard Vose, of the Seventy-first Regiment, President; Lieut. Col. Montgomery, of the Ninth, and Major Albert Stewart, of the Eleventh; Lieut. Col. King, Judge Advocate.

At a meeting of Howitzer Battery, Artillery, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: First Sergeant, W. B. Simons; Fourth Sergeant, Theodore McIntyre; Fifth Sergeant, F. E. Tower; Corporals, E. J. Whitlock, Frank Sperry, and W. W. Harold. The following members having served their terms, and received an honorable discharge, were elected honorary members last Monday night: Brevet Second Lieut. A. G. Jenkins, Quartermaster Sergt. J. St. F. Ellison, and Privates E. J. Anthony, John Miller, Charles B. Myers, James Pettiner, and Edward Haas. A platoon from this battery will fire a salute of 100 guns at Fort Greene at sunrise on Washington's Birthday. It has been decided to rechristian the battery, "Gatling" Battery.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. J. G. Story, commanding, held its regular monthly meeting at the armory last Monday evening. The following non-commissioned officers were elected: Sergt. William T. Sharpe, First Sergeant, vice Allen, promoted; Corp. James T. Allen, Sergeant, vice Sharpe, promoted. On the same occasion, Second Lieut. Abram Allen, Jr., was presented with a regulation dress sword, with belts, straps, and overcoat strings. Company C, Capt. T. Jefferson Stevens, commanding, will hold an election to fill the vacancies of First Sergeant and Corporal. Capt. Stevens says he hopes that in designating candidates for the foregoing offices, members "will consider only the interests of their company, regardless of individual claims, always bearing in mind that among Corporals Sergeants are sought, and from Sergeants are chosen the commissioned officers."

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted at General Head-quarters during the month of January: Capts. A. L. Whitelaw and J. Penberthy, and First Lieuts. W. J. Douglass and T. Davis, Eighth Regiment; Capts. Jacob Munzel, Otto Heinzmann, William Brandis, and G. E. Kasmire, Eleventh Regiment; First Lieut. T. D. Rich, Twelfth Regiment; First Lieut. B. F. Watson and Second Lieut. H. D. Dumont, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. L. Hallen and First Lieuts. H. De Maziere and W. C. Booth, Fourteenth Regiment; Capt. W. J. Harding, Twenty-second Regiment; First Lieut. W. H. Bourdette, Twenty-third Regiment; First Lieut. Joseph Seitz and Capt. George Ross, Thirty-second Regiment; First Lieut. George B. Squires, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. Albert Marrer, Fifty-fifth Regiment.

The reception given to Mr. C. S. Grafulla by the Seventh Regiment last Tuesday night, was a deserving testimonial to a worthy officer. Mr. Grafulla came to this City in 1839, and soon after his arrival assumed the leadership of the celebrated band attached to what was then the Twenty-seventh Regiment, (now the Seventh.) About that time he composed the well-known "Swell" quickstep, which wast dedicated to the "Eighth" Company, Seventh Regiment. He remained with the band in that capacity until 1844. During this time his name became somewhat famous through the introduction by him of a new style of military music, in which his success was so great that he had the patronage of nearly if not quite all the bands in the country in furnishing them with his new pieces. Indeed, so great was his success in this line that he found it more profitable than the leadership of the band, and accordingly left it and continued the profession of furnishing music to the different bands throughout the country until the year 1860, when he was engaged to organize the present Seventh Regiment band, with which his name has since been prominently associated. He was with the regiment in its several campaigns during the war in 1861-2-3, and has rarely if ever missed a regimental parade.

The following officers have been commissioned in the several regiments in the First and Second Divisions during the month of January: Capt. Herman Oelrichs, Ordnance Officer, First Brigade; First Lieut. Louis Gerner, Fifth Regiment; First Lieut. A. L. Whitelaw, Eighth Regiment; First Lieuts. R. A. Britton and M. B. Herts and Second Lieut. Charles Housman, Ninth Regiment; First Lieuts. Abe H. Herts and Jethro Mosher, Twelfth Regiment; Major W. R. Syme, Thirteenth Regiment; First Lieut. H. Henneberger, Twenty-second Regiment; Capt. Darius Ferry, Jr., First Lieut. W. J. Cowing, and Second Lieuts. E. W. Burd and A. Allen, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment; Lieut. Col. W. H. Brownell, Major G. C. Bradley, Capt. A. G. Brown, and First Lieut. E. F. Gavler, Forty-seventh Regiment; First Lieut. John Bayer and Second Lieuts. G. P. P. Moody and F. Schoennagel, Fifty-fifth Regiment; First Lieut. S. G. Blakly and Second Lieut. E. Warner, Seventy-first Regiment; Major K. F. Maclennan and Capt. P. M. Allan, Seventy-ninth Regiment; First Lieut. B. Bradshaw, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, held a reception at the armory last Monday evening. Notwithstanding its proximity to the last entertainment and the grand regimental reception proposed for the 22d inst., the officers were well satisfied with the result. This command has been ordered to assemble in full uniform, with shakos and pompons, at the Rink, on Third avenue, near Sixty-fourth street, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 7:30 P. M., for review by Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar. The ceremonies of dress parade, guard mounting, and presentation of "marksmen's" badges will take place on the same evening. Twenty-four men have qualified to wear marksmen's badges, of which seven are commissioned, and eight non-commissioned officers, and the remainder privates. Capt. Amos L. See has been detailed officer of the day, and Lieut. Imlay, officer of the guard. In the ceremony of guard mounting, Capt. M. L. Vantine will act as officer of the day, and Lieuts. Milne and Perry officers of the guard. If the guard details have not become rusty from want of practice, the ceremony of "guard mounting" will prove to be one of the most interesting events of the evening.

Company K, Twenty-second Regiment established a claim as the pioneer company, by appearing in the new full dress uniform last Thursday night at the armory. The company paraded twenty-eight files, comprising in all about sixty men. After a very handsome drill the company was formally inspected by Lieut. Col. John T. Camp. The armory was crowded with spectators representing the Twenty-second and other regiments, who desired to make a personal inspection of the new dress. Many of the members of the regiment who objected to the white coats, have withdrawn their objection, as it has been ascertained that they can be washed with as much ease, and as little injury as a linen duster. Companies A and G will contest for the marksmans championship, at the regimental armory on Friday evening, the 25th inst. Each company will be represented by a team of ten; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; ten scoring, without previous sighting shots. Company A will shortly hold an election for Captain to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Styles. Adjt. John Waydell, formerly a member of this company, who held the offices of Second and First Lieutenant, successively, until appointed to his present position, is the favorite candidate, and although the Adjutant will not promise to accept the office, we hope Company A will not take "no" as an answer. Capt. Charles G. Topping, of Company C, has resigned. Second Lieut. Robert Lepper has been elected First Lieutenant, and Henry Rowedder Second Lieutenant, of Company G. First Lieut. W. P. Bogert, of Company B, has resigned. Second Lieut. W. M. Fanning, of the Twelfth Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company C.

PISTOLS AT THE OPERA.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF NEW-ORLEANS ATTEMPT TO SETTLE A DISPUTE DURING THE INTERMISSION—ONE OF THEM WOUNDED.

New-Orleans papers give an account of an encounter between two young men of that city on Tuesday night last, at the door of the Opera-house. The parties were François Rancé, a son of Dr. Rancé, and Edgar Bouligny, a son of the late Dominique Bouligny, Esq. The *Picayune* says that ill-feeling has existed between young Bouligny and two of the younger brothers of Rancé, and that a rencontre took place between him and one of the brothers during the afternoon, in which Rancé was considerably worsted. The news of this rencontre was conveyed to François Rancé. After the conclusion of the vaudeville of "Un Tigre de Bengale," the opening piece of the night's performance, Rancé, who was standing at the bottom of the stairs, approached young Bouligny just as the latter reached the lower landing. Rancé said to Bouligny, "Your name, I believe, is Edgar Bouligny." Upon the latter replying that it was, the former struck him in the face. Instantly young Bouligny drew his revolver and fired, the ball striking young Rancé in the abdomen. After firing this one shot, young Bouligny turned and went back up the steps and into the Opera-house. As he went up, however, making his way through the descending crowd, young Rancé drew his revolver and fired three shots at him, which, by nothing short of a miracle, as it were, failed to touch any one. Young Rancé was arrested and taken to the Second Precinct Station, where it was discovered that the ball from Bouligny's pistol had taken effect in his abdomen. Bonds having been signed for his appearance to answer, he was sent home to his father's residence. After young Bouligny went back into the Opera-house, and learned that his shot had taken effect, he surrendered himself to Judge Staes, and was turned over to Capt. Lawler, who allowed him to remain long enough to accompany home some of the members of his family who were at the Opera-house under his charge. His friends were very active in endeavoring to obtain a certificate from young Rancé's attending physician that the wound was not serious in its character, so that Bouligny might be admitted to bail. Neither of the young gentlemen is yet of age.

KIT CARSON'S GRAVE.

With pardonable warmth the Denver, (Col.,) *Rocky Mountain Herald* says: "Old Zack Taylor, who chiefly saved Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to the Union by his brave efforts as a chieftain in the Mexican war almost a generation ago, and who, as President of the United States, quit the office 'poor but honest,' now lies buried on his Texas heath, without a tombstone to his memory, through the twenty years last past. And as for Kit Carson, that grand old path-finder who showed and told Tom Benton, Fremont, and the Government all they ever knew about this trans-Missouri empire—he who as a frontiersman, Indian fighter, and pacificator, explorer, and, latterly, General of Volunteers, deserved immeasurably of our New West, he, we regret to acknowledge, now lies chucked away in a coyote patch, under the shade of a couple of cotton-woods, on the Arkansas, (Southern Colorado,) without even a piece of picket-railing to protect his grave from the prowling wolves, or even a pencil-mark on a shingle for a head-stone, to tell the traveler that Kit Carson sleeps beneath it. Thus has his grave been allowed to stand, near the public roadside, unprotected and unlettered, ever since his sudden death there in 1868, to the shame of not only Southern Colorado, but of all Colorado and New-Mexico also, including the Legislatures of the two Territories who are alike ignominiously at fault for it. Valor and fame have few incentives when the bones of such pioneers of bravery as old 'Rough and Ready' and Kit Carson are allowed to lie bleaching above ground, while many mere scalawags of the period are honored with monuments to their chance achievements."

NAVAL FESTIVITIES AT PORT ROYAL.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* has a telegram from Port Royal, 8th inst., which says: "The fête aboard of the United States steamer Swatara, which took place to-day, was a brilliant affair. As soon as the officers of the fleet determined to give the reception they issued a large number of invitations, and they had to-day about seven hundred visitors, most of whom came over from Augusta, Charleston, and Savannah. The unobtrusive courtesy and unflagging attention of the entertainers were such as characterize United States Navy officers everywhere, and have given them an enviable reputation. The Swatara was beautifully decorated, and, despite the lowering weather, the fête was completely successful. In one respect Port Royal would, by its very advantages, be a bad place for a naval station. The depth of the water is such that the heavy iron-clads of Spain could walk in at any time without asking leave. The following vessels are now here: The Congress, carrying fourteen guns on the gun deck and two on the spar deck; the Swatara, eight guns; the Ossipee, eight guns; the Pawnee, the store or hospital ship, no guns, and the monitor Dictator, two guns."

LEE AND LONGSTREET.

A letter from Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee has been called out by that of Gen. Longstreet, written to his uncle July 24, 1863, and saying that the battle of Gettysburg was not fought as he "would have had it." Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee says: "Longstreet's letter to his uncle is first-rate in temper and tone, if it is genuine, and only given to the public in his self-defense. His splendid corps is encamped in the hearts of all true Southerners. His own courage and soldierly wisdom during the war were of the highest order. If he had a different plan to fight Gettysburg upon, and it was given to Gen. Lee before the battle, and Gen. Lee had written since regretting he had not adopted it, I am one of those who are desirous to give him all the credit for military sagacity Gen. Lee himself, (if all this be true,) was willing to confer, but in common with an army of Confederates, I ask for all the facts in the case, and especially the whole of the letter said to have been written in January, 1864, and of which only one short sentence has been published."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$31,000 D. of C.3.65s. 73	500 North-western... 43⅝
4,000 do......s3. 73	900 do........ 43½
5,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 83¼	900 do........ 43⅜
5,000 do........ 83½	1500 do........ 43½
5,000 U. Pac. 1st.....104⅝	200 North-west. Pf.... 64⅝
100 Erie Railway..s5. 16¾	200 do........ 64½
400 do........ 16⅞	820 do........ 64⅞
31 Del. & Hudson...121	600 do.......b3. 64⅞
400 Western Union...77¼	1400 do........ 64¾
100 do........ 77⅛	200 do.......c. 64¾
100 do........ 77¼	100 do........ 64½
20 do........ 77½	100 Tol. & Wab........ 6
1100 do........ 77⅛	50 At. & Pac. Pref.... 5⅝
100 do.......c. 77⅜	100 do........ 5½
1100 do........ 77½	300 St. Paul........ 43¼
600 do......b3.. 77⅝	400 do........ 43⅛
600 do........ 77½	1000 do........ 43
100 do.......c. 77⅛	100 do........ 42⅞
100 Harlem........141	200 do........ 42¾
50 do........142	100 do........ 43
100 Pacific Mail.... 36	400 do........ 43⅛
500 do........ 35⅞	100 do.......s3. 43
200 do........ 36	1000 St. Paul Pf.... 79⅛
200 do........ 36⅛	18 do........ 79
150 N. Y. C. & Hud..113¼	100 do........ 79⅛
100 do........113⅜	200 do.......c. 79¾
116 do........113½	200 do........ 79½
200 Michigan Cen.... 60¾	200 do........ 79⅝
200 do......b3. 61	400 do........ 79¾
25 do........ 60⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 20
45 do........ 60¾	150 do........ 20⅛
500 Lake Shore........ 66⅜	100 do........ 20
100 do........ 66¼	200 Han.& St.J.Pf.s3. 30
2700 do........ 66⅜	400 do........ 30¼
2800 do........ 66½	800 Ohio & Miss.... 22
600 do......b3. 66⅝	300 do........ 22⅛
300 do........ 66⅜	200 do........ 22¼
100 Pittsburg......c. 93¼	500 do........ 22⅜
100 Rock Island......c.109¼	500 do.......s3. 22¼
1700 do........109½	100 St. L. & Iron M... 25
100 do......b3.109½	200 do........ 25¼
100 Pac. of Mo.... 13¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.....s3.122⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.....b. c.123⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....b.c.117¾	55,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R.......b. c.116⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......119⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.117⅞
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.121¾	2,000 do.......b. c.118
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......120¼	110,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......12.118
46,000 do.......12.120¼	1,000 do........118⅛
10,000 do.......b3.120¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R......b. c.118
	8,500 do........118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ala. 8s, '86... 31	100 Erie Rail....b. c. 17⅛
1,000 Mo. Long bds.102½	100 do.......s10. 17⅛
10,000 N. Y.8.7s,B.R.104½	200 do.......b3. 17¼
10,000 N.C.6soldA&O. 17½	600 do........ 17⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 44½	600 do........ 17½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 42¾	100 do.......b3. 17⅝
25,000 District of Col.	200 do........ 17½
3.65s....... 73	300 do........ 17⅜
1,000 Mo.6s,H. & St.	400 do.......s3. 17¼
Jo. Is. '87s....c.101½	200 do........ 17⅛
5,000 B.C.R.&M.1st. 48	300 Harlem........142
500 Alb. & Sus.3d.101	100 do.......b. c.142
4,000 Le. & W. B. C. 99	100 L. S. & M. S. b. c.c 66⅝
9,000 Mil.& St.P.1st,	300 do........s3. 66⅝
La C. Div........ 99⅜	1000 do........ 66¾
2,000 do........ 99½	3800 do........ 66⅞
11,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F. 88	1000 do........ 67
5,600 M.&S.P.C&MD. 94½	500 do.......b3. 67⅛
3,000 Mor.& Es.C.B.102	500 do........c. 67
1,000 M. & E. 1st,C.107¾	100 do.......s3. 66⅞
6,000 C. & N. W. C..102	100 do.......b3. 67
28,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 90⅜	500 do........ 66⅞
5,000 do......b. c. 90½	1600 do.......s3. 66¾
1,000 C.C.C.& I. 1st.109	100 do.......s3. 66⅝
1,000 Erie 4th.......101	900 do........ 66¾
1,000 Long Dock B.106	400 do.......s3. 66⅞
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103¾	2300 do........ 67
1,000 H.& St.J. 8s,C. 83	350 Ill. Cen.......b. c. 99¼
4,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 98¾	100 do........ 99⅜
1,000 do........ 98½	300 D., L. & W..b. c.117
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 78½	45 do........117¼
4,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.107	100 C. & N.W..b. c.s3. 43⅜
5,000 Cent. Pac. 1st,	800 do........ 43⅞
San J. Branch. 94⅝	600 do........ 43½
13,000 do........ 95	50 do........ 43½
6,000 C. P. 1st. Cal.	200 do........ 43¾
& Or. Branch. 92½	100 do........ 43⅜
3,000 West. Pac. B.100	300 do........ 43¼
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.104¾	800 do........ 43½
16,000 do........104½	100 C. & N.W. Pf. b. c. 64⅝
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.101½	10 do........ 65
10,000 Clev.& P. 4th.102⅝	100 do.......s3. 64½
5,000 C.C.& I.C.1st. 53	1000 do........ 64¼
5,000 do.....b. c. 53¼	100 do........ 64½
1,000 T., P.& W. 1st,	100 Cen. of N. J........107¼
Eastern Div... 87	220 do......b. c.107½
1,000 A. & T. H. In. 75	150 do........107¾
30,000 G. W. 2d...b3. 60	100 C. & R. I. b. c. b3.109⅛
10,000 L. & N. C. '98. 91	200 S.L.K.C.&N.P.b.c. 29¼
62 B. & Drov's Bank.135	400 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 43⅛
10 Bank of America.152	100 do.......c. 43⅜
16 St. Nich. Bank..100	600 do.......b3. 43¼
25 D.& H. C.b. c.s3.121¾	600 do........ 43⅛
200 Mar. a. p.... b. c. 9	600 do........ 43¼
100 M. Pf.a.p.b. c.s3. 9	500 do........ 43
200 Q. Min. Co....b. c. 17	300 do........ 42⅞
28 Penn. Coal..b. c.275	300 do........ 42⅞
100 At. & Pac. T.b. c. 20¼	1500 do........ 43
1000 West. Un...b. c. 77⅜	100 do........ 43
300 do........c. 77⅞	400 C.M.&S.P.P.b.c.c. 79¾
1200 do........ 77¾	100 do.......b3. 79⅞
200 do........c. 77¾	300 do........ 79⅝
300 do.......b3. 77¾	200 do........ 79¼
700 do........ 77⅞	100 do........ 79⅛
600 do........ 77½	400 do........ 79
400 do........ 77⅝	100 do........ 78¾
200 do........ 77¾	100 do........ 78
200 Pacific Mail.b. c. 36⅛	100 do........ 78½
300 do........ 36¼	200 do........ 78⅝
100 do........c. 36⅛	300 do........ 78¾
200 do.......s3. 36⅛	200 do........ 79
50 U. S. Ex......s5. 71¼	400 M., K. & T...b. c. 8¾
100 do........b. c. 71	300 do........ 9
56 American Ex.b. c. 64½	5 N.Y.,N.H.&H.bc.c.150½
150 do........ 65	300 St.L.I. M.& S.b.c. 25¼
50 Adams Ex...b. c.111	8 P.,F.W.& C.G.b.c.101¾
45 do........111¼	500 Pac.of Mo.b. c.b3. 14
95 do........111½	600 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 20
50 Wells Far. E.b.c. 89¼	50 H. & St. J.Pf.b. c. 30
150 do........ 89½	100 do........ 30¼
24 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.113⅛	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 22⅜
100 do........113¾	100 do.......b30. 22⅝
50 Mich. Cen...b. c. 61	600 do........ 22⅜
100 do.......b3. 61¼	600 do........ 22⅜
200 do........ 61⅛	100 do.......b3. 22½
270 do........ 61¼	800 do........ 22¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 D.of C. 3.65s.. 72¾	200 North-western.... 43½
16,000 North-west. C.	100 do........ 43⅜
C. G. Bds...b3. 90½	600 do.......b3. 43½
4,500 do.......c. 90½	100 North-west. Pf.... 64½
11,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 83	200 St. Paul.......b3. 43¼
5,000 C.Pac.,C.&O.B 92¾	100 do........ 43¼
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 95⅞	100 St. Paul Pf......c. 79
28 Del. & Hud......121⅛	200 do........ 79⅛
300 Western Union.... 77½	100 Tol.&Wabash.b3. 6
300 do........ 77⅝	500 Ohio & Miss.... 22¼
100 do........ 77¾	100 do.......s3. 22⅛
400 Erie Railway.... 17½	100 do........ 22¼
200 do......b10. 17½	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 20
2200 Lake Shore...b3. 67	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.s3. 30
1000 do........ 66⅞	200 Kan. & Texas.b3. 9
100 do.......c. 66⅞	100 do........ 9
100 St. Louis & I. M... 25¼	100 Kansas Pacific.... 14
200 Pac. R. of Mo.... 14⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mil. & St. P. C.	100 Chic. & N. W..b.c. 43½
S. F.......b.c. 88¼	400 do........ 43⅜
2,000 O. & M.2d.b.c. 78½	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 64⅛
25 Del. & H. Can.b.c.121⅜	200 do........ 64½
195 do........121½	100 Cen. R.of N.J.b.c.107¼
300 W. Un.Tel.b.c.b3. 77⅝	600 Chi. & R. I.b.c.b3.109⅛
500 do........ 77⅝	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 43
600 do........ 77½	600 do........ 43⅜
25 U. S. Ex......b.c. 71¼	100 C.,M&S.P.P.b.c.s3 79
25 Wells-Far.Ex.b.c. 90	1200 do........ 79
100 Amer. Ex......b.c. 64½	400 do........ 78¾
10 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.113⅞	100 Del., Lack. & W.....117¼
100 Erie R......b.c.b3. 17½	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 6
100 do.......b30. 17½	100 do.......b3. 6⅛
100 Mich. Central.b.c. 61⅛	300 O. & Miss..b.c.b3. 22¼
100 do........ 60¾	100 C. C. & I. C.b.c. 5⅛
400 L. Sh. & M. So.b.c. 66⅝	50 Morris & Essex..103⅜
500 do.......s3. 66¾	200 Mo., Kan. & T.b.c. 9¼
100 do.......b3. 66⅞	100 do........ 9
25 Panama......b.c.129	100 S.L.KC&N.P.b.c.b3 30
100 do........130	100 At. & Pac. Pf..b.c. 6⅛
62 Clev. & P.G'd.x-d. 93⅜	200 do........ 6
100 Ill. Central.......99¼	100 Kansas Pac..b.c. 13½
30 do......b.c. 99⅛	100 St. L., I. M.& S.b.c. 25

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	1000 Lake Shore...... 66¾
'67.......122	1000 do........ 66⅝
15,000 Dist.of C.3-65s 72½	300 do.......s3. 66½
10,000 do........ 72⅝	300 do.......s3. 66⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d. 97	900 do........ 66½
4,000 H. & C.Mo.1st. 81	500 do........ 66¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d...102¾	600 do........ 66⅝
104,000 Un. P.1st.b3.105	200 do.......b3. 66⅝
8,000 Mo.,K.&T.S.F.. 52	300 do.......s3. 66½
20 Amer. Ex. Bank.115½	500 do.......b3. 66½
200 Del. & Hudson....121⅞	800 do.......s3. 66⅜
100 West. Union...s3. 77⅜	50 N. J. Central......107¼
100 do........ 77⅛	1000 do........107⅛
100 do.......s3. 77¼	200 St. Paul........ 43
900 do........ 77¼	200 do.......s3. 42⅞
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 89¾	200 do........ 43
100 do........ 89½	100 St Paul Pref...... 78⅞
50 American Ex..... 64⅞	200 do........ 78¾
100 U. S. Express.... 71¾	200 do.......s15. 78⅝
240 do........ 72	100 do........ 78¾
100 do........ 72⅛	100 do.......s3. 78¾
100 do........ 72½	1100 do........ 78½
150 do........ 72¾	100 Tol. & Wab......c. 6⅛
50 do........ 73	200 do........ 6
100 do........ 72⅞	100 do.......b3. 6⅛
600 Pacific Mail.... 36	30 Del., Lack. & W.117½
300 do.......b3. 36	100 do........117¼
200 do........ 35⅞	300 Ohio & Miss.... 22⅛
200 do........ 35¾	300 do.......b3. 22⅛
100 Harlem........143	100 Han. & St.Jo.Pf.b3 30¼
100 Erie R'way....b10. 17⅜	100 do........ 30¼
200 do.......b3. 17½	100 Kan. & Texas.... 9½
100 do........ 17⅜	100 do........ 10
300 do........ 17¼	200 do........ 9⅞
500 North-western.... 43⅜	150 Reno 2d Pref.....105½
100 do.......s3. 43½	24 Morris & Essex..103½
100 do........ 43¼	62 do........103¾
200 North-west. Pf.b3 64⅝	200 St. L. & K. C...... 5
300 do........ 64⅝	300 St. Louis & I. M.b3 25
100 do........ 64½	100 do........ 24½
200 do.......b30. 64½	400 Kansas Pacific.... 14
200 Pac. R. of Mo.... 13¾	100 C., C. & I. C...... 5

SATURDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The bank statement shows an increase in all the items except circulation. The exhibit is favorable and shows a gain in the excess over lawful reserve of $1,210,850. The banks now hold $16,010,575 over lawful requirements.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week, compared with the last:

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.	Differences.
Loans	$266,067,400	$266,556,700	Inc. $489,300
Specie	23,570,800	24,504,600	Inc. 933,800
Legal tenders	47,356,200	47,895,600	Inc. 539,400
Deposits	224,509,100	225,558,500	Inc. 1,049,400
Circulation	17,449,300	17,293,500	Dec. 155,800

On the Stock Exchange the day resembled its immediate predecessors in the dullness which characterized speculation. The business amounted to only 106,000 shares and the fluctuations were slight. The market opened strong, and an advance in prices, which was pretty well distributed, took place. The improvement, however, was evanescent in character, and in the absence of inquiry, prices declined. Later on there was a recovery, but it was lost in the final dealings, and the market was weak and feverish at the close. Lake Shore, of which 36,500 shares exchanged hands, rose from 66⅜ to 67⅛, and closed at the opening figure. North-western common rose to 43⅞, and the preferred to 64⅞, the former reacting in the late dealings to 43¼, and the latter to 64½. St. Paul preferred was notably strong, advancing to 79⅞, closing, however, at 79. St. Paul common was firm at slightly lower quotations. Erie rose to 17⅝. As there was no corresponding advance in the London market, the cause of the improvement here passes conjecture. The extreme prices for Western Union were 77⅛ and 77¾, and for Pacific Mail 35⅞ and 36¼. Harlem rose from 141 to 143, and was strong at the close. New-Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were stronger than for some days past. There was continued activity in Express shares, and prices made a further advance.

There was no change in the money market to-day, and late in the day the lowest rates for the year were made, large offerings having been made at 2½@3 ₩ cent. The early business was at 3@4 ₩ cent. on Government bonds and other acceptable collaterals. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $740,000, making a total for the week of $4,250,000.

The foreign advices were unimportant. At London consols for money were 1-16 lower, at 94 1-16, and correspondingly higher for the account, at 94 5-16. United States bonds were firm. Old 1865s closed at 106⅛; 1867s at 109½@109⅝; 10-40s at 105¾, and new 5s at 106⅛@106¼. Erie was dull at 15¼@15⅝ for the common, and at 31@31½ for the preferred. The sterling exchange market was firm on a small business, as usual on steamer day. The nominal asking rates were $4 86 and $4 90, with sales at slight concessions. The export of over $500,000 specie to Europe by to-day's steamers imparted firmness to the gold speculation, and the business was at 113@113⅛. The market closed quiet at 113. If the current rates of exchange are maintained, the movement of gold to Europe will probably be larger next week, but as on all previous occasions when rates reached the present point they invariably receded, it is possible that the experience may be again repeated, though the indications point rather in a contrary direction. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2½ ₩ cent. for carrying to flat.

Government bonds were actively traded in, particularly in the case of 1867s, 10-40s, and new 5s, considerable amounts of which were taken by financial institutions here and elsewhere. The market was firm, and prices advanced ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. There was an active demand for railroad mortgages, and higher prices prevailed. The Pacific bonds were taken in considerable amounts, and late in the day one lot of $104,000 Union firsts brought 105. Milwaukee and St. Paul second sold at 97, against 95 yesterday. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 90⅝@90¾. In State bonds, District Columbia 3.65s declined from 73 to 72½, closing at 72⅝. Tennessees were dull and weak.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

Gold receipts	$535,758 85
Gold payments	209,682 10
Gold balance	46,952,108 20
Currency receipts	979,234 27
Currency payments	570,747 06
Currency balance	37,078,126 08
Customs	512,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	112⅞	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¾	121⅞
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85¾@$4 86
New-York Central	113⅜	113¾
Rock Island	109¼	109½
Pacific Mail	36	35⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅛	43
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	79	78½
Lake Shore	66½	66⅜
Chicago and North-western	43½	43¼
Chicago and North-western Pref	64½	64½
Western Union	77⅜	77¼
Union Pacific	68½	68⅞
Toledo and Wabash	5¾	6⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	116¾	117¼
New-Jersey Central	106½	107⅛
Panama	130½	130
Erie	16⅞	17¼
Ohio and Mississippi	22	22⅛
C., C. and Ind. Central	5⅛	5
Harlem	140	143
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20	20¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	30	30¼
Michigan Central	60½	60¾
Illinois Central	99¼	99¼
Missouri Pacific	14	12¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold to-day are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113¾	113¼	500
Harlem	142	141	550
Erie	17⅝	16⅞	5,700
Lake Shore	67⅛	66¼	36,500
Wabash	6⅛	6	800
North-western	43⅞	43¼	9,650
North-western Preferred	64⅞	64¼	5,900
Rock Island	109½	109¼	2,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43⅜	42¾	9,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf	79⅞	78	8,918
Pittsburg	93¼	93¼	100
Del., Lack. & Western	117¼	117	575
New-Jersey Central	107¾	107⅛	1,620
Michigan Central	61¼	60¾	1,290
Illinois Central	99⅜	99¼	680
Union Pacific	68⅞	68¾	100
Delaware & Hudson Canal	121⅞	121⅞	300
C., C. & Ind. Central	5⅛	5	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20¼	20	1,050
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf	30¼	30	1,050
Ohio and Mississippi	22½	22	6,500
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	13¾	1,135
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	6⅛	6⅛	450
Panama	130	130	100
Western Union	77¾	77⅛	11,820
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	20¼	20¼	100
Pacific Mail	36¼	35⅞	3,100
Quicksilver	17	17	200
Kansas & Texas	10	8¾	2,050
Adams Express	111½	111⅛	150
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	89¾	89⅛	325
American Express	65	64½	306
United States Express	72⅞	71	1,450
Kansas Pacific	14	13½	608
Iron Mountain	25¼	24⅞	1,000
St. L., K. C. & N	5⅛	5⅛	200
Total sales			106,769

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	125⅜	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅝	122⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114⅝	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¾	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117⅝	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117¾	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅛	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅛	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅞	122⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅞	122⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	117	117⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	120¼	120½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118	118⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118	118⅛

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $208,000 for interest. $244,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$23,181,000
Gold balances	1,892,358
Currency balances	2,366,348

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$59,451,143
Currency balances	3,003,558
Gold exchanges	2,692,985
Gold balances	434,384

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$416,455,597
Currency balances	20,603,778
Gold exchanges	33,902,309
Gold balances	4,943,593

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 30¾	N.Y. coup. B'ty L'n.104½
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 30¾	N.Y.6s, Gold L'n '91.119
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 30	N.Y.5s, Gold L'n '76.110
Arkansas 6s, funded. 46	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17
Ark.6s,L.R.& F.S.iss. 16	N. C. 6s, A. & O..... 17
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 16	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J. 54
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O. 16	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O. 54
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R. 16	N.C.N.C.R.coffJ&J. 40
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 16	N.C.NCR.c.off A&O. 40
Connecticut 6s......106	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 9⅛
Georgia 6s....... 93	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 9
Ga. 7s, new bonds...103½	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 8½
Ga. 7s, indorsed....101	N. C. Sp.Tax, class 1. 3
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..103	N. C. Sp.Tax, class 2. 2¾
Indiana 5s.......102	N. C. Sp.Tax, class 3. 2¾
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877...102	Ohio 6s, '81.......105
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879...102	Ohio 6s, '86.......109
Illinois War Loan...102	Rhode Island 6s.......105
Kentucky 6s.......102	South Carolina 6s.... 37½
Louisiana 6s....... 43¾	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 37½
La. 6s, new bonds... 43¾	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 37½
La. 6s,n. Floa'g Dbt. 43¾	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 37½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 44	S. C.Land C.'89J.&J. 37½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 44	S. C.Land C.'89A&O. 37½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 33½	S. C. 7s of '88....... 39½
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 44½	S. C. Non-fund. bds.... 4⅛
La. 8s, of 1910....... 11	Tennessee 6s, old... 44
Mich. 6s, '78-'79......102	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 42
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100½	Tenn. 6s, n. bds. n.s. 42¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77....100¾	Texas 10s of '76.......103
Mo. 6s, due in '78....100¾	Virginia 6s, old..... 36½
Mo. 6s, due in '80....101	Va. 6s, new bds, '66. 38
Fnd'g Bs. due '94-'95.102½	Va. 6s, new bds, '67. 38
Lg Bs.due '81-'91 inc.102¼	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 75
Asy.or Un'v.due '92.102½	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 68⅞
Han.& St.Jo.due '76.100½	Va. 6s, Con. 2d Ser... 45
Han.& St.Jo.due '86.101	Va. 6s, Defered bds.. 9
Han.& St.Jo.due '87.101	Dis.of Col.3.65s,1924. 72¾
N.Y. Reg't B'ty L'n.104½	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.....113	Clev. & Tol., n. bds.105
Alb. & Susq. 2d.....108	C., P. & Ash., o. bds.102
Alb. & Susq. 3d.....100	C., P. & Ash., n. bds.104
Boston,H.& Erie 1st. 18½	D., Mon. & Tol. bds.100½
B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s,G. 48½	Buf. & Erie new bds.104½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 31	Buf. & State Line 7s.102½
Chic. & Alton 1st...114	Lake Shore Div. bds.103
C.,Bur.& Q.8 p.c.1st.114	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d. 97
C., Bur. & Q. Con.7s.107¾	L. S. Con. Reg. 2d... 97
C., R. I. & Pac.1st 7s.109⅜	Mich. C., C. 7s, 1902.103½
C.,RI.&P.S.F.6s,'95 98	M. C., 1st 8s, '82, S. F.114
Cen. R.ofN. J. 1st,n.114	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....103½
Cen.R.ofN.J.1st,con.110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.101½
Cen. R. of N.J.Conv.108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...101½
Leh.& W.B'e Cn.G'd. 98⅞	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100½
Am. Dock Imp. Bs...103	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.120½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s,P.D.115	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.115¼
M&St.P.2d 73-10 PD. 96⅛	Har. 1st 7s, Coup.....117½
M.&St.P.1st L C D.... 99	North Missouri 1st.. 88¼
M.&StP.1st I&MD... 92¼	O. & M. Con. S. F'd. 98½
M.&St.P.1st C&M... 94⅜	Ohio & Miss. Consol. 98½
M. & St. P. Con. S. F. 88	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C... 78¼
M. & S. P. 2d....... 97	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.107
C. & N. W. S. F......104⅝	C. P. San Jo.Branch. 95
C. & N. W. In. bds..104	C. P. Cal. & O. 1st... 92¾
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.. 95	C. P. Land G't bds... 97½
C. & N. W. C. G.bds. 90⅜	Un. Pacific 1st bds..104⅞
C. & N.W.R. G. bds. 90½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.....101⅜
Gal. & Chi. Ex.......105	Union Pacific S. F... 95¾
Peninsula 1st Con...102¼	So. Pac. bds. of Mo.. 66¼
Chi. & Mil. 1st......100	Pacific of Mo. 1st..... 88
Winona & St. P. 1st. 80	Pacific of Mo. 2d..... 79
C.C.C.& I.1st 7s, S.F.108½	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d.107¼
C.C.C.& I.Con.M.bds 98	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d.103
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.115	Clev. & P. Cons.S.F.109
Morris & Essex 1st.117	Clev. & P. 4th S. F...102⅝
Morris & Essex 2d..108	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 58¾
Mor. & Es.Bds.,1900.101½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d. 18
M. & E. Construct'n.102	Rome, W. & Og.c.1st. 93½
M. & E. 1st Con G'd.107¾	St.Louis&IronM.1st. 96½
Erie 1st, Extended..106½	St.Louis&Iron M.2d. 64
Erie 1st, Indorsed..101	Alton & Terre H. 1st.105
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......103½	Alton & T. H. 2d pf. 88¼
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......102½	Alton & T. H. 2d inc. 73
Erie4th, 7s, '80......101	Tol.,Peo.& War.E.D. 87
Erie5th, 7s, '88......101	Tol.Peo.&War.W.D. 76
B., N.Y.& E. 1st,'77. 90	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d. 42½
B.,N.Y.& E. 1st,L.B. 90	Tol.,Peo.& W.con.7s. 37
H. & St. Jo. Land G.100	Tol.&W.1stSt.L.div. 92
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 83	Toledo & Wabash 2d. 58
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.104	Tol. & W. equip.bds. 15
D. & Sioux C. 2d div.104	Tol. & W. cons.conv. 41¼
Cedar F. & Minn.1st. 85	Great West. 1st 1888. 86
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st 30½	Great West. 2d 1893. 61
Ind., Bloom. & W.2d. 11	Quincy&Tol.1st 1890. 51
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..102½	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 82½
M. S. N.I.S. F. 7 p.c.108¾	West.Un. bds. 1900 c. 98½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....106	West.Un. bds.1900 r. 98½

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange.115½	Imp. & Traders'....190½
Butchers & Drovers.135	Manhattan.......152
Central National....100	Market.......113
Chatham.......136	Mercantile.......105½
City.......300	Merchants'.......112½
Commerce.......116	Metropolitan.......136
Continental....... 77½	Nassau.......103
Corn Exchange......135	Ninth National....... 80
First National......200	North America....... 99
Fulton.......150	Oriental.......170
Gallatin National...129	Park.......126
German-American... 79	Phenix....... 94½
Grocers'....... 94	Republic....... 85
Hanover....... 90	State of New-York..106½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108	108½
Camden & Amboy Railroad	139	140
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅞	55
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅝	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	45¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21¾	21⅞
Northern Central Railroad	38	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105	105½

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is a very satisfactory exhibit, and reflects great credit upon the President of that institution, Mr. Henry Stokes, and his associates. Its income for 1875 amounted to $2,327,486 05, and its disbursements to $1,620,991 66; while its gross assets foot up $10,009,943 34.

The following are the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending this date:

Feb. 7—Steamship City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	$101,500 00
Feb. 9—Steam-ship Parthia, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	67,000 00
American silver	5,000 00
Feb. 10—Steam-ship Wieland, Hamburg—	
Silver bars	25,135 04
Gold value	1,595 74
Silver bars	6,201 01
Gold coin	1,300 00
Silver bars	25,000 00
Silver bars	40,000 00
American silver coin	3,500 00
Silver bars { Silver value	23,790 00
Silver bars { Gold value	3,430 00
Feb. 10—City of Vera Cruz, Havana—	
Spanish gold	100,000 00
Feb. 12—Steam-ship Celtic, Liverpool—	
American gold	200,000 00
Silver bars	94,000 00
Feb. 12—Steam-ship Donau, Bremen—	
American gold	250,000 00
Mexican silver	6,693 00
Total	$954,294 79

The imports of specie at this port for the week were $39,204, of which $22,650 was gold coin, and the remainder silver.

We notice with pleasure that Mr. Henry Clews has been restored to membership at the Stock and Gold Exchanges. His restoration was the occasion of warm felicitations on the part of his numerous friends.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 12—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 106. New 5s, 106¼. Erie Railway shares preferred, 31.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 6,600 bales, of which 4,300 are American. Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 15-32d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 15-32d. Provisions—Cheese, 59s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Lard, 59s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 53s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 54s. 9d. for Short Clear Middles. Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,300 bales were American.

LONDON, Feb. 12—4 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 23s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 12.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 11.—The Coffee market is animated. There have been large sales for the United States. Good firsts, 5,700@5,850 reis ₩ ten kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 26¼.

At Santos the market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are still 5,700@7,900 reis for superior.

LETTER FROM HON. B. H. HILL.

Congressman Benjamin H. Hill has written a letter to a member of the Georgia Legislature, strongly recommending such an appropriation as will insure the completion of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad to the State line, or at least to Morganton in the County of Fannin. Incidentally he says: "We must recover our material power. Our people must get up from their poverty. There are but two ways to do it. First, we must multiply our industries; and secondly, we must raise our own supplies of every kind possible, and make cotton exclusively a surplus crop. We shall be forever poor and finally helpless if we heed not these two things. With railroad facilities through North Georgia, we shall develop a field for multiplied industries not surpassed on this continent. The active appropriation by skilled labor of this portion of Georgia will add to the value of every acre of land in the State, and will increase the profits of every business. Such a region in a Northern State would be permeated by railroads in twelve months. Then again the addition to our population would add so greatly to our political power. Since the debate on the Amnesty bill, I have been the recipient of letters in large quantities from every State in the Union. Quite a number of the writers express a great desire to move to Georgia, and the occupations they wish to follow point to North Georgia as the region that will suit them. But they all desire to live in easy reach of railroads. It is astounding to what an extent the characters of our people, as a civilized people, have been misunderstood by the masses of the country. They have been taught by a licentious press, in the pay of miserable demagogues, to regard us as brutal and cruel, and as having no regard for what are called 'human rights.' These false impressions cannot last. The masses of the Northern people are not only willing to know the truth concerning us, but they will be really glad to know it, and this knowledge will bring great numbers of the best of the laboring classes to settle among us. I could say much on this subject that would be interesting, which I have learned in the last three weeks, but I am not writing a political letter."

THE STAGE IN THE PAST.

A REVELATION OF OLD FRENCH RECORDS.

THE DAYS OF SHAKESPEARE—LA GRANGE'S REGISTER—MOLIERE AND HIS TIMES—COMEDIANS AS THEY WERE AND AS THEY ARE—THE EARLY COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876.

Shakespearean scholars and admirers have always had reason to regret that we possessed so few records of the poet's life, and so few details of his labors for the London stage in his day and generation. Since so much has been preserved relating to men of minor note who were contemporary with him, it seems hard that everything relating to Shakespeare should have been lost. But I do not think the time has yet come for despair, and believe that we may still hope, when some of the older parts of London come to be rebuilt, to stumble upon something concerning the London life of the "Bard of Avon." It is possible that the books of his theatre have long since been used to wrap up the wares of ignorant and sacrilegious grocers—perhaps some of our predecessors have had their sugar and tea sent home in leaves from a ledger that would bring £1,000 a sheet to-day; but it is not impossible that one of those old books may yet be found in some unexpected manner. Some years ago a young nobleman of France, the descendant of a long line of *grands seigneurs*, found himself crushed beneath the burden of his debts, and was forced to sell the château of his ancestors. The enriched tradesman who bought it with his acquired millions, began to examine it with care, and soon unearthed valuable State papers and documents pertaining to the Bourbon family. If a price could have been set upon the papers belonging to the State, the entire sum of the purchase money would have been realized. During the process of transforming old Paris, many very important documents were found, and one has been unearthed and given to the public by the Comédie Française, which encourages the hope that we may yet discover some records of Shakespeare and his time.

The old manuscript in question is the *Registre de la Grange*, going back to the years 1659 and 1685, and containing the records of the three theatres known as the Petit-Bourbon, Palais Royal, and Guénégaud. They give us a clear idea of the state of the theatre at that epoch, the composition of the companies, the nature of the pieces performed, the sum of the receipts, and the disposition or partition made of them. The first part of this curious work contains the journal of Molière, the great French author being then engaged with the troupes of the Petit-Bourbon and the Palais Royal. The author of the notes in this register being himself a member of the troupe and a friend of Molière, his work has a physiognomy peculiar to the time, and a local coloring that no modern author has been able to imitate exactly. This register of the theatres of Molière's time—this record of the plays performed, and of the actors who have been for two centuries among the dead, has been preserved when nearly all else has passed away, like those catalogues of old Roman libraries and art collections, which have survived the ravages of time, while everything of which they speak have long since turned to dust. In the preface to this curious volume we have an historical notice, remarkable both for its matter and its form. The finished style of this introductory chapter shows the touch of a masterly hand. It begins with making us acquainted with the author of the *Register*, Charles Varlet de la Grange, who served as accountant to Molière, and who was at the same time comedian, administrator, book-keeper, stage manager, and secretary. Moreover, he had the honor of being the intimate friend of Molière, and he seems to have constantly been the most devoted, most respectful, and most discreet of all the confidants of the great poet.

Permit me to interrupt my narrative here for the purpose of throwing out a few random and cursory suggestions, the object being to guide the reader's thoughts into a certain channel. The time was when "comedians" were looked down upon by nearly every class of society, and the best of them stood but little higher in public esteem than the *saltimbanques* or jugglers of the country fairs. It was a very long time before the stage came to be recognized as a legitimate profession for a gentleman, and it is only of late years that actors have been able to take the places in society to which they were entitled by virtue of their talents. Their struggles for social position have always been hampered by the vices and follies of a few "base fellows of the lewder sort," who brought shame upon their profession. But the sentiment of distrust so long entertained against actors is fast passing away, and the time is coming when actors, dramatists, romancists, and musicians, personal character and qualities being equal, will stand upon an equal footing with other elements of our modern society. Perhaps the time has already come; but at any rate the remaining vestiges of olden prejudices are fast disappearing. This said, let me go back to Charles Varlet de la Grange, a man who was an honor to his profession, a real type of the accomplished gentleman, and one who should have at least a bust in the actor's pantheon, and a large notice in the historical records of the histrionic art.

In many places the notice prefacing this ancient register gives pictures, incidents, and scenes which bring up vividly enough the physiognomy of La Grange. He was a fine-looking man, above the medium height, slender but well made, with elegant manners, regular and aristocratic features, a gracious smile, great affability combined with dignified and modest reserve, and an air of youth that survived the march of time. His character was greatly admired, and he had the reputation of being "one of the most honest men that could be found." He began as a comedian and soon attracted the attention of Molière, who could not afterward "give a single piece without having the grace and youth of La Grange, who represented so well the honest man in love, with all the delicacy and genuine fashions of loving." He expressed so well the fresh and generous loyalty of his age, the impatiences of the lover who is always in despair about the merest trifles, that no one was found equal to him in the plays that Molière was then producing. For example, "L'Ecole des Maris," in which La Grange played with Molière himself and Mlle. de Brie. He was always *mignon* in the character of the passionate young lover, in his blond wig and embroidered coat, and as he never lost his charming grace at any moment, or condescended to use a vulgar gesture or *double entendre* not in the piece, he soon became a favorite with the ladies. Maître Paquelin found his young colleague charming, and soon made him a friend and confidant.

At the age of twenty-eight we find La Grange charged by Molière with the responsibilities of the administration, and he was the person authorized to speak in the name of the company, which, from the "Comediens de Monsieur," had become the *Troupe du Roi*. It is said that he made excellent use of his power, and in a short time calmed the parterre, and settled all those jealous enmities which spring up behind the scenes. He devoted himself entirely to the interests of all, and by his earnest zeal in behalf of the troupe and the profession, set an example which many tried to follow. He was an honor to the stage, and, when in boasting mood, all the actors and actresses in Paris were accustomed to vaunt their intimacy with La Grange. Molière, by his genius as an author, had risen above his profession, and, after having been received at the table of the King, an honor envied by many a Duke, he was the companion of the noblest of the land. Raleigh and Southampton regarded Shakespeare as a superior, and so many of the cultivated courtiers of the *Roi-Soleil* regarded Molière. He lived *en grand seigneur*, and petitions were addressed to him, as I shall presently show, precisely as they were to the members of the Government and to the Princes of the blood.

When Molière died, La Grange defended and maintained the work of the master. There were a great many defections after this event, and the *Troupe du Roi* came near being a troop without comedians; for the intrigues of the composer Lulli had very nearly succeeded in breaking the company up. La Grange worked so well and with so much success, that in five months after the death of Molière he had vanquished the Lulli clique, and the company appeared again in all its splendor. But what a host of troubles he had during this period! He tells us of many, but always speaks modestly of himself and never indulges in complaints. On the 20th of June, 1687, he was invited to present himself before the Lieutenant General of Police, M. de la Reynie announced to him, in the name of the King and M. De Louvois, that he had to change his residence, the reverend Doctors of the Sorbonne being displeased at his proximity. Banished from the Guénégaud, La Grange set out in search of a theatre, and after a time found an old tennis-court in the Rue Neuve-des-Fosses, St. Germain, where, despite another protest from St. Sulpice, the King authorized him to remain. But 200,000 francs were required to fit up the theatre, and the company had but 12,000. However, the character of La Grange inspired confidence, and the money was soon forthcoming. In the second part of the *Registre* we have the "expenses of installation from 1687 to 1691."

On the 18th of April, 1689, the Comédie-Française again began its representations, and not without success. La Grange always exercised great authority over his companions, because his devotion to the common interests was known and recognized—the authority of a comrade without enemies, one respected by everybody, and one in whom all felt that the theatre was well represented. At all times he showed himself respectful to those above him, conciliating and amiable with his equals, kindly to all, and always polite, wise, prudent, cheerful, and indefatigable in his labors. The entire profession of the time respected him as a man, venerated him as the friend of Molière, and regarded him as a model representative of the stage. In 1692, Charles Varlet de la Grange suddenly died, but how or where no one knows. *Les comptes étaient rendus*, succinctly adds this interesting notice.

I have spoken above of the petitions addressed to Molière as a *grand seigneur*. Let me say here that in France the theatres all pay a certain percentage of their receipts to support the public charities, the impost being known as the *droit des pauvres*. The custom had its origin with Molière. When the brave comedians were struggling for fortune and fame near the Sorbonne, the reverend fathers, the Capuchins, asked for charity. Molière, who was then established with his troupe in the Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, just opposite the Café Procope, (the walls exist to-day,) readily accorded the demand, and allowed a certain percentage from his receipts. Getting wind of this affair, the Pères Cordeliers addressed the following petition to the players:

GENTLEMEN: The Pères Cordeliers supplicate you to have the goodness to place them among the number of the poor religious bodies to which you bestow charity. There is no community in Paris which has greater need, taking into consideration their great number and the extreme poverty of their house, which is often without bread. *Having the honor to be your near neighbors*, they hope that you will indeed accord their prayer, which they will redouble before the Lord for the prosperity of your dear company.

A request couched in such language is not easily refused, and the Pères Cordeliers were soon the objects of the comedians' charity. But that was not all, for the Pères Augustins followed, and then others, until Molière could no longer give. He then set apart a regular percentage of his receipts to be given in charity to these religious associations, and from this sprung the present custom of retaining a certain sum as the "rights of the poor," the sum being now distributed by the organized Assistance Publique.

"BORROWED PLUMES."

Mr. A. Newton writes to the London *Times* from Magdalene College, Cambridge: "When some years since I drew the attention of the British Association to the cruelty and evil consequences of the then prevailing fashion of ladies wearing 'plumes' of sea-birds' feathers, you were good enough to notice my efforts favorably, and in the ensuing session of Parliament an act was passed whereby the mischief was effectually stopped. I therefore now solicit your aid in bringing before the public a fashion quite as disastrous to the feathered race, though, I regret to say, one that cannot be put an end to by the same simple means. Like others of my brother naturalists, I have been long aware by report of the enormous sales of birds' feathers which are being constantly held in London; but the particulars of them do not, except by accident, come before us. Chance has thrown in my way a catalogue, or a portion of a catalogue, of one of these auctions, and its contents are such as to horrify me, for I had no conception of the amount of destruction to which exotic birds are condemned by fashion—an amount which cannot fail speedily to extirpate some of the fairest members of creation, for I must premise, for the benefit of your nonornithological readers, that it is chiefly, if not solely, at the breeding season that the most beautiful, and therefore the most valuable feathers, are developed in birds. What I have before me is a 'First supplement to ——'s Feather Sale of —th of January, 1876,' (I omit the name and date for obvious reasons,) and gives the details of lots 71—322, to be offered for sale on that day. The second page of this document (the first being occupied by the title) relates to 2,077 bundles of herons or 'egrets' feathers, (they go by other names 'in the trade,') the weight of which I find to be given as 702 ounces. How many feathers may go to a bundle I cannot say, but, weighing some twenty exceptionally stout feathers (not herons) which happened to be at hand, I find them to balance one-fourth ounce exactly. I think, therefore, that these 2,077 bundles cannot well contain fewer than 56,160 feathers, and, allowing twenty of them to each bird (which I believe to be a fair allowance,) we have evidence of the death of 2,808 herons or egrets. The next page relates to 2,948 similar bundles, weighing 1,168 ounces, showing, on the same estimate, 4,672 birds. To this follow other lots, which in like manner I compute to represent 2,220 birds, or in all 9,700 herons or egrets. All these lots are said to have arrived from India, and nearly all to have been warehoused last Autumn. The spoils of how many more birds were included in the catalogue itself, to which this is a first supplement, or of how many in the second supplement, I, of course, cannot say; but, even if there were none, I venture to affirm that no country could long supply nearly ten thousand herons or egrets, killed in a single breeding season, without the stock becoming utterly rooted out. Yet I am told that there is one or more of these sales almost weekly. But this sale included also the skins of other birds—mostly, to all appearance, from South America or its islands. Of these there are enumerated 15,574 humming-birds, 740 of which are specified as being of one kind, the ruby humming-bird. I will not occupy your space by giving details of the rest; sufficient to say that parrots, kingfishers, trogons, tanagers, and various other brightly-colored birds are there by the thousand. It may be that the Government of India might take steps, by establishing a close time, to save the herons and egrets from utter extirpation, and the same might be done in our colonies of Trinidad and Demerara, whence I have reason to think that many of the other victims are procured. But the most effectual remedy would be for every right-minded man or woman to discountenance the wearing of feathers on the person or their use in the decoration of furniture. If ladies like to attire themselves like salmon flies, let them do so; but I would respectfully remind them that feathers on the outside of any biped but a bird naturally suggest the association of tar, and I for one, and I hope many with me, cannot help thinking that those who wear them after warning deserve the unguent which they will morally receive if you do me the honor of publishing this letter."

CHICAGO TOPICS.

TRANSPORTATION, WHISKY, POLITICS

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST CHICAGO—NEW-YORK'S INTEREST THEREIN—THE CONDITION OF THE CHICAGO WHISKY RING AND THE OUTLOOK—A FEW WORDS ABOUT STATE POLITICS—THE DILEMMA OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN ILLINOIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876.

There are two topics which now occupy the minds of the thinking people of Chicago more than all others. In one of these New-York has a common and almost equal interest, in the other the whole country has an interest paramount with the popular concern whether or not the reform measures inaugurated by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be successfully carried out to the end. I refer to the discriminations which have been practiced against Chicago by the eastern railroads ever since the close of navigation and to the prosecutions of the Whisky Ring. The interest in the former is more lively just now because of the agitation of the subject in the Board of Trade, but the interest in the latter has also been revived by the rumors of a breach between the President and Secretary Bristow, and concern to know how so unfortunate a circumstance would affect the Chicago prosecutions.

THE RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS.

The systematic and deliberate discriminations which have been practiced against Chicago by the eastward-bound railroads running out of this city must command attention in New-York, from the fact that, in this case at least, the effect has been detrimental to the commerce of New-York in about an equal degree with that of Chicago. The case, stated in brief, is that the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central, (controlled by the New-York Central,) the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, (controlled by the Pennsylvania Company,) and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads combined to fix a cast-iron rate from Chicago to New-York, and bound themselves not to deviate from it. They decline to pro-rate with the Illinois trunk lines running into Chicago from the west and south, on any other terms, but the Board of Trade have evidence that at least two of these roads, (the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania,) are making better rates at interior points in connection with cross-lines that have no terminus in Chicago. Thus, instances have been seen in which flour has been carried from Minnesota and Wisconsin points at ten cents less a barrel than from Chicago. Pork has been carried from Davenport, Iowa, (183 miles further from the seaboard,) at two and a half cents less per 100 pounds. Peoria, which is 140 miles further off, and by a circuitous route making a greater mileage by 340, has forwarded grain at ten cents less per 100 pounds; and Joliet, Springfield, Burlington, Quincy, Beardstown, Keokuk, and many other points have been sending freight at cheaper rates. The great bulk of all the grain from these points and the surrounding country came formerly to Chicago, and was here reshipped to New-York. New-York is now losing the most of it as well as Chicago, since the diversion is all in the interest of the roads which run to Philadelphia and Baltimore, except what the Grand Trunk of Canada, which has no connection with Chicago, save by the Michigan Central, which is in the "pool," takes to Portland, Me. A formal investigation of the matter by a Board of Trade Committee has revealed the very worst that has been suspected in this regard, and the Chicago merchants and shippers are setting themselves at the work of protecting the city from these abuses. But the remedy suggested, and the one most likely to be adopted in the interest of Chicago's shipping trade, will not help New-York in the least. It is proposed to run a line of steamers at once between Chicago and Grand Haven, just across the lake in Michigan, there to strike the Grand Trunk's connections. As a rule there are not more than two months in the year when these two ports are blockaded by the ice, and this season there has not been a day when the trip could not be made. There are steamers now running between Milwaukee and Grand Haven which are ready to come to Chicago as soon as freight shall be offered in sufficient quantity by this route. But the Chicago shippers have a more permanent remedy in view. There is an unfinished railroad called the Chicago and Lake Huron, which runs from Port Huron, the terminus of the Grand Trunk, to Flint, Mich.; also from Lansing, Mich., to Valparaiso, Ind., where it connects with the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, with which it has a contract enabling it to run over the Fort Wayne tracks into Chicago for the next twenty years. It only remains to complete this road between Flint and Lansing, a distance of about forty miles, in order to give the Grand Trunk Railroad a practical terminus in Chicago. This work can be done within sixty days, and at a cost not exceeding half a million dollars. Unless the Grand Trunk chooses in its own interest to buy this line and complete the break, Chicago capital will certainly be forthcoming to do it.

But this remedy is manifestly in the interest of Portland and other New-England points, and, if carried out, will furnish another permanent competitor for New-York to encounter. It will be well, therefore, for New-York to bring all the influence it can command to induce the New-York Central to break the "pool," as it has the power and full warrant to do. It must be admitted that there are a couple of local abuses that are partly accountable for this discrimination against Chicago, and which the Board of Trade Committee did not note in their report. One is the Illinois Railroad law, which requires the railroads owned and managed in this State to make up their tariffs rigidly according to the mileage, and permits no departure from this sliding scale of freights. As a consequence, the Illinois trunk lines are at a disadvantage with the cross-lines which avoid Illinois territory altogether, or run but a small distance through it. Another trouble is found in the local grain inspection, which is also absurdly under the control of State officials, and the charges of the elevators and for side-tracking, which are said to be exorbitant. But that these abuses, if they exist, are not responsible for the wholesale diversion of the grain and provision trade from Chicago, which now seeks Portland, Baltimore, and Philadelphia by long, circuitous, and unnatural routes, is evident from the fact that Chicago had the trade up to the closing of the lake and canal navigation; and also because, before the "pool" was formed, the New-York Central carried freight right along in competition with the lowest canal tolls and the cheapest water rates that have ever prevailed. The fact seems incontestable that the "pool" was formed in the interest of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that New-York can only regain what it has lost along with Chicago by insisting upon the rupture of the combination.

THE WHISKY RING.

Though the Babcock trial in St. Louis is now the sensation in whisky circles, a recent flutter has been created in Chicago by the publication of the Attorney-General's circular letter to District Attorneys, forbidding the extension of any favors even to those who confess their share in the work of plundering the revenue. The Indiana conspirators have been convicted, sentenced and sent to the penitentiary. With the trial of Babcock the most important of all the St. Louis cases will be disposed of. The New-Orleans and Springfield cases are comparatively unimportant. But, in Chicago, the Government has only just started in upon what was probably the most extensive and villainous ring in the whole country. If the impression gains ground that no leniency whatever will be extended to those who have pleaded guilty, and who have furnished the evidence that led to the indictment of Rehm, Hesing, Hoyt, Munn, Minty, and the more important people, then the evidence on which the Government relies will not be forthcoming, and the cases may yet fail. More than this, it is then certain that other persons who have held or who are now holding higher positions than any yet indicted, and against whom strong suspicion is warranted, will never be brought to the bar of justice to explain their apparent connection with the whisky frauds.

It is strongly suspected that the President and the Attorney General have been misled by stories carried to them in the interest of the principal persons already indicted, and still more in the interest of those who have thus far escaped. Indeed, the Chicago *Tribune*, which, like THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is in perfect sympathy with the reform element of the Republican Party, has not hesitated to charge that Supervisor Tutton, of the Philadelphia revenue district, has made representations to the President concerning Chicago whisky affairs which are untrue, malicious, and calculated to save some of the more prominent of the suspected persons. It is charged that it was he who told the President that Gen. Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, had made overtures to certain distillers and gaugers in this city, guaranteeing them full immunity if they would furnish evidence implicating some of the friends of the President, and that all this was done to his prejudice and for the purpose of advancing the Presidential aspirations of Secretary Bristow. If such stories have been carried to the President, no matter by whom, it is proper to characterize them as false and malicious, and as intended and calculated simply to cover up a lost link in the Ring at this point, as well as to save some of the persons already indicted. The conduct of the President, so far, in these whisky prosecutions, has been so straightforward, impartial, and public spirited that it is difficult to believe that he can be influenced by misrepresentations, the purpose of which is so apparent. It is also stated in such a way as not to be dismissed as an idle rumor that large amounts of money are being used in Chicago—I have heard the sum of $500,000 mentioned—to influence both lawyers and witnesses to spare certain implicated persons.

STATE POLITICS.

The gossip and din of preparation are just beginning to be heard with reference to the next State election. The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting in this city yesterday. It was their intention to call the State Convention, fix the date of its session, and otherwise formally open the campaign. But having come together their courage, like Bob Acres', oozed out at their fingers' ends, and, imitating the policy of their Democratic brethren in Congress, they declined to give expression to any views or plan of action, but adjourned with the understanding that their State Convention should not be called until after the National Democratic Convention should have met and laid down the gospel for their guidance. Thus their meeting only served to add to the confession which the Democrats are making everywhere, that they dare not reveal to the country their policy and purposes. This is particularly the case with the Illinois Democrats, owing to the conglomerate and discordant elements that make up their strength. For a long term of years, stretching almost beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the Democratic Party in this State was hopelessly in the minority. But a year ago last Fall the tidal wave struck Illinois, among other Republican States, and the Democrats, assisted by malcontents of one kind or another, succeeded in electing a majority of the State Legislature, securing their Speaker in the House and the President of the Senate, who is acting Lieutenant Governor. But this success was attended by embarrassments. The men who were elected as Independent candidates were not always tractable in the traces, and the Legislature was turned into a sort of bear-garden, whose exploits were so noisy and disgraceful that the Democratic Party lost more than it gained by its ascendancy. Then it had for the time being brought elements together that can no more be mixed than oil and water. First, there was the nucleus of the original Simon-pure Democrats, who simply abide by the party traditions. But then their strength was gathered from the Germans, who went over to them on account of the temperance question, and the Grangers, who joined them to oppose the Republican Party. But the Germans are solidly in favor of hard money, and the Grangers to a man in love with the rag-baby. So the Democratic Party in Illinois finds itself freighted with those three distinct and uncongenial classes. The Germans will favor specie resumption, with Tilden for President; the Grangers will favor the unlimited issue of shinplasters, with Judge David Davis as a Presidential candidate; and the original Democrats will favor Bourbonism, with Hendricks for their candidate. The result of this triangular situation will merely be to restore the State to the full control of the Republican Party "by a large majority."

Gossip is busying itself even at this early day with names for the principal State offices. I will go no deeper than Governor. The most conspicuous candidates on the Republican side are the present Governor, Beveridge, and State Senator Cullom, from the Southern part of the State. It is understood that Gov. Beveridge is also a candidate for the United States Senate, using the Governorship as Oglesby did, merely as a stepping stone to that position. Mr. Cullom, on the other hand, is an Oglesby man, and this is the issue on which the nomination on either side will be sought. Mr. Medill, ex-Mayor of Chicago, and now editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, has also been mentioned in connection with the Governorship, but he recently declared in his newspaper that he is now in a position infinitely more congenial to him than any public office, and that he has no intention of abandoning it. Probably nothing could persuade him to accept the nomination. On the Democratic side the conspicuous candidates are Col. William Morrison, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, and State Senator Glenn, Acting Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Glenn will probably make more effort to secure the nomination, but Col. Morrison, who is one of the most popular men in the State, is more likely to receive it if he wants it. But, unless the Democratic dream of "harmonizing" is more fully realized than present appearances indicate it will be, it will be an ungrateful task for any Democrat to try to pull Illinois through the next election.

A CHINAMAN AND HIS CAT.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Record-Union* notes this incident: "A difficulty took place on I street yesterday, between a white man and his dog, on one side, and a Chinaman and his cat, on the other, which was for a time quite lively. The Celestial was sitting in a doorway, with the cat on his knee, gently stroking her fur, both cat and master seeming perfectly happy and contented. The white man's approach was unobserved until he and his canine were almost upon the other couple, but just then the dog sprang forward, exclaiming 'Oo-woof,' and the cat arched her back, each individual hair upon it and her tail standing out in bold defiance, and as she gave a 'meaw' and opened and closed her paws nervously, the claws each time burying themselves in her owner's leg, he uttered a cry of pain, while his countenance expressed great astonishment. When a second later the proprietor of the dog remarked, 'Sick him!' the Chinaman threw the cat one way and attempted to run another, but fell down a flight of stairs and hurt himself considerably."

MR. RIDDLE'S BACK PAY.

The letter of Hon. Henry Y. Riddle, member of Congress from the Fourth District of Tennessee, to the Controller of the State, turning his back pay into its Treasury, is dated Jan. 28, and reads thus: "Inclosed you will find one bond of the State of Tennessee of $1,000, with coupons from 1st of July, 1875, to 1st of January, 1876, inclusive, attached, and also Riggs & Co.'s draft on New-York for $311 60, which I donate to the State of Tennessee through you as her Controller. My predecessor, Hon. Samuel M. Fite, died Oct. 23, 1875, and I resigned my office as Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Lebanon, Dec. 16, 1875, after my election to Congress; and the above donation consists of my salary as a member of Congress from Oct. 24 to Dec. 17, 1875, which I decline to retain because I held a State office during that period."

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

The Baltimore *American* says: "On Monday last Annie Pumphrey, aged one hundred and ten years, died at her home, on Moore's alley, from old age. She was not a servant of Gen. Washington, but claimed to have known the family, and to have been present at the time of his death. She was formerly a slave in Howard County, and was a resident of Ellicott's Mills for many years, where she was then well known. She has given birth to fourteen children, only three of whom are now living. She was very active in her old age, and up to Sunday last was quite well, and could easily move about her house. In the morning, however, she lost her mind, and was confined to her bed unconscious up to the hour of her death."

BURIED WITH HIS HAT ON.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* says: "Paschal Loyd, an aged tenant on Wiley J. Jones' farm, near this city, died the other day. He was seventy-three years of age. His dying request was he should be buried in the shoes he wore every day, with his every-day hat on, and his walking-cane to be placed in his coffin. It was done as he requested. He also asked that the lid of the coffin should not be screwed on tight. His hickory stick, with a buck-horn handle, was placed in his coffin, and at the grave his friends unscrewed the coffin and lowered him down, hat, shoes, stick, and all."

CHINESE APPRECIATION.

In the account of the ceremonies attending the obsequies of Minister Avery in San Francisco it is said: "Directly over the pulpit, suspended from the ceiling, hung the long memorial banner which the Prime Minister of China, Prince Kung, had presented to Mrs. Avery prior to her departure from Peking with the body of her husband. It is of the heaviest blue silk, with four large golden Chinese characters down the centre and a line of smaller characters on each side. The centre characters expressed the words, 'Chung Si Tung Too' (China and the West mourn together.) The marginal inscriptions state that the banner is consecrated to the memory of the United States Minister by Prince Kung and other Mandarins of the Imperial Council for Foreign Affairs."

THE FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS.

SECOND NOTICE OF THE COLLECTION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The exhibition at the Academy by the American Society of Painters in Water Colors continues to draw a large number of visitors in spite of unfavorable weather and dirty streets. The receipts and sales have largely exceeded those of the corresponding period of last season, and the members of the society now have the pleasure of knowing that the association has been placed on a sound basis, and that good water colors will sell at remunerative prices in spite of hard times. They also feel that they have less to fear from foreign competition, which has hitherto proved somewhat of a bugbear, and has, no doubt, tended to damp the ardor of the weaker-spirited among them. Hereafter, we think, they will regard the importers not as malignant beings endowed with a strong desire to take the bread out of their mouths, but as good and beneficent creatures, who bring over, at great cost and risk, the best work of the best artists, solely for their enlightenment and instruction. That each will hereafter help the other there can be but little doubt, for the taste for works of art once fairly aroused knows no satiety, and good pictures will be bought up, no matter by whom they are painted. So far, as we are glad to see, our artists have kept clear of that sketchy, indefinite style of painting adopted by some of the foreign school, which, if the specimen be by a great master, is called a *tour de force*, and if by a small one, by another name, not quite so complimentary. It is a style that cannot live, and we are glad to know that in England at least the taste for it is fast dying out.

In the present collection the most prominent work in the east room is that of the President of the society, Mr. James D. Smillie, (No. 161,) representing "A Scrub Race on the Western Plains," a very spirited picture, full of life, motion, and expression, in both man and horse. The rough fellows who, with eager faces and stalwart limbs, cling so tenaciously to the powerful beasts they are urging forward, are of the true Western type, as are their horses—powerful animals, long-coated showing but little breed, and not at all beautiful according to the city horse fancier's idea of beauty, but full of spirit and capable of showing their heels to many of their sleeker and better-bred competitors. The color is rich and pure, and the landscape gives the idea of space in an unusually successful manner. The drawing of the white horse, seen only "end on," is, perhaps, open to criticism. The head appears to be somewhat too large for the body. We suppose the artist would say that this apparent discrepancy in the size of the animal's head and body is due to the fact that only a small portion of his body is seen, and that consequently the discrepancy is imaginary and not real. However this may be, the composition as a whole is a successful one, and is worthy of more than ordinary notice, from the fact that it portrays a phase of American life which, at least in its surroundings, will be quite new probably to the majority of the visitors to the gallery. Mr. Smillie has shown that we have at home incidents of life and manners quite worthy of the artist's study, and demanding his greatest care and skill in their portrayal. May we not hope next year, instead of eternal bits of "The Housatonic," "Glimpses of the Hudson," "Recollections of Lake George," "Woods in Summer," &c., to see some studies from the plain and river life of the West and South? Surely the raftsmen on our great western rivers and the herdsmen of the great plains of Kansas and Colorado, localities no longer inaccessible even to the ordinary tourist, afford subjects of sufficient interest for an artist's Summer study. Landscapes have their place, but paintings from such scenes as we have mentioned would possess a hundred times their interest. And here let us say that the time when an artist could make a name by painting little bits of landscape or marine pieces is, we believe, almost gone by. Some few of our painters have begun to appreciate this fact, and are turning their attention, as we know, in other directions.

Mr. Winslow Homer appears to more advantage in water colors than in oils. His "Chimney Corner" and "The Busy Bee" (No. 144) are both good, the latter being perhaps the best. Mr. Homer has evidently been very industrious this year, and his pictures seem to turn up in the most unexpected places. They can seldom, however, be viewed without interest, crude as they too frequently are are in color, and apparently careless in finish. His "Gardener's Daughter," (No. 189,) if intended as an illustration of the Laureate's charming poem, is a lamentable failure. Mr. Homer's gardener's daughter is certainly

> "No miniature of loveliness, all grace,
> Summed up and closed in little."

But an exceedingly commonplace and lackadaisical young lady. Mr. J. G. Brown's "Watering-place Pleasures," (No. 177,) is painted with a broader touch than he usually adopts. There is feeling in it, though the girl's face is rather of the wooden type and the boy's hands are paw-like. Mr. Magrath's "Nora," (No. 169,) is an improvement on the similar class of works he sent last year. It is more carefully, or perhaps one should say more successfully, finished and more harmonious in color. No. 188, "Morning," by the same artist, with many good points, seems on the whole to lack unity and strength. Mr. F. S. Church has an effective illustration of the line, "Man tills the earth and lies beneath;" and Mr. Walter Satterlee sends "Bernardino," a study of an Italian boy, and "Evening Prayer on the Lake," both evincing improvement in color. Miss Bridges is not so largely represented this year as last. Her study of "Thistles," however, shows much firm and delicate drawing. Attention may also be called to Virginia Granbery's "Golden Rod and Thistle," "Strawberries," by Marion N. Beers, and "A Peach," by Lucy A. Poe, in which texture-painting is carried to a very high point. Mr. Henry Farrer sends "The Old Homestead at Twilight," (No. 187,) which conveys the feeling the artist sought in a very unmistakable manner, and "The Storm King on the Hudson—Sunset," (No. 507,) a carefully finished work and well deserving of attention.

In the west room, to some of the pictures in which reference has already been made, are "The Singing Master," by T. W. Wood," which is not so successful a piece of character painting as Mr. Wood usually turns out; "The Contraband," (No. 240,) by Mr. Winslow Homer, one of his best efforts; "An Old Farmer," by Nellie S. Jacobs, a very careful study; a clever sketch by A. W. Thompson, "Homes on the Rocks," illustrative of one of the touching incidents of life in a squatter colony near the Central Park, and an "Interior of a Cottage," by M. Kollock, strong in color but unpleasantly hard. Some charming little English views, by David Law, and some studies by R. M. Shurtleff, will repay attention.

In the corridor, which is unusually full, will be found a very elaborate marine study by W. T. Richards, "Outside of Ochre Point, (No. 417,) with a fine stormy sky and angry sea; two works by Alfred E. Emslie, showing good drawing, at least, and power of expression; some well-painted "Hollyhocks" by Miss G. F. Eddy, and a study of still life by S. A. Kilbourne. The "black and white room" contains over one hundred charcoal and crayon sketches and etchings. By Mr. W. M. Hunt, of Boston, there is a number of suggestive sketches; also, the "Gourmand's Dream" and the "Bridge of Sighs," by Doré—the fault of the last-named work being that the dead body which has just been taken from the river does not appear to be dead at all; some interesting pen and ink sketches of old New-York, by Mrs. Greatorex; the original sketch by Sir Edwin Landseer for one of his best-known pictures; "The Greeting," by Clarkson Stanfield; "Lick Sticks," by George Cruikshank, showing numerous specimens of the very large family who seem to take great pleasure in sucking the knobs of their walking-sticks, and a series of etchings by Edwin Forbes, entitled "Reminiscences of the Great Army," which seem decidedly hard and rather stiff.

Among the foreign pictures we notice L. E. Adams' "The Soldier's Story," (No. 170,) an unpretentious and decidedly clever little work; Bangniet's "Dolce far Niente," an elaborate work, in which the finish is carried to the microscopic point; and Fortuny's "On the Terrace," (No. 116,) in which some ten or a dozen dashes of weak color are supposed to represent three or four figures on a terrace. The taste which can admire such work, and purchase it at a high price, must certainly be perverted. We can, indeed, when looking at this sketch, almost give credit to the story that Fortuny's favorite cat having upset a saucer of water color on a sheet of drawing paper and dabbed her feet therein, the great artist put his name to it and sold it as a study of clouds at sunset. From Paul Marny, whose liquid marine pieces and ponderous, massive buildings always attract attention, we see nothing of much importance. P. J. Clays, a Belgian artist, we believe, has a view of Venice, (No. 142,) broad in touch, masterly in treatment, and strong in color. From Indoni there is "Le Cordonnier," (No. 156,) a capital exemplification of how a very simple subject may be made to tell; from Corlandi a sketch of an Arab, portraying the wanderer of the desert as he usually is, very hungry-looking, very dirty, and clothed in rags, and not as he is commonly painted, elaborate as to toilet, and bounding, wheeling, and curveting on a glossy and handsome steed. E. Gignoux, a young Italian artist, and a master of color, sends but a sketch, "The Meadow Stream." In a previous notice, Mr. Edwin Abbey was classed among the foreign artists. We are glad to learn that he is located here, and is painting a large work for the Centennial. Mr. Abbey is a very young man, and has apparently an enviable career before him.

NOTES.

Mr. A. Elliott Nash's ceramic collection is on view at Mr. Robert Somerville's gallery, No. 74 University place. In it will be found specimens worthy of the notice of connoisseurs. It will be sold on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Robert Browning's son, who turned his attention to painting two years ago by Mr. Millais' advice, has lately returned from Antwerp, where he has been studying under M. Hayermanns, with a half dozen large studies in oil, which are said to show astonishingly quick progress and considerable power.

Mr. Henry Gastineau, a well-known water-color artist, died in London recently at the age of eighty-six. He had been an exhibitor for nearly sixty years, and during the last exhibition of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colors he sold eleven pictures. He was on terms of intimate friendship with Turner, David Cox, and Copley Fielding. His daughter is said to inherit her father's talent.

M. Wallon, the French Minister of Fine Arts and of Public Instruction, requested some time ago from the National Assembly a credit of 25,000 francs, in order to permit the foundation, at the Sèvres Porcelain Manufactory, of a number of workshops for mosaics. This sum has just been placed at the disposal of M. Robert, Director of the manufactory, who will immediately proceed to put it to the use for which it was intended. As soon as the workshops are thrown open, persons wishing to study the manner of fabrication and the employment of the materials necessary to the composition of mosaics will be gratuitously admitted.

The plate of the only line engraving of Mr. Church's great picture of "Niagara" ever executed has been purchased by Messrs. Knoedler & Co., and specimen copies are now on view. The painting, as it may be necessary to remind our readers, gives a view of the Falls from the Canadian side, taken from a point where an almost uninterrupted prospect of the whole cataract is obtained. In the foreground the water is seen sweeping down over the rocky bottom of the river to the edge of Table Rock; in the middle distance is the Horse-shoe Fall, with its eternal pillar of mingled mist and spray, accross which a rainbow is thrown, and in the distance are Goat Island and the Terrapin Tower. To translate such a picture as "Niagara" into black and white is a task that few engravers could have hoped to successfully accomplish. In this case the work was intrusted to Mr. William Forrest, of London, who has succeeded in giving a very excellent interpretation of Mr. Church's picture, preserving its delicate gradations of light and shade with no ordinary skill, and conveying to the spectator in a very forcible manner the impression of atmosphere and space, one of the principal charms of the original work.

Works for the fifty-first annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be received at the Academy from Monday, March 6, to Saturday, March 11, inclusive, after which time no work will be admitted. Artists out of the City must send their cases (carriage prepaid) marked "National Academy of Design, Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth avenue, New-York." All unpaid cases will be refused. Works will not be offered for sale unless the price is given, and prices will, in all cases, be inserted in the catalogue, unless written objection is made when the list is sent in. The galleries will be open to artist exhibitors only, to varnish their pictures, on Saturday, March 25, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The public exhibition will commence on Tuesday, March 28, and will close on Wednesday, May 31. The works of living artists only are eligible—original paintings, sketches, sculptures, architectural designs, or models and engravings, which have never before been exhibited in the City of New-York, or in Brooklyn. Pictures and frames must in all cases be sent together, and frames may be surrounded by a neat edging of walnut or other dark wood, providing the same shall not exceed half an inch in thickness, or more than one inch in extension on each side of the frame, nor more than a quarter of an inch projection over the depth thereof, which rule must be strictly observed. No change whatever will, under any circumstances, be made in the placing of the pictures on the walls, and no work can be withdrawn before the final closing of the exhibition. All works received for exhibition will be at the risk of the owners.

A BET PAID.

The Albany *Journal* tells this story: "Ex-Alderman J. W. Serviss, formerly of this city, now of Amsterdam, some seven years since resolved to play a practical joke upon 'Steve' Arnold, of the Arnold House, of that village. Needing a confederate, he took into his confidence 'Dave' Manny, of the Manny House. The two proceeded to the Arnold House, where Serviss stated to Arnold that himself and friend had made a bet, and that they had agreed to submit the matter to his decision, the bet to be paid as soon as he should decide who was winner. Feeling honored at this mark of confidence, he of the Arnold House at once signified his assent to the arrangement. The ex-Alderman then stated the bet as follows: He, Serviss, had bet Manny the drinks for the entire party at Arnold's that when the spire of the new Catholic cathedral fell it would fall to the west; while Manny had bet that it would fall to the east. Then calling for drinks for the entire party he blandly informed the umpire that as soon as he decided the bet the loser would pay the score. Of course the laugh was upon Arnold, and fluids to the tune of twenty shillings were abstracted from his bar. He looked puzzled for a moment, then quietly producing a book, carefully noted down the terms of the bet. During the gale of last week the spire of that cathedral fell. It fell to the east. Tidings of the fact reached Arnold, who drew on his ulster as if he had been greased, drove up to his house as rapidly as possible, produced the book in which he had recorded the bet, and almost before the ex-Alderman had heard of the fall of the spire he was presented with a bill for twenty shillings worth of drinks with seven years' interest added."

EXASPERATING.

To show anew that truth may be stranger than fiction the Chicago *Tribune* tells this story: "A remarkable occurrence took place last week on Wood street. A humble cottage on that street is tenanted by a young couple who last year made their bridal tour to California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. While engaged in salmon-fishing on one of the rivers, the bridegroom was so unfortunate as to drop into its current a valuable diamond ring belonging to his wife. The loss of the gem was, of course, mourned, but after a while the incident was forgotten, nor was it recalled till last Thursday evening, when the young husband, returning late at night from taking stock, discovered that his wife had prepared for supper a can of salmon. Taking it up he looked carelessly at the label, and said: 'Why, Marion, this salmon was put up at that very place where I lost your ring last Summer. Wouldn't it be odd if a salmon had swallowed it, and been caught and canned at that very factory and put into this very can, and we should find the ring in it?' His wife answered him jestingly, but he said: 'I don't know how to account for it, but I have a sort of a presentiment that I shall find that ring yet in some such romantic manner.' She had scarcely said, 'Don't be a goose, Gus,' when her eye caught the glitter of something metallic in the can, and she fairly screamed, 'Goodness, gracious me, what's that?' Her husband, who was scarcely less excited than herself, removed the foreign substance with a fork, when, what was his surprise to discover that it was indeed a big lump of solder that in soldering the can had fallen into its contents."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The Methodist Book Concern published sixty-four new books last year.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, is again very ill, and is not expected to recover.

Ex-Speaker Blaine is a constant attendant of Dr. Rankin's Congregational Church, Washington.

The venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce, the Patriarch of the Southern Methodist Church, has lost his voice. He is now in his ninety-second year.

Rev. William Patton, D. D., of New-Haven, (Congregationalist) has submitted to a severe surgical operation at the age of seventy-eight, and is rapidly recovering.

The Lutherans will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Penn., next June. This is the oldest Lutheran theological school in this country.

It is reported that the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, of Chicago, has pronounced in favor of open communion, and has invited Dr. Behrends to become its Pastor, Dr. Ellis having resigned.

Dr. Holeman has been elected to the Presidency of Oakland College, Indiana, a General Baptist institution, and will make an effort at once to raise an endowment of $100,000. It is intended to erect a college building.

An Evangelical Union Holiness Convention will be held at Alliance, beginning Feb. 14. The Methodist Episcopal, Friends, United Brethren, and Wesleyan Churches will be represented, and the question of Scriptural holiness will be discussed.

The American Committee of the Presbyterian Alliance, at the suggestion of the Edinburgh, voted to request a postponement of the meeting of the Alliance from July 4, 1876, to same time in 1877. This is done in view of the Centennial celebration.

Rev. Abraham Joseph Levy is conducting a mission to the Jews in Cincinnati. He reports that during 1875 he visited about six hundred Jewish families and distributed 23,000 pages of tracts. One family of six persons has been converted to Christianity.

A strong opposition is being developed in the Southern Presbyterian Church against the Presbyterian Alliance, and an effort will doubtless be made at the coming General Assembly of the Church to withdraw from all participation in the movement.

Rev. Dr. Behrends, the ex-Baptist minister of Cleveland, has been spending the past week in Boston among the Congregationalists. To-day he is announced to preach in the Park Street Church of that city, of which Rev. W. H. H. Murray was until recently Pastor.

A missionary has been gathering statistics of the Sunday-schools in India for the Sunday-school Convention announced to meet at Allahabad Jan. 19-21. He reports 367 schools, with 17,369 scholars. Of the schools, 285 are vernacular, 36 Anglo-vernacular, and 46 English-speaking.

The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Dioceses of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Illinois, Fond du Lac, Missouri, Colorado, Western Michigan, and Minnesota are to hold a conference at Racine, Wis., shortly, to consider a project for establishing a Church University in the West.

The Congregational Churches of Boston gave $37,731 to foreign missions in 1875. This large amount, however, has been nearly equaled by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of this City, which gave one Sabbath morning last month $36,500 to Presbyterian missions in foreign lands.

The Bishop of Tennessee (Protestant Episcopal,) who is now in England, was recently invited by a curate of a parish church to administer the rite of confirmation to some children in his church. The Bishop of the diocese, the Bishop of London, however refused to grant the necessary permission.

During Mr. Moody's recent visit to Florida, where he went to take an invalid son for the benefit of the climate, he preached Sunday evening in the Metropolitan Hall, Jacksonville, all the churches being closed to allow the people to hear him. At the close of the sermon thirty persons rose for prayer.

The missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions in China are meeting with great success. Thirty-three converts were baptized in one day at an out-station near Shanghai by Rev. Kong Chai Wong, who, in the absence of Dr. Nelson, was in charge of the Kong Wan District. These conversions were the result of the labors of a native minister and a catechist.

The case of a parishioner of the Church of England, Mr. Jenkins, against his rector, Rev. Flavel Cook, who refused to administer the communion to him because he doubted the existence of a personal devil, has been tried before Lord Penzance. Mr. Cook says if the decision be against him he will still refuse to administer the Lord's Supper to Mr. Jenkins, and will resign his living.

The missionaries of the American Board in Austria are greatly hampered in their missionary work by the laws of the empire. "They can enter no pulpit; they can hold no public service to preach the Gospel; they cannot even occupy a room for a Bible reading or lecture unless official leave is given by the authorities; they cannot sell or give away or even loan a tract without risking the penalties of the law."

The Baptists announce a ten days' camp-meeting at Ocean Grove, New-Jersey, next Summer, the owners of the grounds, who are Methodists, granting free use of them. The proposed meeting will begin July 11 and close about July 21, and will afford Baptists a good opportunity for fraternal greeting, grateful commemoration, spiritual communion, and physical recreation. It is expected that Drs. Fuller, Bridgman, Armitage, Broadus, Neale, Lorimer, Boardman, Dickinson, Henson, and Cutting will be among the preachers.

The Lutheran Church Almanac for 1876 gives the following statistics of Lutherans in North America: Synods, 55; ministers, 2,698, who serve 4,750 congregations, besides conducting 14 theological seminaries, 25 colleges, (including those for males and females,) and 22 academies. There are in connection with the church 596,940 communicants, representing a church attendance of about 1,800,000. This shows a net increase over the past year of 3 synods, 151 ministers, 165 congregations, and 87,132 members, or nearly 15 per cent. From the latest statistics it appears that the numerical strength of this denomination, the world over, is 42,256,000, including 23 crowned heads.

At the dedication of a Methodist Church at Los Angeles, according to the *Herald* of that city, a wonderful degree of religious liberality was shown. "As we looked over the immense congregation we observed the devout Catholic side by side with the earnest Protestant; the Jewish rabbi in neighborly companionship to the Gentile; the German Freethinker occupied the next seat to the orthodox Calvinist; the Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Methodist joined fervently in the exercises. The sight was pleasing and suggestive of that millennium of religious freedom when theological differences will no longer breed political turmoil, religious bickerings, or bigoted persecutions."

The *Chinese Recorder* says there are 436 missionaries in China, of whom "38 are in Peking, 39 in Canton, 27 in Foochow, 26 in Shanghai, 25 in Ningpo, 21 in Amoy, 16 in Chefoo, 15 in Tientsin, 13 in Hangchow, and 13 in Lewkiang, Tungchow, Swatow, and Hongkong. Of these 336, 310 are women; there are 10 lay male physicians, 3 female physicians, and 1 ordained medical missionary; there are also 2 lay press superintendents and 24 other lay missionaries. Twenty-five per cent. of the missionaries now in China have been there fifteen years, and fifteen per cent. have been there twenty years. Of the 109 missionaries in Japan, 44 are ordained, 4 are medical, and 52 are women. Of the 25 in Siam, 10 are ordained. Of the 561 missionaries sent to these three countries, 55½ per cent. went from the United States, 39 per cent. from Great Britain, and 5½ per cent. from Germany."

The question of throwing open parish graveyards to dissenters for the burial of their dead according to their respective burial services is discussed with much warmth in England. The bill proposing this change, known as the Morgan bill, was rejected last year, and is to be brought up again at the present session of Parliament. It has a strong opposition from the Bishops, but its friends think it will pass. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol admits that there is a grievance, and thinks that its only possible remedy is by the provision of cemeteries wherever they may be demanded by some fixed proportion of the ratepayers. But no Government, unless hard pressed, would be likely to propose such a measure as this, which would add another ounce to the burdened back of the ratepayer; and Mr. Osborne Morgan's bill certainly will not pass; hence the question is likely to remain unsettled.

The action of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Galesburg last year in voting that Lutheran pulpits are for Lutheran ministers only and Lutheran altars for Lutheran communicants only, has given rise to a warm discussion and a marked division of sentiment among those adhering to the council. Dr. Loss, editor of the *Lutheran Missionary*, says that matters have now gone so far "that it may be taken as ascertained that the General Council cannot continue as it now is. Absolute exclusivism, which some have embraced as the law of God, logic, and Christian love, whether it be in the Galesburg declarations or not, will now be arraigned for a direct and speedy verdict in all our Synods, which verdict cannot possibly leave the General Council what it is, whichever way the decision may go. The congregations are resolved and moving. Many of them will by no means consent to remain a year longer with Synods which refuse distinctly to legitimate a milder and more liberal conviction and practice."

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$32,500 ONLY FOR A HANDSOME four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $38,000 only for a splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $20,000 only for a beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 56th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and B, basement.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property warrants immediate, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

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Three splendid oil paintings representing Gens. Washington, Jackson, and Lafayette, by celebrated artists, each ten by six feet, framed and in perfect order; will exchange for real estate at cash price of $2,000, or for first-class stocks to same amount. Address OWNER, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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NO. 38 EAST 31ST ST.—A HANDSOME FOUR-story brown-stone house, 20x55x100; has had a large sum expended in improvements; sunken area in rear; new plumbing; vaults enlarged; house in complete order; price $29,000; terms easy. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$32,000.—A FINE 4-STORY BROWN-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av.; do., on 39th st., near 5th av., $32,500; also, a superior house, with or without extra lot and stable, near 5th av., Murray Hill, very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—AN UP-TOWN REAL-ESTATE office, with fixtures, in perfect order, for sale; present owners have down-town business requiring all their attention. Address Real Estate, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

5TH AV., BELOW THE PARK, A FINE corner plot of lots, for sale very cheap; also, plots and single lots, on and near 5th av., below and fronting the Park, some with builder's loan. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FULL-SIZE, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, frescoed, brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., Murray Hill, near Park av., only $35,000; a bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—THE FINE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, NO. 584 7th av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite the splendid new Rossmore Hotel; must greatly increase in value; price and terms reasonable. OWNER, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, (No. 264 West 42d st.,) between Broadway and 8th av., for sale cheap; well adapted for a physician. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, corner 6th av. and 23d st.

EXCHANGE—BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, free and clear, for a high-stoop house between 20th and 42d sts., Lexington and 7th avs.; will add cash. Estate money to loan in sums on City improved property. No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th sts.

A PERFECT GEM OF A MEDIUM-SIZED four-story brown-stone basement dwelling on 18th st., just west of 5th av., for sale low; permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE dwelling in complete order, frescoed from top to bottom; convenient to elevated railroad and near grand entrance to Park. For particulars apply at No. 932 8th av.

WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE from owners of well-located first-class houses and stores full particulars of properties that may be for sale or to rent, as we have applications for such. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 126, ONLY nine doors from Booth's Theatre and Masonic Hall, valuable four-story, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 26x60x100, for sale at a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE NEAR the Post Office; first class; extra-sized lot; with two fronts; cheap; cash or easy terms; possession at once. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NOS. 63, 65, AND 67 CROSBY ST., NEAR Spring, 72x100 feet, four-story stores and lofts, new building, for sale at a low price or to rent. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

NO. 26 EAST 21ST ST., 200 FEET FROM BROADWAY.—For sale, five-story brown-stone extra deep basement house; immediate possession; lot 22x100. Owner at No. 133 5th av.

$25,000 WILL BUY 55TH ST. CORner house; cost $40,000 within two years; $30,000 a four-story brown stone near Windsor Hotel. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

FOR SALE, CLOSE TO 5TH AV., BELOW 23d ST.—A fine four-story house, 34 feet front; price, $40,000. Apply at No. 3 Pine st. for permits and further information. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, below cost on easy terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania, N. Y.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A number of new first-class dwelling-houses; several finished in cabinet work and very perfect in arrangement. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Nos. 24 and 28 West 50th st.; new houses, very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY, ON Mercer st., for sale. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE OF J. H. LOUNSBERY, DECEASED.—The following property situated on the east side of Clinton av., about 100 feet north of Lafayette av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lot, 50 feet on Clinton av., extending 200 feet to Hamilton st.—four full lots 25x100. Cost of land, $20,000, and considered cheap, being $5,000 less than cost to former owner.

The main house is 41 feet 6 inches by 50 feet, three stories high, with attic, basement and cellar. The extension is two stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The front is of brown-stone, with double-columned brown-stone portico and two brown-stone bay windows. The sides and rear are faced up with the best Philadelphia front bricks and brown-stone trimmings. The inside arrangements have all the improvements belonging to first-class dwellings. Cost of house in its present condition, $39,419.

The stable on Hamilton st. is 50 feet by 35 feet, two stories high, and faced up with Callaburg front bricks. In the first story there are four single stalls, one box stall, large harness-room, carriage-room, &c., also water-closet, wash-basin, &c. The entire first story is lined and finished in hard-wood. A tenement is finished in the second story, having three rooms and large pantries. Cost of stable, $7,500.

The property was designed by Mr. Lounsbery as a first-class dwelling, and its appointments are of the very best. The executors are confident that this property is one of the best in Brooklyn not only in point of construction, but its location is unsurpassed. It will be sold cheap, either in its present unfinished condition, or completed, at the option of purchaser. Terms easy. Apply to either of the following executors, or address Box No. 3,050 New-York Post Office.

If not sold, it will be offered at auction on TUESDAY, April 4.
P. M. DINGEE, No. 165 Clinton av.
CHAS. PRATT, No. 216 Clinton av.
R. L. Roberts, Architect; Jas. Look, Mason; F. D. Norris, Carpenter.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FORECLOSURE SALE—BY MUTUAL LIFE INsurance Company, of very valuable property on Railroad avenue and 4th st., Morrisania, and near the depot, by H. N. CAMP, Auctioneer, at Merchants' Exchange, on 15th day of February; 175 feet on Railroad av. by 280, with improvements.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF EIGHT DWELLINGS on East 110th st., near 3d av.
E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Executors of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased,
EAST 110TH ST.—The eight three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwellings and lots, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, 249, and 251 East 110th st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d av. Houses are each 16.8x40 and 45, in fair order, contain all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. Rented until May 1, 1876. Five of the above houses are mortgaged to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at $4,500 each; and three are mortgaged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at $4,000 each. Possession May 1, 1876.
For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE
3D AV. BUSINESS CORNER.
BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS.
Will sell at Auction,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1876,
At 12 o'clock, M., at
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of S. RAYNOR, Esq., Executor,)
No. 2,198 3D AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER 120TH ST., Now occupied by J. STINER & CO. as a Tea Store.
No. 319 EAST 117TH STREET—Two-story and attic frame house.
Maps and further particulars of Auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall street and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, the following:
PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the five-story brick building No. 84 Water st.
WATER STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
SOUTH STREET—No. 43, four-story brick store.
Sale absolute without reserve or limit.
For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH AV., OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO THE NEW JEFFERSON MARKET COURT HOUSE.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Executors, the lot, two-story, attic, and basement brick plate-glass-front store and dwelling No. 128 6th av., 23 feet wide by 78 feet 6 inches deep, adjoining the south-east corner of 10th st., with 3 feet 6 inches alley-way in rear to 10th st. Very fine business location. Possession of store immediately and of dwelling May 1 next. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, particulars, &c., of TOWNSEND WANDELL, Esq., Executor, No. 290 Broadway, or at No. 4 Pine st., or at No. 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILLIAM KENNELLY WILL SELL AT auction on
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)
The valuable property on the north-east corner of Washington and Cedar sts., known as Nos. 147, 147½, and 149 Washington st., corner Cedar st. A large portion can remain on mortgage.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property corner Washington and Cedar sts. Nos. 147, 147½, and 149 Washington st. will be sold to close an estate. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASANT house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE ON 14TH ST., beautifully furnished, to gentleman and wife, (a party without children,) where the owner, (a widow,) can have accommodations in same; rent very low to responsible and careful tenants; strictest reference will be required as to the care and management of said house. Address for one week, CHARLES S. MERRITT, Box No. 1,385 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET.—THE ELEGANT AND NICELY-FURNISHED residence, "Interlaken," Lenox, Mass., will be rented for the season, or for a term of years; also, a stylish carriage, team, and coachman, if wanted. Address the owner, No. 205 North Pearl st., Albany, N. Y. A. COMSTOCK.

TO RENT—LOW, TO A GOOD TENANT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, an elegant four-story stone dwelling in complete order, frescoed from top to bottom, near grand entrance to Park, and convenient to elevated railroad. Apply at No. 932 8th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Large four-story house; twenty rooms; fine location for boarding, modiste, or other business purposes; rent very moderate.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Quick Transit, Hudson, and Elevated Railroads, forty-five minutes to City Hall, houses to suit all classes; French flats; rents cheap. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th st. and 10th av.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE VERY NEAT three-story brick house, No. 203 East 19th st.; all improvements, and in perfect order; rent $1,200. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 218 East 18th st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

NO. 28 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Four story, 18.9x60x100 feet, in perfect order, to rent, fully furnished, to private family only. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NEAR ROSSMORE HOTEL—Elegantly, completely furnished, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone. Rent; $275. "Possession." MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th st.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON WEST SIDE OF BROADway, between 29th and 30th sts., nearly opposite Gilsey House. Apply to W. FITZPATRICK, florist, No. 1,213 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON av., Murray Hill; reasonable to a small family; arrangements may be made to board for rent, if desired. Address TOWNSEND, Box No. 402, Post Office.

COTTAGES, HOTELS, AND RESTAURANT OR any other kind of property to let or for sale on easy terms. Apply to WM. LANE, Agent, Box No. 48 Long Branch.

A SPLENDID PARLOR FLOOR, 34TH ST., east of 8th av., for doctor, dentist, or any light business; reasonable rent. HULBERT PECK, Real Estate Agent, No. 268 West 34th st.

TO PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.—VERY desirable apartments, suitable for a professional man. Apply on the premises, No. 5 East 46th st., adjoining Windsor Hotel.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 104 EAST 15th st., second house east of Union Square; rent $2,000. Apply to Hobbs & Oliver, 64 University place.

TO LET.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE in 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address G. D., Box No. 152 Times Office.

FURNISHED, ALSO UNFURNISHED HOUSES AT reduced rents. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

A SMALL, NEATLY-FURNISHED HOUSE.—Rent, $1,500; furniture, $2,000; location near Reservoir Park. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET.—FRENCH FLAT, WITH ALL THE MODern improvements. Inquire of T. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, and Sea Bright cottages to rent, furnished.—F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE.—I HAVE received during the past week several orders to purchase different kinds of dwelling houses, of various sizes and prices, situated between Madison and 7th avs., varying from $20,000 to $60,000 each. Will owners who desire to sell please furnish me with all particulars. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—TO LEASE FROM OR BEFORE THE 1st of May, a small unfurnished house near 5th av. and not above 40th st. Best guarantees can be given as to responsibility and carefulness. Address, with lowest price, L. S., Box No. 2,126 New-York Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DWELLING-house in first-class neighborhood, west side, below 59th st.; price must be very low for cash. Owners only may address C. B. A., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINE ARTS.

NOW ON VIEW AT THE ART ROOMS,
NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
A. Elliott Nash's ceramic collection
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS,
Feb. 16 and 17, at 2 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
at the private residence
NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.,
at 10:30 o'clock.
To be seen on Monday and Tuesday by permit only, to be obtained from the auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to have a gentleman and his wife board with them; to those tired of boarding-houses or hotels, this would offer an agreeable change. Address E. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, second floor, large, finely-furnished rooms; references exchanged; 43d st., between 5th and Madison avs. Address A. M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, on 5th and Madison avs., and other locations; also suites without board; moderate prices; every house furnishing best references; also flats. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—TWO ELEGANT SUITES, with first-class board and attendance; also, one small and two large rooms, for families or gentlemen; references.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SQUARE room on third and two on fourth floor; running water; large, cheerful dining-room, parlor floor; references. No. 26 West 16th st.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table and attendance; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

$17 PER WEEK.—LARGE ROOM, SOUTHERN exposure, with fire and gas; suitable for gentleman and wife; good board; house first-class. No. 212 West 43d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5—WITH BOARD—AN ENtire second floor, elegantly furnished; also a single room for gentleman; choice location; near the Brevoort House.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—AN ELEGANTly-furnished suite of rooms to rent, on parlor floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have two rooms to let, with or without board. Address G., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms, second floor; other very desirable rooms, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 33 WEST 18TH ST.—GENTLEMEN DESIRing rooms, with first-class board, can be accommodated.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE, HANDSOME room, second floor; private bath; excellent board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 59 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING sunny rooms, third floor, together or separately; strictly first-class board.

HALL ROOMS IN NO. 303 EAST 18TH st., with board; nice location and house almost a private one. Address E. R. H., No. 303 East 18th st.

NO. 357 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT LARGE and small rooms, with board in private family; one minute from Elevated Road Station.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIvate bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor; breakfast if desired; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms and a single room, with board.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—Very pleasant rooms, with board; singly or en suite.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, ON third floor, to let, with board; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table for families and gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED FLOOR—CONSISTING OF TWO double rooms with closets; third story; fire and gas, use of bath and parlors; private house; without board; will be let reasonable; references exchanged. No. 146 West 41st st.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom to let to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water, gas, fire if needed; also two small rooms; terms moderate; references required and given. No. 71 West 10th st.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO GENTLEMEN only, with use of carpets and exclusive bath, or entire second floor, furnished, with bath, by the year or month, without board. No. 48 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TO LET—ONE SUITE OF APARTMENTS IN SHERwood Building, 44th st. and 5th av., from April 1, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 531 5th av., between 2 and 4 P. M. JAMES P. COLT, Lessee.

A FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen; all modern conveniences; at No. 80 West 12th st.; reference required.

OFFICE TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT rooms for housekeeping; suitable for a doctor. No. 72 West 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 41 WEST 11TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Superior rooms, unexpectedly vacated, to rent low, without board.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO 1ST OF APRIL, FOR A SMALL family, part of a house, central location, with improvements, for housekeeping; rent $400 to $500; references exchanged. Answers to E. S., Box No. 183 Times Office.

WANTED.—SUITE OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS IN APARTment-house with lift, up-town. Address W., Box 280, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.
An excursion steamer leaves New-York every three weeks for Havana, Progreso, Campeche, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY WITH FOURTEEN YEARS SUCcessful experience in teaching English in all its branches, Latin and French, desires to make another morning engagement as visiting teacher; Abecedarian pupils not desired; grammar, composition, and penmanship specialties; lessons will be given in any particular branches required, at teacher's residence, if preferred by adult pupils; unexceptionable references given; terms moderate. Address, with name and residence, Mrs. M. R. J., No. 211 West 38th st.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE, teaching, in Europe and America, would like a few children to instruct with her own girl of seven years, in English, German, French, music, drawing and needle-work, (as parents may wish,) during the morning hours. Mrs. BERRY, No. 199 West 11th st.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentleman; City references; thirty lessons, $25; at pupil's residence, $35. Address FRENCH, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery, (established 1849.)—Private lessons in all branches; ladies' department; backward persons and foreigners rapidly advanced; writing lessons, $3 monthly.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—THOMAS P. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons, day or evening, and prepares gentlemen or ladies practically for business.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO WANTED AT PUPIL'S residence, three times a week, afternoon or evening. Address S. SIDNEY, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY gives lessons for thirty cents. Address TEACHER, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST DRAMA,

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

SECOND SUBURBAN MATINEE OF PIQUE, WEDNESDAY AT 1.

The Tribune says: "Pique blends comedy, sensation, and sentiment in a way that cannot fail to please."
The Herald says: "Pique is absolutely crowded with events."
The Times says: "The oftener it is seen the more certain it will be set down as a remarkable play."
The Evening Post says: "It is pure even when it is most melodramatic."
The News says: "For dramatic interest, excellent acting, and magnificent scenery, we have never seen anything comparable with it."
The Sun says: "The mingling of humor and pathos in 'Pique' is most happy."

THIRD MONTH! HOUSES CROWDED!
The cast demonstrates the superiority of Mr. Daly's company over all others, and is as follows:
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as the heroine, Mabel Renfrew.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as the genial Dr. Gossitt.
Mr. CHARLES FISHER as the Massachusetts millowner, Matthew Standish.
Mr. D. H. HARKINS as Capt. Standish, United States Navy.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS as the young millionaire, Sammy Dymple.
Mr. W. DAVIDGE as the tramp, Padder.
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG as Ragmoney Jim, the tramp and kidnapper.
Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE as the fashionable flirt, Raymond Lessing.
Mr. JOHN DREW as the modern young Pythias, Thorsby Gyll.
Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL as Picker Bob.
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS as Mary Standish, "who was passed by."
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT as rare old Aunt Dorothy.
Miss EMILY RIGL as the young stepmother, Lucille.
Miss KATE HOLLAND as the crazed woman, Mother Thames.
Miss SYDNEY COWELL as Raitch, the waif.
TWELFTH LADIES' MATINEE OF PIQUE, SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
ANOTHER EXTRA MATINEE.
In response to the general call for a second MID-WEEK MATINEE, and for the accommodation of SUBURBAN VISITORS.
Mr. DALY begs to announce a performance of the greatly successful drama of
PIQUE!
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, AT 1.
*.*The performance WILL TERMINATE in time for visitors to take the 4:45 TRAINS for home.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

Immense Success.
ANNIE EVA FAY'S
MARVELOUS DRAWING-ROOM SEANCES,
GIVEN IN THE LIGHT,
NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST.,
NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AV. HOTEL.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING AT 7:30 P. M.
W. IRVING BISHOP..........Manager

Mr. Bishop begs respectfully to state that Miss Fay, the celebrated *spiritual-physical test medium*, has had the honor of appearing, with the most unqualified approbation, at the Queen's Drawing-room, London, before his Royal Highness Prince of Wales and royal family, the Czar of Russia, Lord Raleigh, and numerous other titled personages, and as to the genuineness of her manifestations is indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society.

From New-York Herald, Jan. 25.

Might truly be called a *marvelous* seance. The guitar was *seen to rise in the air*, while some *invisible hand* was thrumming it for a space of three minutes. The committee then was allowed to *hold* the medium, and the manifestations occurred as before. The medium mentioned certain spirits that came to visit some of the people in the circle, among them a pale, blue-eyed lady who died three years ago, and the description was so *accurate* that one gentleman *fairly blanched*. It is *inexplicable*.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 9:30 P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14,
and every evening until further notice,
LUCILLE WESTERN
in her great impersonation,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in the beautiful drama of
EAST LYNNE,
Supported by J. B. STUDLEY and a powerful company.
EAST LYNNE MATINEE SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
All Former Efforts Surpassed.
Largest, Funniest, and Best Entertainment in the City.
Handsomest Ballet in the World.
Olio of Sixty Artists—The Very Cream of Varieties.
Fattie Stewart's Tricks, Don't go Tommy. | Demonio, New Tableaux, French Dances. | Jas. Messenger, Aubrey & Moulton, Annie Morton.
Evenings, 8; Tues., Thurs., and Saturday Matinées, 2.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.
"Parting," song, F. L. Ritter, 40c.; "Daisy's Dream," piano, Meinnger, 50c.; "Those Golden Hours," Keens, 35c.; "Pond Lily," mazurka, Dorn, 50c.; "Slavery Days," Braham, 40c.; "Apollo Lanciers," Kiesewetter, 35c.; "Hush Thee, My Baby," Macirone, 40c.; the "Sunny Side," for Sunday-schools, 35c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

34TH STREET OPERA-HOUSE,
Between 2d and 3d avs.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Mlle. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S WILD CHAHUT DANCERS,
PARISIAN CAN CAN.
Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DR. JOHN LORD,
ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY at 11:30,
DANTE.
BROOKLYN—ATHENÆUM, TUESDAY, at 11,
CHARLEMAGNE.

MRS. ANNA RANDALL-DIEHL—READINGS and Recitations, Association Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Organ Concert, 7:30; Readings at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be found at Brentano's, No. 39 Union square; at Educational Bureau, No. 27 Union square, and at the door.

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STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
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ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
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STORES AND LOFTS TO RENT.—NOS. 557 and 559 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, 50x200 feet, through to Mercer st.; Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel; store, basement and sub-cellar, 30x200 feet to Mercer st.
Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Crosby st., 73x200 feet, new, fine entire building to rent, or for sale. No. 16 Cliff, and No. 241 Pearl, 28x197 feet, arranged for iron or metal trade, first floor and basement; Front st. near Broad, entire building to rent.
Properties in Bond, Great Jones, Fourth sts. and Lafayette place, near Gorham, and Whiting Cos. buildings, suitable for jewelers, to lease. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER FLOORS OF The German Savings Bank; can be enlarged, forming 109 feet on 4th av., by 130 feet on 14th st.; will have elevators, &c.; constructed to suit occupants. For full particulars apply to A. KURSHEEDT, No. 207 West 14th st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE FOUR UPper lofts of building No. 46 Marion st., between Spring and Prince, two blocks east of Broadway; the lofts are 30x100 feet, lighted on three sides, heated by steam, and furnished with an Otis elevator; is the best and most convenient building for manufacturing purposes in the City; formerly occupied by R. W. Smith & Co., book-binders. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN THE SPLENDID NEW IRON-FRONT building Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114 Wooster st., between Prince and Spring sts., the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, 100x100, and basement 40x100 feet, with or without steam; Otis patent elevator; heated by steam; water and gas throughout; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; unsurpassed as a business position.
Also, store and apartments No. 127 Waverley place. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE STORES for retail business upon Broadway, to rent.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
No. 1 Pine st. and No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

BROADWAY CORNER, NEAR SPRING ST., 100x125 FEET.—To lease for a term of years for improvement, at a reasonable ground rent. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES, NO. 115 Broadway, and one on the rear; also some on third floor, front, and one rear; two elevators. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ELEGANT OFFICE TO let below 34th st. and close to 5th av. Address J. D. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large and very desirable. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

BROADWAY STORE, WEST SIDE, NEAR 25th st., to let; also a corner store on 6th av., near 37th st. Inquire of S. D. GORMAN, No. 21 Spruce st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
EXTRA NOTICE.—MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1876, entire change of bill, and first appearance of the very talented and versatile actor,
MR. JOHN W. JENNINGS.
Mr. Jennings will perform his unequaled character of MELTER MOSS.
Mr. Hart is pleased to inform his patrons that he has arranged, expressly for this theatre, and altered and condensed without in any way destroying its interest, the emotional drama entitled THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. This drama will be performed with a superb cast: Mr. G. H. Macdermott as Bob Brierly; engaged expressly, the talented character actor and comedian, Mr. J. W. Jennings, in his unequaled character of Melter Moss; Mrs. T. J. Hind, engaged expressly for Mrs. Willoughby—this lady was the original with Mr. W. J. Florence at the Winter Garden; Mr. John Wild as Green Jones. Other characters by the company. New scenery by Mr. R. L. Weed. Other arrangements will prevent the Manager playing the Ticket-of-Leave Man, with its powerful cast, more than one week. On the SAME EVENING, Feb. 14, re-appearance at this theatre, after an absence of two months, of Messrs. RICKEY and BARNEY. New Acts, Sketches, and Songs, by the unequaled Company, making the bill for Feb. 14 the best offered. MONDAY, Feb. 14, first appearance of the comic vocalist, PADDY MURPHY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CARD.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
W. K. BASSFORD, the eminent Composer and Teacher, Superintends the Piano Department.
MAX MARETZEK, the Operatic Director, Directs the Vocal Department.
TERMS { Classes of three pupils..........$10 per quarter.
Classes of two pupils..........15 per quarter
Strictly private lessons..........30 per quarter
NEW TERMS NOW COMMENCING.
Subscription books open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
The celebrated ARION PIANOS are used in the school.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State st.

STEINWAY HALL.
THREE GRAND CONCERTS.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 18, and Matinée on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19,
BY THE
BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB,
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. B. LISTEMANN, Mr. F. LISTEMANN,
Mr. A. HARTDEGEN, Mr. E. WEINER,
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Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Soprano, of Boston.
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Pianist.
TEMPLE QUARTET, of Boston,
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
D. F. FITZ, Tenor, H. A. COOK, Baritone,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor, A. C. RYDER, Basso.
Tickets, $1, with reserved seats. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. STUART.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16,
First time, after careful preparation,
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S
New comedy in four acts,

BRASS.

Characters by Miss ROSE WOOD, Miss ROSE LISLE, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Mrs. BRUTONE, Messrs. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, LEWIS MORRISON, J. C. PADGETT, VINING BOWERS, C. NORRIS, W. J. COGSWELL, F. LANGLEY, CYRIL SEARLE, J. W. BRUTONE, J. P. COOKE, C. ROSENE.
New drop curtain by VOEGTLIN; new scenery, MATT MORGAN, CHARLES HENRY, GEORGE HEINNEMANN. BOX OFFICE OPEN MONDAY.

GHOSTLY VISITORS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, at the grand Séance held by Mrs. HARRIET WILSON, the world-renowned medium, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1876, at 8 o'clock.
SPIRITS TO ASSUME MATERIAL FORMS RESEMBLING THEIR FORMER EARTHLY BODIES, IN VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE, IN THE GASLIGHT, AND DESCRIBE LIFE IN THE SPIRIT WORLD WITH NATURAL HUMAN-LIKE VOICES.
The entire Séance will be conducted under the supervision of a committee of gentlemen connected with the press of New-York.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets can be secured at the ticket office, Cooper Institute, after 12 M. on Sunday.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1876.
Tickets, at the usual price and under the usual restrictions, can be had from the following gentlemen:
C. Godfrey Guenther, No. 19 Union square.
Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall.
Emil Unger, No. 50 Park place.
Herm. Uhl, New-York Staats-Zeitung.
Sig. Kaufmann, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. Mosenthal, No. 337 Broadway.
L. Koemmerer, No. 108 Grand st.
W. Rasmus, No. 20 Exchange place.
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TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE
(Late Dan Bryant's,)
Second week and immense success of the famous
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
A GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
First appearance of SENATOR BOB HART and the GREAT BERNARDO.
First week of the GRAND DIORAMIC ILLUSTRATION of the approaching CENTENNIAL—Starting from BUNKER HILL in 1776, introducing a fac-simile of the BELL OF LIBERTY, NEW-YORK HARBOR in 1776, GODDESS OF LIBERTY, and songs of all nations by the DOUBLE QUINTET. New features by FRANK MORAN, SANDFORD and WILSON, JOHNNY ALLEN, and LITTLE MAC, BAKER and DOYLE, and the great company.
Family Matinée every Saturday at 2 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. MATT MORGAN..........Manager
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. SIX ACTS and THIRTY-ONE SCENES. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Introducing the original Wilmington
COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS.
UNCLE TOM. UNCLE TOM. UNCLE TOM.
New scenery and effects by Mr. MATT MORGAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
will be presented Mr. Brougham's fine drama, replete with
ROMANTIC INTEREST and POWERFUL EFFECTS,
entitled
JOHN GARTH,
With
CHARMING AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, AND
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........JOHN GARTH
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, A. FITZGERALD, C. A. STEVENSON, C. E. EDWIN, J. PECK, T. ATKINS, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss NINA VARIAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR
THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinées Saturday at 2.

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BARGAINS IN FARMS ON DELAWARE and Bound Brook Railroad, near main station; one hour from New-York and Philadelphia; $85 per acre and upward; beautiful rolling country, free from swamps, malaria, and mosquitoes; no sandy barrens; fine loam soil. Trains will run through from New-York to Philadelphia within two months, when lands will greatly enhance in value. Apply to G. VAN DOREN, Somerville, or No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 6.

$4,500—TERMS TO SUIT, WILL PURCHASE new three-story Philadelphia brick and brown-stone houses, Croton water, marble mantels, Mott's ranges, Baltimore heater, stationary tubs, gas, &c.; street sewered and all assessments paid; three minutes' walk from Harlem and Morrisania steam-boats; five minutes to Harlem Railroad; corner house, $6,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN TO close out an estate, three fine dwellings and four stores and dwellings in the best part of Yonkers; also two plots of ground, about 350 lots; also one good house in Lexington av. and two in 27th st.; all clear; terms to suit. Apply to owner, J. TAYLOR, No. 1,233 Lexington av., New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED A VIRGINIA FARM with good buildings, fences, and water, in a healthy location in exchange for a fine farm thirty miles out on Erie Railway; offers will have to be in before 20th inst.; party leaves then to examine what is offered. Address VIRGINIA, Post Office Box 3,769, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A TWO-story and French-roof house, 30x34, containing twelve large rooms, in complete order and first-class location; lot 45x182; price way down. For particulars call or address A. N. ROMAINE, No. 109 Murray st.

ARLINGTON HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION of Arlington, N. J., have a few choice lots for sale; now is the time to purchase; terms easy. For particulars call from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at their office, No. 157 Broadway, or at Arlington, only forty-five minutes from City Hall, via Montclair Railroad.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL PROPerty for sale at Babylon, Long Island; terms easy. For particulars apply to C. T. DURYEA, Babylon, Long Island.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN—eight acres, good house, stable, fine fruit, unsurpassed views—for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1876.
MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
AND
Centennial Tea Party
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Irving Hall, and Nilsson Hall,
ON THE
EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876,
IN AID OF
THE FLOATING HOSPITAL
OF
ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, BERNSTEIN'S ORCHESTRA, AND DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, RELICS, AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF 1776.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

"THE PATRIOT FLAG,"
Composed expressly for the occasion, by C. E. Horsley, will be rendered at 9:30 o'clock, with
SOLO BY SOBST
and CHORUS OF VOLUNTEER SINGERS
FROM THE CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.

THE MINUET
will be danced immediately afterward, under direction of W. B. De Garmo.

GRAND ENTREE
OF THREE HUNDRED LADIES IN THE COSTUME OF 1776,
WITH THEIR ESCORTS, at 10 o'clock.

Martha Washington Tea Party in Irving Hall.

BALL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUPPER IN NILSSON HALL.

During the evening an overture, entitled
"THE GREAT REPUBLIC,"
Arranged for the occasion by George F. Bristow,
will be performed by
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.

The Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., are opened daily at 10 A. M. for the sale of boxes and tickets.

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SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
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AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
85TH TO 92D TIME OF ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theo. Hamilton, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett.
SATURDAY, Feb. 19,
FOURTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
100TH PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
. NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, the 19th inst.,
FIFTIETH NIGHT OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
ADELAIDE PHILLIPS. ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Rosina..........Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Berta (first appearance)..........Signorina LAMBERTI
Count Almaviva..........Mr. TOM KARL
Figaro (first appearance)..........Signor FERRANTI
Dr. Bartolo..........Signor BACELLI
Don Basilio, Signor COLETTI. Fiorello, Signor LOTTI
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director..........Signor TOMASI
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16—IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18—LA CENERENTOLA.
General admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents.
Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $2, according to location; Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats and boxes now at Academy box office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sallman's, No. 114 Broadway.

1776. GRAND 1876.
CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, REVIEW,
and
DRESS PARADE AND GUARD-MOUNTING,
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
AT THE RINK, 3D AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1876,
At 8 o'clock P. M.
Music by the Regimental Band, Prof. Fred. Wannemacher, leader. Tickets can be had of Major E. A. McAlpine, Nos. 144 and 146 Avenue D; Capt. A. L. Webber, No. 387 6th av.; Capt. O. C. Hoffman, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 30; Commissary Sergt. Robert Curren, Cooper Institute, Room No. 36; Sergt. McLean, No. 1,272 Broadway; Corp. Senior, No. 520 6th av.; Private Hedge, No. 111 Liberty st., and of the officers and members of the Regiment and of the Veteran Corps.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
QUEEN AND WOMAN. This new drama will be given every evening this week. It will be illustrated by magnificent scenery and by a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Messrs. Fred. Robinson, Edw'd. Arnott, Edw'd. Lamb, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and J. G. Coulter; Misses Ida Vernon, Kate Claxton, Laura Thorpe, and Mr. J. Steele Mackaye.
In consequence of Miss CLARA MORRIS' approaching engagement, the present representations of this drama are limited to one week. Saturday Matinée at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MONDAY, 14TH.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées,
the popular actor,
C. W. BARRY..........as..........Gen. Washington
And talented actor,
LOUIS ALDRICH,
(Who is specially engaged,) as
HARVEY BIRCH, the Spy,
in Barry's Centennial drama,
THE SPY.
MATINEES:
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
LOUISE SYLVESTER, A. H. SHELDON,
HARRY COLTON, H. STEWART, T. WOOD.
in THE ROLL OF THE DRUM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to
inform the public that
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS,
on her way from Baltimore to Boston, will appear
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 25,
in her celebrated character of DONNA ANNA in
DON GIOVANNI,
and on SATURDAY, FEB. 26,
IN A GRAND MATINEE
in one of her favorite rôles.
The sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 21.

GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1876, for the benefit of the German Emigrant House, No. 16 State st., with the kind assistance of the artists, Miss Antonia Henne, contralto; Miss F. Rokohl, soprano; and Messrs. C. Fritsch, tenor; S. Liebling and F. V. Gogh, piano; H. Brandt, violin; A. Hoch, violin; M. Liebling, accompanist, and the choirs of St. Matthew's and St. John's Churches. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra, at the door on the evening.

CHICKERING HALL.
FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.
R. J. De CORDOVA.
SATURDAY, Feb. 19. Subject—"Courtship and Marriage." Tickets for the entire course of (5) five entertainments, $2; single reserved, 75c. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN to follow Feb. 29. Tickets at Pond's, 39 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY,
BY WILLIAM B. DE GARMO,
For sale at
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.'S, NO. 547 BROADWAY.

FREE LECTURE IN FRENCH AND DECLAMATION, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M., in the French Church, No. 30 West 22d st. Americans specially invited.

LECTURES.

IMPORTANT FREE LECTURE—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, in Everett Hall, No. 398 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Mrs. M. G. Brown, President of the Metaphysical University, No. 51 Bond st., New-York, will lecture on her great metaphysical discovery—not only as a thorough disinfectant, but a deliverer from disease and lifter of the entire mental and physical constitution.
The Metaphysical Pamphlet of eighty pages, elucidating the laws and principles by which the discovery works, will be sold in the hall at twenty-five cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS and ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at* lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 *to* 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
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C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a Dancer's Assistant.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms, lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator; watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker st.

RUBENSTEIN CONVICTED.

HE IS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

CLOSING ADDRESS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON—THE JUDGE'S CHARGE—SPEECH OF THE PRISONER BEFORE THE PASSING OF SENTENCE.

The trial of P. N. Rubenstein for the murder of Sara Alexander was concluded yesterday, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, by the conviction of the prisoner of murder in the first degree and his sentence to the scaffold on March 24. The court opened at 10 o'clock, and District Attorney Britton immediately began his argument to the jury in behalf of the people, first rehearsing the history of the murder, the search for the murderer, and the horror which prevailed at the time in view of the terrible surroundings of the tragedy. He then spoke of the value of circumstantial evidence, and read several authorities upon the subject, in answer to the arguments used by the counsel for the prosecution the day before; he then passed to the consideration of the chain of circumstances surrounding the prisoner, and connecting him with the crime. His first point was the fitting of the boots of the prisoner and the shoes of the murdered girl to the foot-prints found in the cornfield, and the spots of blood and patch of extraneous matter found upon the boots. He compared a chain of circumstantial evidence to a cable which holds a ship at anchor on the rocking billows of ocean, composed of strands twisted together, which must be all complete, and fit each other perfectly, in order to form a perfect cable. From the tracks, which he denominated the first strand in the cable, the District Attorney passed to the consideration of the patch of blood, and corn husk, and woolly fibre, and spot of blood, which he called the second strand; to the mud, which formed the third strand; to the knife, which he called the fourth strand; to the identification of the prisoner and the murdered girl in the East New-York cars, which he called the fifth strand; to the remark made by the prisoner to the brother of the deceased, that "perhaps some loafer might have taken his sister off into the country and murdered her," and to the remarkable dream which the prisoner said he had had about the girl appearing to him and telling him that she had been murdered ten miles away from New-York.

The District Attorney then turned his attention to the main defense relied upon by the prisoner's counsel—the proving of an alibi—first reading various authorities upon the subject. There are two ways, said he, in which a jury may be deceived by the testimony in reference to an alibi, one of which is to swear to main facts, and fix them upon wrong days, or wrong hours of the day, and the other by giving correct details of facts and then swearing falsely to the main facts. In commenting upon the first point, he dwelt upon the clannishness of the Jews, particularly those to whom the prisoner belongs, which characteristics follow them to this country, living together as a separate people, and ready to go to any lengths to protect one of their number. In substantiation of the alibi fourteen witnesses testified to the fact of seeing the prisoner at certain hours, when the prosecution claims that he was on his way to and from East New-York. The District Attorney analyzed the testimony of these several witnesses, taking the ground that their testimony was undoubtedly false, and that the motive which led to falsehood was their desire to shield the prisoner. The District Attorney then presented to the jury his theory of the manner in which the murder was committed, the assassin standing behind her when she was on her knees, begging for mercy, and seizing her by the hair of the head, drew her head back, and drew the knife across her throat from left to right, with a quick movement of the right hand, and thus avoiding the blood with which he would otherwise have been covered. Mr. Britton closed his argument at 12:50 o'clock, after which a recess was taken for half an hour.

After the jury had retired, Andreas Fuchs, the murderer of William W. Simmons, was brought to the bar of the court to plead to the indictment which has been found against him. He pleaded, through his counsel, Mr. Kingborn, "not guilty," and his trial was set down for the third Monday in March, his counsel saying that he could not possibly get ready during the present term of court.

The court reopened at 1:30 o'clock, when the counsel for the defense presented two requests to the Judge to charge, as follows: First, that the jury have no right to discredit any witness because of his race or faith as an Israelite, nor because of the manner of the administration of the oath, nor because of any prejudice for any reason against that class of citizens; and, second, that if the testimony of Abraham Jacobs, Jacob Abt, Dora Rubenstein, and Mrs. Bolinsky is to be believed in this case, the defendant cannot properly be convicted. The court assented to the requests, and so charged the jury.

The jury were then directed to stand up, and Judge Pratt delivered the charge, which occupied about an hour, and was listened to with marked attention by the audience which filled the court-room. He first gave the law in the case, relating to what constituted murder, and then defined what the law regarded a reasonable doubt. He also went over the points in the evidence, instructing the jury what they were to consider as of importance in their deliberations, telling them that they were to weigh the testimony for themselves, and form their own opinion as to the credibility of the witnesses who had been put upon the stand to sustain the theory of an alibi. In regard to circumstantial evidence, Justice Pratt said that, if they found that the theory of the prosecution was not sustained in every particular by the evidence, then the whole superstructure must fall, and the guilt of the prisoner would go with it.

At the conclusion of the charge, the jury retired, and returned again at 4 o'clock. Rubenstein, while the jury were out, had sat in the court-room the picture of blank despair, glancing occasionally toward the door with a frightened look, and refusing to speak to any one. In response to the usual questions, the foreman announced that the jury had found the prisoner guilty. The clerk asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. The prisoner said: "I know nothing about it. I did not commit the crime! I do not want to give up my blood. They may yet discover I am innocent." Then pulling down a long lock of hair from either side of his head, he continued: "That is my witness that I never had my hand on any woman—never touched a woman, and that time will find out I am innocent, and the jury have made a mistake."

Judge Moore then sentenced Rubenstein to be hanged on Friday, March 24, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.

The trial of Patrick Ward, for the killing of Peter T. Meyers in Phillipsburg on the 17th day of May, was concluded last evening in the Warren County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Belvidere, N. J., Chief Justice Beasley presiding, the jury after two hours' deliberation returning a verdict of murder in the first degree. Ward, who lived with an abandoned woman named Mary Lynch, resided in a house adjoining Meyers in Phillipsburg. Some years ago the murdered man gave Ward fifteen dollars in counterfeit currency to dispose of. Ward was unable to get rid of it, and ill feeling sprang up between the two, and quarrels were very frequent. Meyers resorted to every possible device to annoy the prisoner and his family. Maddened beyond endurance by continued insults, Ward, on the 17th of May, provided himself with a pistol and lay in wait for his enemy. While Meyers was going up the steps of his house, at the close of his day's labor, Ward walked up to within five feet of him and shot him through the head. Deliberately placing his pistol in his pocket, Ward walked away. Meyers fell to the ground, and within an hour after he had been removed into the house he died. Ward was arrested the next day and has since been confined in jail awaiting trial. On Monday he was put on his defense. District Attorney Vliet who conducted the prosecution, was aided by Attorney General Vanatta and Judge Kirkpatrick, of Easton. The prisoner was defended by J. G. & G. M. Shipman and B. C. Frost. Ward is over sixty years of age. He received the verdict with signs of weakness. The sentence will be pronounced this week.

DOLAN CATCHING AT STRAWS.

The State Senate passed a law last week making a homicide committed while in the perpetration of a felony murder in the second degree. The reason given for passing the law was that a homicide under such circumstances would lack the elements of premeditation and intent necessary to constitute the crime of murder in the first degree, the killing being the result of personal fear on the part of the perpetrator. Dolan's counsel hope that this law will pass the Assembly and receive the Governor's signature before the day fixed for Dolan's execution, as they will claim, in case of an adverse decision on the question now pending before the Court of Appeals, that even though this law be not of an *ex post facto* character, the question would arise whether the execution of Dolan would take place at a time when there was no law in existence punishing with death the crime he is charged with having committed.

ROBBING ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Foster, an assistant sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral, saw a light in the building and entered it. He found a man near one of the "poor-boxes," which had just been forced open, and on the box was a burglar's jimmy, which had been used to open it. Foster called an officer and gave the man in custody, and on an examination being made it was found that six "poor-boxes" had been broken into and rifled of their contents, amounting to $36, which was found in the possession of the prisoner, who gave his name as Patrick McGuire, said he was nineteen years old, and had just come from Chicago. He got into the cathedral during service on Friday, and concealed himself until the doors were locked. He was held by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

A SEQUEL TO THE CHICAGO FIRE—APPREHENSION OF GEORGE C. SMITH, FORMERLY OF CHICAGO—ALLEGED FACTS ABOUT THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

George C. Smith, the former President of the National Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, and Treasurer of the State Insurance Company, of that city, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff McGonigle, at the instance of Messrs. Mooney & Boland, detectives, at No. 162 Broadway, who were working in the interests of the creditors of the bankrupt State Insurance Company of Chicago. The State Insurance Company sustained losses to the amount of $700,000 in the great fire in Chicago in 1871. The company possessed assets amounting to over $400,000, of which $281,000 was invested in five-twenty Government bonds, while about $60,000 was in cash. The cash was deposited with the National Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, and the bonds and other assets were in the possession of George C. Smith, the Treasurer of the insurance company, who was likewise President of the loan and trust company. The officers and Directors of the insurance company were also Directors and officers of the trust company. Shortly after the fire, the Government bonds of the insurance company were converted into cash without the knowledge or authority of the Board of Directors of the insurance company, and the proceeds, amounting to about $281,000, were deposited with the loan and trust company to the credit of the insurance company. This made the total amount of cash on hand upward of $341,000. There were besides other assets amounting to over $60,000, which made the aggregate fund over $400,000. As previously stated, the liabilities of the company in the fire amounted to about $700,000, and the officers of the bank who were controlling the insurance company formed a scheme to buy up all the claims against the insurance company at the rate of ten cents on the dollar. By this speculation, if successful, they expected to clear over $300,000. Their mode of operation, it is alleged, was to circulate reports among the creditors of the company in Chicago and elsewhere that the losses of the State Insurance Company by the fire amounted to $4,000,000, and their assets to $400,000. This stroke of policy they believed would show the impossibility of the company paying over ten cents on the dollar, and besides would save them the expense of litigation. Before the company went into bankruptcy they succeeded in obtaining claims from creditors in Chicago to the amount of about two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. In purchasing the claims they would draw checks upon the account of the insurance company in the bank in payment of the claims at the rate of ten per cent., and when the creditor surrendered his policy in the office of the company, with his indorsement in blank upon it, they would write above his signature the assignment to one J. B. Smith, who was a brother and partner of George C. Smith, and C. M. Smith, the latter the Vice President of the insurance company, and also one of the Directors of the bank. The next move was to execute a note payable on demand to this J. B. Smith for the full amount of the loss under the policy. The latter received these notes to the amount of $260,000, which had been purchased for $26,000, and indorsed them to the bank without recourse. The officers of the bank charged them against the bank account of the insurance company, which reduced the amount of the deposit by $260,000. Certain other fictitious charges were made against the bank account of the insurance company, amounting to about $60,000, which left a balance in the bank in favor of the insurance company of only about $17,000. Meanwhile the latter went into bankruptcy, and its officers engaged in this combination contrived to bring up the claims of the creditors at the same rate of ten cents on the dollar, by which they obtained over $200,000 more. They proved these claims in bankruptcy, either in their own names or the names of their employes, as claims against the company, and upon them elected the attorney of the bank and of the insurance company as their assignee in bankruptcy. This attorney for the creditors assisted the combination to purchase further claims until 1872, at which time the ring had purchased all the claims excepting about $225,000. The holders of the latter claims had begun to suspect that the officers of the company had been guilty of unfairness in their statement of the losses of the company, and after the inventory, sworn to by the principal officers, had been filed in bankruptcy, showing that the assets amounted to only $140,000, of which but $17,000 was cash on hand, the bona fide creditors made an examination, the result of which was the ultimate development of the entire scheme, which put an end to any further purchase of claims at the rate of ten per cent., or at any price below the face value, although the ring immediately advanced the price to fifty cents on the dollar. The removal of the assignee was next effected upon the charge that he had connived in the scheme to defraud the creditors. Judge Drummond rendered a decision directing his removal in the United States Circuit Court of Illinois. Proceedings were also commenced against George C. Smith and other officers of the insurance company to compel them to pay over to the assignee the money which had been so fraudulently misappropriated. The result of these proceedings was an order from the court commanding the several officers, individually, to show cause why they should not pay over the money to the assignee for the benefit of the creditors who had proved their claims in bankruptcy. The assignee being, it is alleged, in collusion with the ring, dismissed all proceedings upon the payment of $157,000, out of which, with the addition of the $17,000 on hand, a dividend was declared by which the creditors who had not disposed of their claims to the ring received in connection with the ring forty cents on the dollar. The latter, therefore, received back, as a dividend, upward of $89,000. Subsequently, upon the petition of the bona-fide creditors, Judge Drummond directed that the proceedings against George C. Smith be reinstated, in order to compel him to pay over the balance of the money, which, with accrued interest, amounted to nearly $200,000. These proceedings are still pending in Chicago. Smith's counsel contends that the court did not possess jurisdiction to compel Smith to pay over the money in a summary proceeding, and claimed that the new assignee must proceed by full suit at law or in equity against him. George C. Smith had in the meantime removed out of the jurisdiction of the United States Court in Chicago, and has since been residing in the vicinity of this City. The claims which were purchased by the National Loan and Trust Company of Chicago at a cost of about $26,000, and had been charged up against the bank account of the insurance company at $260,000, would leave a profit to the bank of nearly $235,000. The disposition of this money was never satisfactorily explained, and could only be ascertained from the general ledger of the bank, in use at that time. That the stockholders of the bank did not receive it was apparent, for the reason that the profits of the bank for that year were only $20,000. The general ledger mysteriously disappeared, and the only knowledge of its removal is furnished by a young man, who stated that while out driving one evening he hitched his horse near the bank while he performed an errand opposite the premises. When he returned he found a package in his buggy, accompanied by a note requesting him to take charge of the package for a friend who would call for it in a few days. He handed it over to the family physician, who laid it by and thought no more about it, but six months afterward the latter returned it to the young man at his request, and the latter testified that he had received a note requesting him to drive to a corner of the street near the Court-house, and, leaving the package upon a seat of the buggy, retire for a short time. He complied with the request contained in the note, and upon returning to the buggy found the package was gone. Since George C. Smith took up his residence near this City the detectives, Messrs. Mooney and Boland, have had him under surveillance, and, having discovered that both Smith and his family were purchasing articles which indicated an early departure, they procured an order of arrest in a civil action to recover the balance of the money unaccounted for by Smith, and yesterday the latter was arrested upon a warrant issued from the Supreme Court, in which bail was fixed at $200,000.

THE CHILDREN'S CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Charles W. Jenkins, of No. 57 Bible House, has organized a scheme for the purpose of interesting the children of the United States in the history of their country. The project provides for enrolling the names of all children who undertake during the year some special reading of American history or biography, and who devote a part of their earnings to some patriotic or unselfish purpose. The roll will be inclosed in a handsome casket, and will be assigned a place at the Philadelphia Exhibition. When that closes it will be deposited with some historical society. No written pledge will be required from the children beyond the sincere acceptance of the foregoing conditions. Children are already forming "Centennial bands" in all parts of the country.

THE BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD.

In compliance with a request from the Board of Health, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction transmitted notifications to the heads of the various institutions yesterday, enjoining them to strictly obey the law which makes it a part of their duties to report all births and deaths to the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The legal proceedings instituted by the counsel of the Health Department against Drs. Kimball and Howard, because of a violation of the sanitary code, has been discontinued in accordance with a resolution of the board.

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

MR. MORRISSEY'S BILL RELATING TO ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is the full text of the bill relating to the payment of assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York, introduced by Senator Morrissey on Thursday:

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All assessments for local improvements, in the City of New-York, confirmed prior to the 1st day of January, 1876, may be paid at the option of the person liable to pay the same, in three equal installments as follows: The first installment on or before the 31st day of December, 1876; the second installment on or before the 31st day of December, 1877, and the third installment on or before the 31st day of December, 1878, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum thereon.

SEC. 2. No lien shall be enforced by said City for payment of said assessments or any part or portion thereof if payment of the same is made in installments as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall in any way affect the rights or remedies of the said City in relation to said assessments and the recovery thereof, except that the payments may be made as herein provided. Upon a failure in the payment of any of said installments, the privileges by this statute conferred shall be forfeited, and the said assessments or the balance remaining unpaid, may, upon such forfeiture, be enforced as if this statute had never been passed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE WORK OF SNEAK THIEVES.

Among a number of robberies reported at the Central Office yesterday, the following were the most important: Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on Friday evening, some unknown person entered the residence of Mr. Charles H. Welling, No. 18 East Thirty-sixth street, by unlocking the front door with false keys, while the family were at dinner in the basement. The thieves ascended to a bedroom on the second floor, where they forced open a bureau drawer, from which they stole two gold watches and chains, a gold and onyx necklace and locket, an etruscan gold necklace, and other articles of jewelry, valued in all at $650. With this property they escaped from the house without detection, and the robbery was not discovered until some time after they had taken their departure. Mrs. Frances Hall, of No. 10 Bond street, reported to Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Friday evening, that during the afternoon she sent her son, Benjamin Jackson, but who is sometimes known as James Hall, to her bedroom to get a pitcher, when he abstracted from her bureau drawer two diamond rings, with which he decamped and has not since been seen. During Friday night some unknown thieves broke open the hatch of the lighter Pern, lying at the foot of Sixth street, East River, and stole a large canvas cover valued at $150. The apartments of Frank Klemm, on the second floor of the tenement-house, No. 1,638 Third avenue, were entered by sneak-thieves on Friday evening, during the absence of the family, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $73. The front basement of the same building, occupied by Peter Nickel, was broken into on Friday night, and two half bales of tobacco, valued at $140, were carried off.

CONGREGATIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The fifth annual report of the General Foreign Missionary Committee of the Brooklyn and New-York Congregational Churches shows that fourteen churches have been represented in that body during the past year, of which twelve are in Brooklyn. The contributions from the associated churches to the American Board of Foreign Missions for the last year amounted to $9,199 20, apportioned as follows: South Church, Brooklyn, $461 87; Clinton Avenue Church, for general work of the board, $1,955 25; for its work in Papal lands, $183 33; Park Church, $10; Church of the Pilgrims, $1,943 50; Church of the Mediator, $19 81; Central Church, $570 62; Puritan Church, $83 90; Plymouth Church, $1,505 25; Armstrong Juvenile Missionary Society (for Miss West's outfit, $25, and for schools at Kanagan and at Batticatta, each $41 67,) $111 34; Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, for general work of the board, $1,541 74; for its work in Papal lands, $358 73; For its cheerful workers for woman's board, $337; New-England Church, E. D., $81 86; Union Church, $35. The aggregate amount contributed for the period beginning in February, 1872, and ending with the present month, was $62,174 48. The following officers were elected at the meeting last week: Chairman, John H. Lockwood; Vice Chairman, Richard P. Rusk; Secretary, H. H. McFarland; Executive Committee, Dwight Johnson, A. B. Davenport, Henry B. Barnes, S. S. Markles, Rev. Dr. Wild.

THE POST-OFFICE AID ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Post Office Mutual Aid Association have just issued its eighth annual report. The society was formed Dec. 11, 1867, and numbers at present 528 members. Since its organization thirteen members have died and forty-seven have resigned. The Secretary, in his report, claims that few organizations of a similar character show an equal degree of prosperity. The benefits that have accrued to the families of deceased members, and the relief which has been afforded by the society, in the opinion of that officer, makes it a matter of regret that any of the Post Office officials should hold themselves aloof from the society. The number of employes connected with the Post Office in this City is 1,100. Each member of the association, upon the death of a member, is assessed $2, and with the proposed large membership the handsome sum of $2,200 would be realized for the family of the deceased member, while at the greatest rate of mortality, as a member can only be assessed once a month, he would only be under an expense of $24 per year. The amount realized from assessments during the past year was $11,974, all of which had been paid to the families of deceased members. During the past eight years $67,864 had been similarly disposed of.

THE CHAIN GANG.

Below are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during last week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: James Kelly, robbery, ten years; Annie Mack, grand larceny, one year; Henrietta Mead, grand larceny, one year; Nellie Bennett, grand larceny, one year; Arthur Kress, grand larceny, two years; William Fredericks, burglary, four years; Robert Abbott, burglary, four years; John J. Russe, burglary, three years; James Gallagher, burglary, four years; Joseph Whelen, forgery, three years; Kittie Loveridge, receiving stolen goods, one year; Matthew McAleer, felonious assault, three years; John M. Graham, burglary, two years; Thomas Candrew, burglary, two years; Thomas Smith, burglary, one year and six months; James Ryan, grand larceny, three years; Morris Moriarty, robbery in the first degree, fifteen years; Terance McKenna, receiving stolen goods, two years; Henry Field, forgery, two years; Frank Rafferty, burglary, two years and six months; Louis Rink, forgery, four years and ten months; John Beamish, forgery, one year and six months; John Calton, grand larceny, one year and six months; John Callahan, burglary, two years; Peter Smith, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Henry Hoffman, burglary, two years.

WINTER RIFLE-SHOOTING.

The return match between the gentlemen of the Home and Continental Insurance Companies took place yesterday afternoon at Creedmoor, Jr., No. 260 Broadway. The result was a victory for the "Continentals" by a score of 204 to 202.

CONTINENTAL.											
Lloyd Roberts	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	38
C. E. Truslow	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	38
C. A. Schermerhorn	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	35
G. H. Hope	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	35
Walter H. Ernest	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	3	31
W. Ellsworth, Jr.	4	4	3	2	5	2	3	2	0	2	27
Total											204
HOME.											
W. Wilson	3	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	38
W. R. Hobart	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	38
W. H. Racey	5	4	2	5	3	4	2	3	3	3	34
F. B. Southwick	3	4	4	0	3	5	5	3	3	4	32
J. W. Hitchcock	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	32
H. J. Ferris	3	4	3	0	4	4	4	3	2	3	30
Total											202

Next Saturday afternoon there will be a return match between the Citizens' and Continental Insurance Companies.

THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

Isaac T. Smith, the Receiver of the Central Savings Bank, filed his statement of the affairs of that institution, for December last, in the County Clerk's office yesterday. From this it appears that the receipts from all sources were $10,135 42, and the payments, including a twenty per cent. dividend to depositors, amounted to $8,945 16. The assets of the bank include the cash balance in the Receiver's hands amounting to $1,190 26, which is subject to the payment of the Receiver's commissions and expenses, and also include $3,629 30 due from the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank. The total assets thus calculated amount to $4,819 56, and the liabilities and creditors' claims foot up the sum of $12,919 95.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Hains, of the steam-ship Calabria, is at the New-York Hotel.

William Henry Clifford, of Portland, Me., is at the Westminster Hotel.

United States District Judge John Erskine, of Georgia, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge E. C. Billings, of Louisiana; Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint; Deputy State Treasurer Edgar K. Apgar, of Ithaca, and Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week were 1,613.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 49,407 letters and 80 bags of papers.

The subject of the lecture by Dr. John Lord at Association Hall to-morrow morning is "Dante."

The Thistle Benevolent Association will give a "calico hop" at Irving Hall next Tuesday evening.

Drs. Louis Elsberg and William T. White have accepted appointments on the Charity Hospital Medical Staff.

During the past week the Excise Department received forty-five applications for licenses and $2,620 in fees.

A meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College Law School will be held at No. 8 Great Jones street, to-morrow at 8 P. M.

The employes of the New-York Transfer Company will give their eighth annual ball at Tammany Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 22.

A meeting of Company A of the Independent Eighty-eighth Regiment will be held at Landman's Hamilton Park on Monday, the 21st inst., at 8 P. M.

According to a report of Warden Quinn to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction the fines paid to him by prisoners during January amounted to $687.

Mr. Henry Clews has been readmitted a member of the Stock Exchange by a unanimous vote. He was also unanimously readmitted a member of the Gold Exchange.

The George T. Trimble Association (old Public School No. 7,) will assemble at Sieghortner's, No. 32 Lafayette place, to enjoy their eighth annual dinner next Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The second annual ball of George Washington Encampment, No. 10, Knights of Malta will be held at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-first street, on Monday evening, the 21st inst.

Rev. Chauncey Giles (Swedenborgian) will preach on "The Beginning of Man's Fall, and what is Meant by Building a Woman from his Rib," No. 114 East Thirty-fifth street, at 11 A. M. to-day.

Patrick Slater, a laborer, who resided at No. 557 West Twenty-sixth street, committed suicide last evening by hanging himself to a fence at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

A dispatch received in this City says it was the steam-ship Memphis, from Liverpool, for New-Orleans, that went ashore on Carysfort Reef. She jettisoned a portion of her cargo and proceeded without assistance.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 610 deaths, 502 births, and 173 marriages, showing an increase of 44 deaths, 55 births, and 36 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

Terry Lodge, No. 900, G. U. O. of O. F., will celebrate its twenty-sixth anniversary at Beethoven Hall, No. 210 Fifth street, next Wednesday evening. New-York Patriarchie, No. 2, will make its first appearance on that occasion.

The second in the series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Fifth Avenue Lecture Course will take place at Chickering Hall next Saturday evening. Mr. R. J. De Cordova will lecture on "Courtship and Marriage."

The following assignments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Samuel A. Porter and Darius M. Bliss, shoes, No. 1,225 Broadway, to A. B. Stewart; and Frederick Wright, liquors, of No. 62 New street, to Jonas Phillips.

Cornelius Gleary, of Newtown street, Greenpoint, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the North River from the ferry-boat James Fisk, Jr., at the foot of West Twenty-third street. He was rescued from drowning and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Cook, Sons & Jenkins say the dispatch dated Louisville, Feb. 11, published in the papers yesterday morning, is untrue so far as it relates to them. The action of the Ticket Agents' Convention did not refer to them, their building being already erected on the Centennial Grounds.

The Seventy-first Regiment will hold a grand Centennial reception, dress parade, and guard mounting at the rink, at Third avenue and Sixty-third street, on Washington's Birthday. Music will be furnished by the new regimental band, under the direction of Prof. Wannemacher.

Coroner Woltman was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of John L. Stuart, aged fifty-five years, who was janitor at No. 55 Liberty street, and who ten days ago had his foot crushed by being caught in the machinery of the building. On Friday it was amputated and death ensued.

The body of the late Rev. C. A. Farrell, who died recently at Savannah, Ga., arrived from that city yesterday on board of the steam-ship Cleopatra. The remains were taken in charge by Mr. George E. Fox and a number of the friends of the deceased. The funeral will take place at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, Westchester County.

The St. Valentine's Kettledrum in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, will be continued to-morrow at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment from 10 A. M. until 12 P. M. Lunch will be served at 2 o'clock and tea at 4 P. M. A "Punch and Judy" show will form part of the attractions during the day and dancing will be introduced in the evening.

The Young Men's Charity Association, which recently gave a reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house for the benefit of St. John's Guild, have just forwarded a check to the Treasurer of that society covering the proceeds of the entertainment. Hereafter this society will be known as the "Young Men's Guild of the City of New-York," having for its object charitable works.

A committee of the wool trade met yesterday at the office of Mr. James Lynch, corner of Duane and Church streets, to consider the proposed revision of the tariff so far as it concerned their business. They directed Mr. Lynch to write to Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, asking for an opportunity to be heard on the question before the bill is reported to the House.

James Thompson, of No. 58 Amity street, was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a pair of seal-skin gloves from Louis H. Redfield, a lawyer residing at No. 106 West Fiftieth street. The prisoner, in his own defense, denied the charge, stating that he had advanced an amount of money to the complainant for which the latter had given as security an overcoat and the gloves in question. Thompson was admitted to $300 bail to answer.

The funeral of John Henry Bush, Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 30, who died from the effects of the injuries received at the fire on Tuesday last, will take place from his late residence, No. 25 Christopher street, at 10 A. M. to-morrow. At 9 A. M. the members of Engine Company No. 30, and twenty firemen from the other companies, will meet at the quarters of Engine Company No. 18. Eight Assistant Foremen from various fire companies have been appointed pall-bearers. The flag at the Fire Department building was at half-mast yesterday in memory of the deceased.

BROOKLYN.

An "exclusive" fancy dress and mask ball will be given at No. 175 State street on Thursday evening, the 24th inst.

Alfred H. Pulcifer, a stove dealer of Fulton street, yesterday made an assignment in bankruptcy to Robert Porterfield.

Justice Walsh yesterday fined a young German named Henry Ross $10 for threatening to shoot James Dougherty, of No. 91 Sands street.

John Fuller and John Peck were arrested about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon while in the act of writing policy slips at No. 553 Fifth avenue.

The fifth in a series of band concerts given by the Twenty-third Regiment, will take place at the Regimental Armory, Clermont avenue, next Saturday evening.

Mr. Philando C. Langdon has commenced suit against Mr. Benjamin Valentine, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, for damages caused by an alleged violation of an agreement entered into by Mr. Valentine in a suit in which Langdon was concerned.

The State Senate committee which is at present engaged in the investigation of the facts in the Jacobs-Cavanagh contested election case met again yesterday in the Supreme Court room of the Kings County Court-house, and examined several witnesses. The case is not yet closed.

An ivory-handled dagger and an empty pocket-book were found in a manure heap attached to a stable in the rear of the liquor store of Henry Hansom, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, on Friday evening. The pocket-book was empty and the dagger had stains upon it, but whether of blood or not was not definitely known. The articles were covered up with about two feet of manure.

Rev. Fred. Bell, of the Park Avenue Primitive Methodist Church, has published a card, in which he says that the charges made against him by Mrs. Morris are utterly false, and invites any minister or ministers, layman or laymen, of good standing, to volunteer to investigate them. He says he is willing his accusers shall appear by counsel or otherwise, and he will submit proofs which will show that the charges are false.

President Slocum and Commissioner Adams, of the Board of City Works; Assistant Engineers Van Buren and De Merritt, and Assistant General Accountant F. B. Backus were before the Salary Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen on Friday evening, and were examined at length in regard to the workings of the Department of City Works. President Slocum thought $2,500 for Street Inspectors was too high, and that men ought to be got for $1,000. There are six bureaus in the department, and he thought they could get along with four. He would have the Police and firemen inspect the hydrants. Water Purveyor Rhodes said that water-pipe had been delivered to the department at short weight, and contracts continued with the same parties, but the board, and not he, was responsible for that.

LONG ISLAND.

The Post Office Department having determined upon the peremptory removal of Ammerman Wright, Postmaster at Whitestone, Mr. Oliver H. Taft, upon petition of residents of the village, has been appointed in his place.

The annual report of the Long Island City Improvement Commission has been submitted to Mayor Quinn. With trifling exception, the entire outlay of the commission for work done and material furnished and for all expenses since the organization of the commission in May, 1874, has been paid in improvement certificates. The total outlay to the date of the report had been $344,939 18, less cash in the hands of the Treasurer $15 17; net expenditure, $344,924 01. Of this amount there was paid to the grading contractors $169,757 57; to the sewer contractors, $130,914 24; for constructing abutments and retaining walls, $14,726 37; for expenses of engineer's department, $11,307 31; and for all other expenses, $18,219 01.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. John Hastings, who was run over by the Eastern Express train in Newark Friday afternoon, died yesterday.

John Star was locked up in the Library Hall Tombs in Jersey City Friday night for vagrancy. When an officer went to his cell yesterday morning to supply him with breakfast, he discovered that the prisoner had fled by creeping through the ventilator.

John Prime entered the residence of George Webber, on Liberty street, Newark, yesterday, and stole a coat. The lady of the house followed him and handed him over to the Police. The prisoner is an old offender, and had just been discharged from the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. George W. Scriven, of Long Branch, died yesterday from injuries received during the recent gale. While returning from the house of a patient his buggy was struck by the wind and overturned, and he was thrown violently to the ground. He was forty-nine years of age, and had practiced his profession at Long Branch for twenty-three years.

Mrs. Sarah Christenson, living at No. 10 Canal street, Jersey City, filled her lamp near the stove Friday evening. The oil became ignited, and the can containing it exploded. Mrs. Christenson ran into the street enveloped in flames. Several citizens ran to her rescue, but did not succeed in extinguishing the flames till she had been horribly burned. She lingered in great agony till 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when she died.

THE ERIE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. O. G. Miller and Robert Fleming, the committee appointed by the English holders of Erie stock and bonds, and who are now in this City, have not arrived here with the intention, as reported in a morning paper yesterday, of taking any steps to foreclose the road. Mr. A. R. Macdonough, the Secretary of the Erie Road, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that their visit was not by any means a hostile one; that they came for consultation, and for the purpose of considering the best course which could be adopted in the interest of all parties concerned, and that it was probable a modification of Sir Edward Watkin's plan would be adopted. Foreclosure was not, he said, the mode of settling such large interests, and he had no doubt that their visit would prove harmonious in the highest degree. The English bondholders have, of course, the power to foreclose if they think fit to do so, as they hold all of the first and second consolidated mortgage bonds and most of the fifth mortgage bonds, but he believed they would not do anything leading to that direction.

THE THOUSAND-MILE WALK.

The thousand-mile walking match between John De Witt and John Goulding is still continued at the Mammoth Gardens, at Scholes and Lorrimer streets, Brooklyn, E. D., the 687th mile having been completed last midnight. The men are both in very good condition, considering that they have walked a mile each hour since 7 o'clock of the afternoon of Jan. 15. De Witt was fresh and strong all day yesterday, although somewhat stiffened. He eats and sleeps well, and has no local trouble whatever. His walk continues as it began—strong, easy, and of moderate speed. Entering upon the track he makes the first half-dozen laps in a very leisurely manner. Then he begins to quicken, and before the thirty-second lap is completed walks at the rate of a mile in ten minutes. Goulding, on the contrary, bears evidence of fatigue. The best time has been made by De Witt, who walked his 100th mile in nine minutes and forty-five seconds. Goulding's best time was ten minutes and ten seconds.

THE ICE CROP.

HUDSON DEPOT, Feb. 12.—Fears that the Hudson River ice crop will be an utter failure increase hourly. Contrary to reports, not much ice is left over from last year. The extraordinarily mild weather has again started the ice at many places between here and Poughkeepsie, and all the ferry-boats are running once more. Not over one hundred thousand tons of ice have been gathered thus far, and the average crop is over two millions.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Atlanta, for Charleston.—G. Lauderback, J. Wade, S. H. Aldridge, W. Adams and wife, Dr. Foster and wife, H. C. MacKerell and wife, Miss M. Vail, L. J. Richardson, J. W. Merriam, G. A. Gwin, W. Harrington, H. W. Young, J. L. Sarles and wife, Miss M. G. Taylor, Miss C. Tyler, T. P. Howell, Miss M. Howell, Miss Howell, Mrs. T. P. Howell, Mrs. T. M. Brooks, Miss M. L. Smith, George Wescott, C. W. Shapley, W. L. Ralph, A. J. Leavingood and wife, W. Searles and child, Mrs. R. Park, H. E. Maxwell, W. Worden, J. Laurence and wife, D. T. Alwood, L. A. Stowe, L. M. Backus, Col. B. F. Simmons, S. Hibbard, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. S. C. Browning, Mrs. H. Browning, Miss Browning, Miss Searls, Miss Wallace, C. E. Sawyer, N. Tucker, A. Beatter, W. D. Valle, E. Seely, R. W. Dakin, R. Gibson, J. R. Platt, G. Haber.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Mme. De Hedemann, J. S. King, Mrs. King, E. C. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. Webb, Mrs. Webb, Col. George E. Gouxaud, Theodore Blake, Arthur Albert Oakey, George Underwood, J. Platt Underwood, Robert Rowlinson, Albert G. Macpherson, W. Babcock, Jr., C. Levings, Emanuel Cohen, H. F. Gilig, A. Somerville, George Teal, J. H. Harbeck, Jr., Mrs. Harbeck, Miss A. Holahan, Alexander McInnis, Joseph Moss, John Turton, W. Weil, M. Romberg, John Sanders, Charles Congreve, Mrs. Oliver H. Jones, Mrs. Crown, Charles A. Johnes, Miss Louise Jones, R. F. Van Ingen, Mrs. J. S. Harvey and infant, Mrs. Jane A. Sullivan, P. M. Eder, D. Orcos, Washington Zuluago, R. Hanger, Henry Blum, R. J. Carpenter, John M. Fitzgerald, John K. Parker, William Harper, L. Polano.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—J. F. Attridge, Miss M. E. Curran, Miss M. E. Clancy, Mrs. Sarah Green, Mrs. Mary Ellis, John O'Connor, W. W. Murphy, Mrs. W. W. Murphy, John W. Strong, Joseph Linder, J. H. Cusick, John T. Pearce, Rev. C. B. Blanchard, L. Thibault, Rev. A. O'Donnell, Rev. G. R. Willett, James Arnold, Mrs. James Arnold, two children, and infant, Mark Kinghorne, Mrs. Mark Kinghorne, Charles F. Warner, Mrs. Charles F. Warner, Master Arthur Warner, Master Harry Warner, Miss Isabel Warner, Miss Edith Warner, Alfred H. Gayford.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Thomas H. Wagstaff, D. W. Hendrickson, Miss Annie Hughes, Mrs. E. W. Eusign, Mrs. H. M. Marshall, Marvin E. Robbins, Eugene F. Barnes, W. G. Peck, S. C. Stiver and wife, William Malcolm, Jr., W. D. Tweddle, G. A. Welsh, Miss L. A. Welsh, Miss J. V. Welsh, Thomas D. Richards, W. D. Benton, L. Feuchmanger and servant, A. Anthony and wife, C. Kubbe, A. J. Haneby, O. M. Smithe.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—G. Schuman, Wilhelm Thomsen, Moritz Meyer, Alfred Wile, Mrs. Clementine Bernhard, Leonhard Meyer, L. R. Nettre, Alexander Philippens, Charles Vergho, Karl Heyder, August Dormann, Mrs. Louise Wehrum, J. Kaulman, J. Hoechheimer, Mrs. A. Morris.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Amerique, from Havre.—Mr. Borel, Mrs. Borel and son, Henri Carié, A. Soudry, Mrs. Legendre, Mrs. Louise Hammerel, Pierre Bizet, Denis Weyer, Henri Bernhart, Georges Siebert, Mrs. Anne Siebert, Henri Zaengly, Henri Anton, Vincent Brogle, Venerio Ransali, Simon Newman, Mrs. H. J. Stockton, Mrs. Léontine Ruffin, Léon Roger, Charles Blondin, Jean Muzuer, Auguste Luttinger, Ambrosio Anderlini, Eugenio Vanuchi, Urbani Maximo, Angelo Bricca, Miss Anne-Marie Koll, Euger Jacques, Théophile Monera, Jean Hatt, J. Pierre Judeaux, Francis Rappa, Oscar Caen, Henri Castagnon, André Raimbold, Joseph Dutheil, Miss Clémentine Plais, Frederick Heat, Georges Andrews, Alexis Stuttaford, Mathieu Nisbet, Alexis Dreyfus, Casimir Wyroski, Napoleon Alchani, Jean Zambone.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.—Alexander Kniffler, K. von Oterendorp, E. T. Martin, Alfred Vollmer, John Muller, Dr. Max von Steckloff and wife, Charles Finke, wife, and child, Mrs. Johanna Sugrue, George William Moody, Charles Traitleur, Emil Friedham, Miss Emilie Jebens, Gottf. Theiler, B. Wittmer, Charles L. Woodworth.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—R. Cocherin, J. W. Mills, Miss M. B. Caslin, M. Sheeyer, Thomas Wallace, J. W. Weldon, Mr. Tomlin, wife, and child, J. C. Little, Mrs. Lawrence, C. H. Magoon, C. F. Babcock, J. M. Babcock, Miss Hardy, H. Marks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:57 | Sun sets......5:32 | Moon rises. 10:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10:10 | Gov. Island. 10:59 | Hell Gate.. 12:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome; State of Texas, Bolger, Key West and Charleston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Delta, (Br.,) Warden, Kingston, Jam., and Aspinwall, U. S. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Ga., William R. Jamison; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Geo. W. Elder, Read, New-Orleans, La., Charles A. Whitney & Co.; Donau, (Ger.,) Bussins, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seamen; State of Virginia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow, Scotland, Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Ships Lothair, (Br.,) Orchard, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Cornelius Grinnell, Burland, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brigs Biche, (Br.,) Strobridge, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; O. C. Clary, Delano, Bridgetown, Bar., Dwight & Platt; Endymion, (Br.,) Ash, Capetown, George F. Bulley; Mercedes, (Span.,) Company, Barcelona, Spain, Dutton & Townsend; H. Houston, Griffin, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, J. E. Ward & Co.

Barks Harriet, (Br.,) Shekel, St. John's, N.F., Benning & Archibald; Ligni Ruggiero, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Trieste, Austria, Funch, Edye & Co.; Peppino Miguano, (Ital.,) Delhavino, Cork, Plymouth, and Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Marie, (Ger.,) Wierhausen, Bremen, Germany, Theodore Ruger; Nuova Chiarini, Maresca, Trieste, Austria, A. P. Agresto.

Schrs. Clara Smith, Packard, Matanzas, Cuba, H. P. Brown & Co.; Paul Geary, French, Mayaguez, P. R., Carner & Barnes; Georgia, Coffin, Zaza, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Nelly Potter, Howard, Wilmington, N. C., W. K. Heinman & Co.; Aprianna, Merril, Baltimore, Md., William Chalmers; C. R. Flint, Douglas, Port Lemon, C. R., W. R. Grace & Co.; Grace Davis, Davis, Havana, Cuba, for orders, Marcus Hunter & Co.; Azelda and Laura, Jorginson, Buracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg; Wm. Douglass, McIndoe, Buracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg; S. A. Payne, Brown, St. Pierre, Martinique, B. J. Wenberg; Dart, Campbell, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; J. P. Kelsey, Steelman, Norfolk, Va., Slaght & Petty.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen Jan. 29 and Southampton Feb. 1, with mdse. and 77 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds and stormy weather with light sea to the Banks, and from thence variable winds with snow and fogs; Feb. 8, 8 A. M., lat. 47 36, lon. 45 24, saw an iceberg, and during the day passed through large fields of drift ice, getting clear at 9:30 P. M., in lat. 46 25, lon. 48 15; 11th, lat. 41 07, lon. 66 38, passed an Anchor steamer bound W.; same day, lat. 41, lon. 67 24, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Amerique, (Fr.,) Pouzolz, Havre Jan. 29 and Plymouth 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Louis de Bebian. Had strong westerly winds and heavy head sea the entire passage; in lat. 46, lon. 46, saw two icebergs, and in lat. 45, lon. 48, passed through a large quantity of drift ice.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Murray, Naples Jan. 10, Messina 14th, Milazzo 15th, Palermo 20th, and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Anchoria, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow Jan. 29, and Moville 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard and Co.

Steam-ship Augusta Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp Jan. 25, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship King Arthur, (Br.,) Cowell, Baltimore Feb. 10, in ballast to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Midnight, (of Boston,) Hallet, Hong Kong Nov. 4, with mdse. to Benjamin D. Smith—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Nov. 6 experienced a heavy typhoon from N. E. to S. W., barometer 28.05; lost sails, &c.; passed Anjier Nov. 20, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 25, and crossed the equator Jan. 23, in lon. 32; had strong trades to lat. 30, thence variable winds; Feb. 10, off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. E., lasting 6 hours; Dec. 23, Emil Larsen, a seaman, fell from the main-yard to the deck, and was severely injured; 29th, lat. 30 16 S., lon. 9 24 E., spoke bark Cesarea, from Mauritius, for London, 29 ds. out.

Ship Fearless, Mitchell, London 32 ds., in ballast, to C. C. Lary.

Bark Paolina S., (Aus.,) Tomassovich, Liverpool 36 ds., with salt to order—vessel to master.

Bark Miaco, (of London,) Cape Amoy 99 ds. with teas to Archer & Bull—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. passed Anjier Nov. 21, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 29, and crossed the equator Jan. 23, in lon. 36.

Bark Veteran, Gage, Fall River, in ballast, to master.

Bark James Primrose, (of Pictou,) McDonald, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Gerhard & Brewer.

Brig Balear, Bahr, Dry Harbor, Jamaica, 8 ds., with mdse. to G. Wessels.

Brig Zuleika, (of Prince Edward Island,) Walsh, Point-au-Pitre 12 ds., with logwood to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Celtic and City of Montreal, for Liverpool; Donau, for Bremen; California, for Glasgow; Delta, for Bermuda; State of Texas, for Galveston; Hudson and G. W. Elder, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown; Vindicator, for Philadelphia; Geo. Washington, for Halifax; barks Fearless, for Queenstown; Francesco R. and Martino, for Glasgow; E. H. Yarrington and Columbia, for Barbados; Idaho, for Cienfuegos; brigs H. C. Sibley, for Anjier; Nettie, for Trieste; M. E. Thayer, for Gibraltar; A. S. Pennell, for Maulie; Don Jacinto, for Havana; Favorite, for Point-a-Pitre; schr. Flora Woodhouse, for Jacksonville.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 23, in lat. 27, lon. 35, bark Charles R. Lewis, Capt. Race, Portland, for Cape of Good Hope.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 10.—Arr. brig Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Lingan, C. B.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 10.—Sld. bark Anny, (Ital.,) Sellafonte, Mobile; brig Thomas Owen, Guptil, Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—Arr. brig Nazarene, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

Sld. brig Bertha, (Br.,) ——, Jama'ca.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Arr. steam-ship Memphis, (Br.,) Mellon, Liverpool, (via Carysfort Reef, where she was ashore;) schr. Ella M. Storer, Wade, New-York.

Arr. 11th, brig J. B. Brown, Foster, Newport, Eng.; schrs. Mattie A. Franklin Griffin, Liverpool; Arthur Burton, Frohock, Portland.

Sld. 11th, ship Bonnie Dundee, (Br.,) Goff, Mobile; barks Margaret, (Br.,) Barker, New-Orleans; N. M. Havens, Ulrich, Portland; brig Aretas, (Br.,) Roberts, New-York.

LISBON, Feb. 10.—In port, bark Marianna Seventh, (Port.,) Philadelphia.

MATANZAS, Feb. 10.—Arr. schr. J. F. Baker, Dairs, Boston; brig Geo. E. Dale, Pierce, Charleston.

Sld. 10th, schr. Chas. Platt, Sharp, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, Feb. 10.—Arr. schr. Hattie Ross, York, Portland.

Sld. 9th, brig Ellen P. Stewart, Meller, Delaware Breakwater; schr. M. A. Coombs, Coomb, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 11.—Cld. schr. Charles E. Scammel, (Br.,) Smith, Cardenas.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 11.—Arr. previous, ship Nightingale, Palmer, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sld. Blomidon, Malta, J. E. Woodworth, Adelia Carlton, Audhild, and Constante.

Arr. out on the 23d ult., Hancock.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Nuova Virginia.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Lohengrin, the latter at Westport, Thomas Fletcher, the latter at Dunkerque.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Eva H. Fisk, off Deal, Westfold, Alfred, Winona, Regina, James G. Pendleton, the latter at Queenstown.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Johanna, in the channel, Speculator, Emile Karl, Vesta, Mystic Tie, and Argus.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 12.—The Inman steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Lever, from New-York Feb. 2, for Liverpool arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Royal Mail steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from New-York Feb. 2, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 o'clock last evening.

HAVRE, Feb. 12.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Lafayette left this port to-day for New-York by way of Plymouth.

SILK MANUFACTURE
AS ILLUSTRATED BY
Hamot's Hand-Spun
BLACK SILKS.

As was shown in our last notice under the above heading, the best raw silk is obtained from the south of France and Italy. This is on account of the superior cultivation of the mulberry tree in those districts, and particularly because of the intuitive aptitude of the peasants for raising and training the silk-worm. We must now proceed to consider the process of unwinding the silk from the cocoon, which operation is conducted by skillful operatives, and consists in slipping the cocoon from its floss covering, placing it in a trough of hot water to remove the gummy matters, thus releasing the fibres, which are then attached to reels. Each reel is adapted for winding off the fibres from twenty to thirty cocoons, and several are attended by one operative, usually a woman. Silk in its first state, after being unwound, is styled "grege." The next operation is that of throwing, which consists in doubling the threads obtained from the cocoon to produce what is known as tram, or woof and shoot, and the twisting of each strand before doubling, as well as afterward, convert it into organzine, a strong thread suitable for warp. The next process is that of cleaning the threads, which is effected by conducting each thread from the full bobbins over an iron or glass guide-rod through an adjustable opening between two upright blades of the cleaner, thence to the empty bobbins, which by their revolution wind it off from the full ones. So delicately is the machinery arranged to perform these operations that by a special contrivance the winding bobbin is instantly stopped if one of the threads break. The bobbins of doubled silk are next twisted at the spinning frames, which completes the preparation of silk thread for weaving purposes. These several manipulations of the raw material before it is ready for weaving is a separate business from the manufacture of the textile; and only the best makers, whose products are esteemed for their regularity are obliged to have the most perfect machinery for performing these intricate operations.

Foremost among those who have given the greatest heed to the proper spinning of their raw material may be mentioned the maker of Hamot's Hand-Spun Black Silks, which for their evenness of surface and beauty of color may be esteemed among the most reliable fabrics produced. The best means of recognizing this celebrated silk is to see that each piece bears the mark in gold, "HAND-SPUN, ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."

The Great Broadway Fire.
Herring's Safes
AGAIN, AS ALWAYS,
'True to their Trust.'

WHAT THEIR OWNERS SAY.

After a roasting of 66 hours our Herring's Champion Safe turns out its contents—books, papers, and other valuables—in splendid condition. We occupied the first loft of Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway. You can judge of the intense heat that the safe was subjected to when we state that the fire blazed up all around it when it was being pulled out. * * * We are more than satisfied.
SNEDEKER, WATROUS & BOYNTON.

I had my valuable papers in the box of above safe, and cheerfully testify to the saving of its contents.
J. W. LEWIS.

Our safe was so covered with débris that we were unable to get at it until to-day, (Feb. 11.) The heat must have been equal to that of a furnace. It was with feelings of trepidation that we stood by as our safe was being opened, but we were relieved on finding everything preserved in perfect condition. The safe was one of your Patent Champions.
POWERS, GASTON & CO.

We had intrusted our books to the keeping of one of your Champion Safes. This safe had one of the most severe tests we can conceive it possible for a safe to be subjected to. The current of air carried the flames directly upon the safe. [illegible] * * * By falling while the fire was raging, it was buried several feet beneath the hot bricks and burning débris, where it remained and roasted until at least noon of the third day after the fire, and even then the bricks surrounding it were so hot that they could scarcely be handled. Yet, upon opening, everything it contained—books, insurance policies, &c.—was taken out uninjured.
GEO. E. SHORTRIDGE & CO.

I have just opened my Herring's Safe. It was so deeply buried under the ruins that it was not until to-day—or forty-six hours after the fire started—that it was finally reached and taken out. But we find its contents in a perfect state of preservation. A safe that will withstand such an ordeal is indeed trustworthy.
E. M. PEASE.

My office was in No. 444 Broadway. * * * Saved my books and valuable papers in my safe, one of your "Champions." It was subjected to a most severe trial.
SAMUEL B. TOOKER.

We lost our entire stock of goods, but saved our books and papers in one of your Herring's Patent Safes. The goods in our building were of an inflammable character, made a hot fire.
H. M. RICHARDS & CO.

CALL AND SEE
"THE CHAMPIONS,"
AT
HERRING & CO.'S
NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LADIES' FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Have now opened a splendid stock of
Paris Made Chemises, Night Robes,
Drawers, Camisoles.
French Percale Walking Skirts
INFANTS' OUTFITS.
NIGHT SLIPS, SHIRTS,
EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS,
BAPTISMAL ROBES,
AND
Embroidered Merino Cloaks.
CORSETS AND DRESS IMPROVERS,
Broadway, Corner 19th St.

REMOVAL.
F. B. NICOL & CO.,
LATE OF NO. 686 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE
Removed their Sales-rooms
to their Manufactory,
4 Great Jones st.,
NEAR CORNER, NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING AN
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF GOODS, AND ARE PREPARED TO
SELL FROM THE MANUFACTORY
THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF
China, Plated Ware,
Glass, Cutlery,
Gas Fixtures, &c.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM BROADWAY PRICES.
A continuance of patronage is solicited, and a call at their new and elegant establishment is respectfully requested. FEB. 1, 1876.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Family and Table Linens,
Blankets, Quilts,
AND
WHITE GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
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"A DECIDED ADVANCE."
Judge's Report, American Institute Fair.
NEW
WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, November, 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal" of the Franklin Institute, October, 1875.
NO OTHER SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD HAS AN "AUTOMATIC TENSION," OR ANY OTHER OF ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.
Call and examine, or send for prospectus.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO.,
658 Broadway, (Cor. Bond St.)

NEW SILKS.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Will open on MONDAY, FEB. 14, a fine selection of
SPRING SILKS,
PLAIN COLORS, STRIPES, AND CHECKS; ALSO,
BLACK SILKS,
Of the most CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES.
Broadway, corner 19th st.

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RARE AND FANCY WOODS
Can find everything they desire and four books of BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
Send three-cent stamp for our new and enlarged catalogue and price-list (third edition just issued) to
GEORGE W. READ & CO.,
Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th to 6th sts., E. R., N. Y.